



REDD+ GLOSSARY

Cambodia REDD+ Programme, 2014

ABOUT THE GLOSSARY

Deforestation and forest degradation account for approximately 12.5% of the total annual anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. As such, tackling deforestation and forest degradation offers a unique opportunity to effectively mitigate climate change. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+) is a policy mechanism that aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, both through reducing deforestation and forest degradation, and through forest conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) strongly supports REDD+ and considers it to be a policy mechanism that can contribute to reducing GHG emissions, alleviating poverty, improving forest governance, and enhancing sustainable forest management in the nation.

Underpinning these goals is the need to effectively communicate concepts and strategies in Khmer primarily to raise awareness among stakeholders. The development of a **REDD+ Glossary in English and Khmer** will ensure that there is consistency in REDD+ terms used in communication materials and provide basic REDD+ information to relevant stakeholders at national, sub-national and local levels where the English language is a barrier. The objective of the glossary is to raise awareness about REDD+ and, most importantly, ensure consistency in the use of terms in the Khmer language.

The glossary has been produced in close consultation with the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA) under Ministry of Environment, which is producing a broader glossary, covering all climate change terms. The terms in this glossary will subsequently be included in the Climate Change Glossary.

The initiative to prepare a glossary came from Fauna & Flora International (FFI), with support from the USAID Cambodia Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability (HARVEST) project and the European Union (EU)-funded REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme. Officers from the Forestry Administration and UN-REDD/Cambodia Programme ensured that the glossary was revised, updated and finalized.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The English glossary started at Pact by **Kirtiman Sherchan**, now at FFI. **Yeang Donal** (FFI) later updated the glossary and facilitated the translation of the glossary into Khmer. **Chhun Delux** from the Forestry Administration (FA) contributed to the translation of the glossary and helped coordinate comments from the FA and relevant government institutions. **Pheakkdey Nguon** (Clark University/REDD+ Cambodia Intern) updated the terminology and improved the layout of the glossary. **Thy Heang** (Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat) helped review and facilitate the development of the glossary. The glossary has been reviewed by **Tim Boyle**, **Peter Iversen** and **Moeko Saito-Jensen** from the UN-REDD Programme, Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat.

FFI tested the glossary with local communities from the Tbeng Lech Community Forest in Siem Reap Province during a 2013 community consultation meeting to gather the feedback and comments on the appropriateness of translated definitions. In addition, representatives from government and non-government institutions were consulted during the development of the glossary (See Table 1).

Sponsors of the work include: The UN-REDD/Cambodia Programme, Fauna & Flora International (FFI) under the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Cambodia Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (HARVEST) programme, and the European Union (EU)-funded REDD+ Community Carbon Pools Programme.

The Glossary was edited and published by the Cambodia REDD+ Taskforce Secretariat (CRTS).

Table 1: List of Consulted Persons

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Note: In the column “Use”, “FCCC” refers to terms that appear in the Framework Convention on Climate Change, UN-REDD Programme and World Bank’s Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, “VM” refers to terms that are more specific for Voluntary Market, and “Gen” refers to terms that are used by the FCCC and VM

Term	Use	Definition
Abatement	FCCC	Reducing the degree or intensity of greenhouse gas emissions
Aboveground Biomass	Gen	Living vegetation above the soil, including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage
AC		See Adaptation Committee
Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ)	FCCC	Activities carried out under the Convention to mitigate climate change through partnerships between an investor from a developed country and a counterpart in a host country under a pilot phase that ended in the year 2000. The purpose was to involve private-sector money in the transfer of technology and know-how.
Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP)	FCCC	The AWG-KP was established in Bali in 2007 to conduct negotiations on a successor agreement to, or a revised Kyoto Protocol.
Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention	FCCC	The AWG-LCA was established in Bali in 2007 to conduct negotiations on a strengthened international deal on climate change.

(AWG-LCA)		
Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)	FCCC	The ADP is a subsidiary body established at COP 17 in Durban in 2011 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 by 2015 in order to adopt this protocol, legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force at the twenty-first session of the COP and for it to come into effect from 2020.
Adaptation Benefits	Gen	The avoided damage costs or the accrued benefits following the adoption and implementation of adaptation measures.
Adaptation Committee (AC)	FCCC	The Adaptation Committee was established by the Conference of the Parties as part of the Cancun Agreements to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, inter alia, through various functions.
Adaptation Costs	Gen	Costs of planning, preparing for, facilitating, and implementing adaptation measures, including transition costs.
Adaptation Fund	FCCC	The Adaptation Fund was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable and are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The Fund is to be financed with a share of proceeds from clean development mechanism (CDM) project activities and receive funds from other sources. It is operated by the Adaptation Fund Board.
Adaptive Capacity	Gen	The whole of capabilities, resources and institutions of a country or region to implement effective adaptation measures.
Adaptive Management	VM	A philosophy that accepts that management must proceed even without complete information. It views management not only as a way to achieve objectives, but also as a process for probing to learn more about the resource or system being managed. Learning is an inherent objective of adaptive management. Adaptive management is a process where policies and activities can adapt to future conditions to improve management

		success.
Additionality	Gen	The requirement that the project generates real benefits that would not otherwise have occurred or prevents harm that would have occurred in the absence of the project.
Afforestation	FCCC	Planting of new forests on lands that historically have not contained forests. For a discussion of the term forest and related terms such as afforestation, reforestation and deforestation, see the IPCC Special Report on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (IPCC, 2000). See also the report on Definitions and Methodological Options to Inventory Emissions from Direct Human-induced Degradation of Forests and De-vegetation of Other Vegetation Types (IPCC, 2003).
AFOLU	Gen	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
Agroforestry	Gen	An integrated approach of using the interactive benefits from combining trees and shrubs with crops. It combines agricultural and forestry technologies to create more diverse, productive, profitable, healthy, and sustainable land-use system
AIJ		See Activities Implemented Jointly
Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)	FCCC	An ad hoc coalition of low-lying and island countries. These nations are particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels and share common positions on climate change. The 43 members and observers are American Samoa, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cook Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Grenada, Guam, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Netherlands Antilles, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, US Virgin Islands, and Vanuatu.
Allometry	Gen	The study of the relationship between size and shape of organisms; in forestry, generally the relationship between tree diameter, height, crown size and biomass.

Ancillary Benefits/ Impacts	FCCC	Policies aimed at some target, e.g. climate change mitigation, may be paired with positive side effects, such as increased resource-use efficiency, reduced emissions of air pollutants associated with fossil fuel use, improved transportation, agriculture, land-use practices, employment, and fuel security. Ancillary impacts are also used when the effects may be negative. Policies directed at abating air pollution may consider greenhouse gas mitigation an ancillary benefit, but this perspective is not considered in this assessment.
Annex B Countries under the Kyoto Protocol	FCCC	The countries included in Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol that have agreed to a target for their greenhouse gas emissions, including all the Annex I countries (as amended in 1998) except for Turkey and Belarus. For a list of Annex I countries, see http://unfccc.int .
Annex I Parties	FCCC	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 as per Article 4.2 (a) and (b). They have also accepted emissions targets for the period 2008-12 as per Article 3 and Annex B 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 I at COP-3, and the Czech Republic and Slovakia replaced Czechoslovakia.)
Annex II Parties	FCCC	The countries listed in Annex II 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.
ANR		See Assisted (Accelerated) Natural Regeneration
Anthropogenic	Gen	Resulting from or produced by human beings.
Anthropogenic Greenhouse Emissions	Gen	Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from human activities.
AOSIS		See Alliance of Small Island States
APD		See Avoiding Planned Deforestation

Approved Methodological Approach	VM	A methodology approved by GHG programmes recognized by the CCBA. A list of GHG Programmes recognized by the CCBA is published on the CCBA website (www.climate-standards.org). See also the Rules for the use of the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards.
Assigned Amount Unit (AAU)	VM	An Assigned Amount Unit (AAU) is a tradable 'Kyoto unit' or 'carbon credit' representing an allowance to emit greenhouse gases comprising one metric tonne of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) equivalents calculated using their Global Warming Potential.
Assisted (Accelerated) Natural Regeneration (ANR)	VM	The term used to describe 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.
AUFDD		See Avoiding Unplanned Frontier Deforestation and Degradation
AUMDD		See Avoiding Unplanned Mosaic Deforestation and Degradation
Avoided Deforestation	Gen	This occurs when land that would have been demonstrably deforested is not, because of a change in policy, funding, actions, goals, etc.
Avoiding Planned Deforestation (APD)	VM	The reduction in GHG emissions by stopping deforestation on forest lands that are legally authorized and documented to be converted to non-forest land. This REDD practice can occur in degraded to mature forests. APD project proponents must provide the verifier with evidence showing that the project area was planned to be converted.
Avoiding Unplanned Frontier Deforestation and Degradation (AUFDD)	VM	The reduction in GHG emissions by stopping deforestation/degradation of degraded to mature forests at the forest frontier that has been expanding historically, or will expand in the future, as a result of improved forest access, often through construction of roads.
Avoiding Unplanned Mosaic Deforestation and Degradation	VM	The reduction in GHG emissions by stopping deforestation/degradation of degraded to mature forests occurring in a mosaic pattern. Such deforestation/degradation typically occurs where population pressure and local land use practices produce a patchwork of

(AUMDD)		cleared lands, degraded forests, secondary forests of various ages, and mature forests; where the forests are accessible; and where the agents of deforestation/degradation typically are present within the region containing the area to be protected.
AWG-KP		See Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol
AWG-LCA		See Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention
Bali Action Plan (BAP)	FCCC	Included in the Bali Road Map, agreed at the Conference of the Parties in Bali, Indonesia in 2007 (COP13) introduced AWG-LCA.
Bali Road Map	FCCC	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.
BAU		See Business As Usual Scenario
Belowground Biomass	Gen	The living biomass of roots greater than 2 mm diameter.
Benefit-sharing Mechanism	Gen	The principles, model and processes developed and applied to distribute benefits, both direct and indirect, of project activities, including project funding, between different participants and stakeholders.
Biennial Update Report (BUR)	FCCC	Part of National Communications from non-Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC containing streamlined and updated information communicated through national communications. The BUR demand commensurate support for reporting by all developing country parties,

		with additional flexibilities, consistent with capabilities and national circumstances.
Biodiversity	Gen	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine & other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. Article 2. Use of terms. Definition of biological diversity. Convention on Biological Diversity. http://www.cbd.int/convention/convention.shtml .
Biomass	Gen	The total mass of living organisms in a given area or volume; recently dead plant material is often included as dead biomass. The quantity of biomass is expressed as a dry weight or as the energy, carbon, or nitrogen content.
Biomass Fuels or Biofuels	Gen	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.
Biome	Gen	A major and distinct regional element of the biosphere, typically consisting of several ecosystems (e.g. forests, rivers, ponds, swamps within a region of similar climate). Biomes are characterised by typical communities of plants and animals.
Boreal Forest	Gen	Forests of pine, spruce, fir, and larch stretching from the east coast of Canada westward to Alaska and continuing from Siberia westward across the entire extent of Russia to the European Plain.
Bundling	VM	A combination of several small-scale project activities to form a single project activity or portfolio under the CDM in order to decrease transaction costs per unit of emission reductions.
BUR		See Biennial Update Report
Business As Usual	Gen	The land use and emissions profile for a forest carbon project area prior to intervention,

Scenario (BAU)		serves as a bench mark to measure the impact of REDD actions. Also referred to as “baseline”.
Cancun Agreements	FCCC	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.
Canopy Cover	Gen	See ‘Crown Cover’
Cap and Trade	VM	An emissions trading system, which involves the buying and selling of emission allowances, where total emissions are limited or “capped”. The Kyoto Protocol is a cap and trade system in the sense that emissions from Annex-B countries are capped and excess permits can be traded. The Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) is also a cap and trade system where organizations sign up to a legally binding reductions policy.
Capacity building	Gen	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.
Carbon (Dioxide) Capture and Storage	VM	A process consisting of separation of carbon dioxide from industrial and energy-related sources, transport to a storage location, and long-term isolation from the atmosphere.
Carbon Accounting	VM	The tracking of changes in carbon pools associated with human-induced sources and sinks of greenhouse gas emissions.
Carbon Benefits	VM	The quantity of emissions avoided or carbon sequestered above the business-as-usual scenario, after appropriate deductions are made for leakage and impermanence. Usually measured in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e).
Carbon Biosequestration	Gen	The storage of carbon by plants, trees and other flora, which absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere while they grow, release oxygen, and store the carbon.
Carbon Buffer	VM	The amount of carbon credits, determined by risk analysis or the rules of a particular standard, which are set aside and not commercialized to ensure validity of carbon credits

		from a project in the event of leakage or impermanence.
Carbon Carrying Capacity (CCC)	Gen	The term used to describe the mass of potential carbon stored in a forest ecosystem under prevailing environmental conditions and natural disturbance regimes, but excluding human induced disturbance.
Carbon Credit	VM	A generic term for any tradable certificate or permit representing the right to emit one tonne of carbon dioxide or the mass of another greenhouse gas with a carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO _{2e}) equivalent to one tonne of carbon dioxide.
Carbon Cycle	Gen	The term used to describe the flow of carbon (in various forms, e.g. as carbon dioxide) through the atmosphere, ocean, terrestrial biosphere and lithosphere.
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)	Gen	A naturally occurring gas, also a by-product of burning fossil fuels from fossil carbon deposits, such as oil, gas and coal, of burning biomass and of land use changes and other industrial processes. It is the principal anthropogenic greenhouse gas that affects the Earth's radiative balance. It is the reference gas against which other greenhouse gases are measured and therefore has a Global Warming Potential of 1.
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_{2e})	Gen	The universal unit of measurement used to indicate the global warming potential of each of the seven greenhouse gases. It is used to evaluate the impacts of releasing (or avoiding the release of) different greenhouse gases. For GWP's of relevant GHGs refer to relevant decisions of the CDM Executive Board or the Verified Carbon Standard.
Carbon Footprint	Gen	A measure of the total amount of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) and methane (CH ₄) emissions of a defined population, system or activity, considering all relevant sources, sinks and storage within the spatial and temporal boundary of the population, system or activity of interest. Calculated as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO _{2e}) using the relevant 100-year global warming potential.
Carbon Market	VM	A popular (but misleading) term for a trading system through which countries may buy or sell units of greenhouse gas emissions in an effort to meet their national limits on

		emissions, either under the Kyoto Protocol or under other agreements, such as that among member states of the European Union. The term comes from the fact that carbon dioxide is the predominant greenhouse gas, and other gases are measured in units called "carbon-dioxide equivalents".
Carbon Neutral	Gen	Having a net zero carbon footprint, refers to achieving net zero carbon emissions by balancing a measured amount of carbon released with an equivalent amount sequestered or offset, or buying enough carbon credits to make up the difference. It is used in the context of carbon dioxide releasing processes associated with transportation, energy production, and industrial processes such as production of carbon neutral fuel.
Carbon Offset	VM	Credits issued in return for a reduction of atmospheric carbon emissions through projects such as the provision of renewable energy to replace fossil fuel energy, or reforestation of cleared land to create a carbon sink. By paying for such emission reducing activities, individuals and organizations can use the resulting credits to offset their own emissions, either voluntarily or under the rules of most emissions trading schemes. One offset credit is equivalent to an emission reduction of one metric ton of CO ₂ e.
Carbon Pools	Gen	A reservoir of carbon. A system that has the capacity to accumulate or release carbon. Carbon pools are measured in terms of mass (e.g. metric tons of carbon). The major carbon pools associated with forestry projects are: live biomass (including above and below ground components, i.e., roots), dead biomass, soil, and wood products.
Carbon Rights	Gen	The claims on the benefit streams from carbon pools, for example, the benefit from a specific parcel of forest. Where a market exists for greenhouse gas 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	Gen	The process of removing carbon from the atmosphere and depositing it in a reservoir.

Carbon Sink	Gen	Any process, activity or mechanism that results in the net removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.
Carbon Source	Gen	A carbon pool (reservoir) can be a source of carbon to the atmosphere if less carbon is flowing into it than is flowing out of it. It is the opposite of a sink.
Carbon Stock	Gen	The quantity of carbon held within a pool at a specified time.
Carbon Stock Enhancement	FCCC	A component of a REDD+ strategy that could include both the restoration/ improvement of existing but degraded forests and increase of forest cover through environmentally appropriate afforestation and reforestation.
Carbon Trading or Emissions Trading	VM	A sale or purchase of ‘permits’ or allowances’ (i.e. AAUs) to emit greenhouse gases (GHGs); or certificates that prove a certain reduction in emissions from a particular activity beyond what would otherwise have been the case (i.e. ‘business as usual’ emissions); or certificates that indicate a certain amount of actual emissions have been ‘offset’ somewhere else, through for example, carbon sequestration.
CBD		See Convention on Biological Diversity
CCBA		See Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance
CCC		See Carbon Carrying Capacity
CCX		See Chicago Climate Exchange
CDM		See Clean Development Mechanism
Certification	VM	A phase in the certification process of a CDM or JI (Voluntary) project when permits are issued on the basis of calculated emissions reductions, verified by an accredited third party.
Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)	VM	The technical term for the output of CDM projects. A CER is a unit of GHG reductions that has been generated and certified under the provisions of Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the Clean Development Mechanism. One CER equals one ton of carbon. Two special types

		of CERs can be issued for net emission removals from afforestation and reforestation CDM projects: (i) temporary certified emission reduction (tCERs); and (ii) long-term certified emission reductions (ICERs).
Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX)	VM	Chicago Climate Exchange is North America's largest and longest running GHG emission reduction programme. CCX is a 'cap and trade' system where organizations sign up to a legally binding reductions policy.
Chronosequence	Gen	A sequence of related soils or vegetation that differ from one another in certain properties primarily as a result of time as a soil-forming factor or succession, respectively
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	FCC	A facility created under the Kyoto Protocol, which allow Annex I countries to finance emissions reducing projects in developing countries that are party to the Kyoto Protocol then to use the resulting 'certified emissions reductions' ('CERs') to offset their own emissions.
Climate Change	Gen	A change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g. by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings such as modulations of the solar cycles, volcanic eruptions and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use. Note that the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in its Article 1, defines climate change as: 'a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods'. The UNFCCC thus makes a distinction between climate change attributable to human activities altering the atmospheric composition, and climate variability attributable to natural causes.
Climate Change Adaptation	Gen	A response to climate change that seeks to reduce the vulnerability of biological systems to climate change effects.

Climate Change Mitigation	Gen	The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere and subsequently a cessation of further climate change.
Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA)	VM	The CCBA is a unique partnership of leading international NGOs that was founded in 2003 with a mission to stimulate and promote land management activities that credibly mitigate global climate change, improve the well-being and reduce the poverty of local communities, and conserve biodiversity.
Climate Model	Gen	A numerical representation of the climate system based on the physical, chemical and biological properties of its components, their interactions and feedback processes, and accounting for all or some of its known properties. The climate system can be represented by models of varying complexity, that is, for any one component or combination of components a spectrum or hierarchy of models can be identified, differing in such aspects as the number of spatial dimensions, the extent to which physical, chemical or biological processes are explicitly represented, or the level at which empirical parametrisations are involved. Coupled Atmosphere–Ocean General Circulation Models (AOGCMs) provide a representation of the climate system that is near the most comprehensive end of the spectrum currently available. There is an evolution towards more complex models with interactive chemistry and biology (see WGI Chapter 8). Climate models are applied as a research tool to study and simulate the climate, and for operational purposes, including monthly, seasonal and interannual climate predictions.
Climate Prediction	Gen	A climate prediction or climate forecast is the result of an attempt to produce an estimate of the actual evolution of the climate in the future, for example, at seasonal, interannual or long-term time scales. Since the future evolution of the climate system may be highly sensitive to initial conditions, such predictions are usually probabilistic in nature.
Climate Projection	Gen	A projection of the response of the climate system to emission or concentration scenarios of greenhouse gases and aerosols, or radiative forcing scenarios, often based upon simulations by climate models. Climate projections are distinguished from climate

		predictions in order to emphasise that climate projections depend upon the emission/concentration/radiative forcing scenario used, which are based on assumptions concerning, for example, future socio-economic and technological developments that may or may not be realised and are therefore subject to substantial uncertainty.
Climate System	Gen	The climate system is the highly complex system consisting of five major components: the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the cryosphere, the land surface and the biosphere, and the interactions between them. The climate system evolves in time under the influence of its own internal dynamics and because of external forcings such as volcanic eruptions, solar variations and anthropogenic forcing such as the changing composition of the atmosphere and land-use change.
Climate Variability	Gen	Variations in the mean state and other statistics (such as standard deviations, the occurrence of extremes, etc.) of the climate on all spatial and temporal scales beyond that of individual weather events. Variability may be due to natural internal processes within the climate system (internal variability), or to variations in natural or anthropogenic external forcing (external variability). See also Climate change.
Coalition for Rainforest Nations	FCCC	A voluntary grouping of largely developing nations with rainforests which addresses issues surrounding environmental sustainability specific to tropical rainforests. Participation does not necessarily imply that countries adhere to any specific domestic policies or negotiating positions within the international context. At September 2011, the group included Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Thailand, Uruguay, Uganda, Vanuatu and Vietnam. Countries participate on a voluntarily basis primarily through unified negotiating positions, workshops and collaborative

		programmes.
Co-benefits	FCCC	The benefits of policies implemented for various reasons at the same time, acknowledging that most policies designed to address greenhouse gas mitigation have other, often at least equally important, rationales (e.g. related to objectives of development, sustainability, and equity). The term co-impact is also used in a more generic sense to cover both positive and negative side of the benefits.
Commitment Period	FCCC	The period of time in a regulatory greenhouse gas mitigation scheme during which countries are required to reduce emissions by a specific amount. The five-year Kyoto Protocol Commitment Period is scheduled to run from calendar year 2008 to calendar year-end 2012 (“First Commitment Period”).
Common Approach	FCCC	The Common Approach is designed to provide the World Bank (WB) and other FCPF Delivery Partners (DPs) with a common platform for risk management and quality assurance in the REDD+ Readiness Preparation process, using the safeguard policies of the WB as a minimum acceptable standard.
Common Reporting Format	FCCC	Standardized format for reporting estimates of greenhouse gas emissions and removals and other relevant information by Annex I Parties.
Communities	Gen	Are all groups of people—including Indigenous Peoples, mobile peoples and other local communities—who derive income, livelihood or cultural values and other contributions to wellbeing from the Project Area at the start of the project and/or under the with-project scenario. In cases where numerous small Communities can be shown to have homogeneous patterns of social organization, political structure and livelihoods, these Communities may be identified and listed as a Community. In identification of Communities, it is permitted to consider significance of user populations and of their level of use such that distant or intermittent user groups who have very limited dependence on the site need not be defined as Communities.

Community Forest	Gen	A community forest is a forest that is managed collectively by local people, usually with timber and non-timber forest product extraction.
Community Groups	Gen	Are defined as groups whose members derive similar income, livelihood and/or cultural values and other contributions to well-being from the Project Area and whose values are different from those of other groups; such as Indigenous Peoples, women, youth or other social, cultural and economic groups. The number of appropriate groups will depend on the size and complexity of the community. 'Indigenous Peoples' are defined as distinct social and cultural groups whose members identify themselves as belonging to an indigenous cultural group.
Compliance	FCCC	Compliance is whether and to what extent countries do adhere to the provisions of an accord. Compliance depends on implementing policies ordered, and on whether measures follow up the policies. Compliance is the degree to which the actors whose behaviour is targeted by the agreement, local government units, corporations, organisations, or individuals, conform to the implementing obligations.
Compliance Committee	FCCC	A committee that helps facilitate, promote, and enforce compliance with the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol. It has 20 members with representation spread among various regions, small-island developing states, Annex I parties and non-Annex I parties, and functions through a plenary, a bureau, a facilitative branch and an enforcement branch.
Conference of the Parties (COP)	FCCC	The supreme body of the Convention. It currently meets once a year to review the Convention's progress. The word "conference" is not used here in the sense of "meeting" but rather of "association". The "Conference" meets in sessional periods, for example, the "fourth session of the Conference of the Parties".
Conference of the Parties acting as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol	FCCC	This is the meeting of state parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the body with authority to take decisions under the Protocol.

(COP/MOP)		
Conservation	Gen	The preservation, management, and care of natural and cultural resources.
Contact Group	FCCC	An open-ended meeting that may be established by the COP, a subsidiary body or a Committee of the Whole wherein Parties may negotiate before forwarding agreed text to a plenary for formal adoption. Observers generally may attend contact group sessions.
Controlled (or 'prescribed') burning	VM	Intentional and controlled fires in bush land or forest designed to prevent more intensive, uncontrolled forest or bushfires.
COP		See Conference of the Parties
COP/MOP		See Conference of the Parties acting as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
Convention on Biodiversity (CBD)	Gen	The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force on 29 December 1993. It has 3 main objectives: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.
Corruption	Gen	The abuse of entrusted power for private gain.
Cost-benefit Analysis	Gen	Monetary measurement of all negative and positive impacts associated with a given action. Costs and benefits are compared in terms of their difference and/or ratio as an indicator of how a given investment or other policy effort pays off seen from the society's point of view.
Cost-effectiveness Analysis	Gen	A special case of cost-benefit analysis in which all the costs of a portfolio of projects are assessed in relation to a fixed policy goal. The policy goal in this case represents the benefits of the projects and all the other impacts are measured as costs or as negative costs (co-benefits). The policy goal can be, for example, a specified goal of emissions reductions of greenhouse gases.
Countries with Economies in Transition	FCCC	Central and East European countries and former republics of the Soviet Union in transition from state-controlled to market economies.

Crown Cover	Gen	The percentage of the surface of an ecosystem that is under the tree canopy. Also referred to as ‘canopy cover’ or just ‘tree cover’.
Customary rights	Gen	‘Customary rights’ to lands and resources refers to 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.
Dead Wood	VM	The term used to describe all non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the round, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the host country.
Deciduous	VM	The term used to describe certain trees or shrubs that shed leaves annually or periodically. (not evergreen)
Defensible Methodological Approach	VM	A ‘Defensible’ methodological approach follows good practice guidance that includes procedures for delineating the conditions under which the methodological approach can be applied: defining the project area; estimating any projected rates of land cover change in the without-project and with-project scenarios; conservatively estimating without project GHG emissions and removals; monitoring GHG emissions over the project lifetime; defining types of leakage potential caused by project activities; and conservatively estimating expected leakage emissions under the with-project scenario. It shall also observe principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and conservativeness for land-based carbon accounting; such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU) and the AFOLU Requirements of the Verified Carbon Standard.
Deforestation	Gen	Conversion of forest to non-forest.
Degradation (or forest)	VM	The term used to describe the condition of a forest that has been reduced below its

degradation)		natural capacity, but not below the 10 percent crown cover threshold that qualifies as deforestation.
Designated National Authority (DNA)	FCCC	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)	FCCC	A domestic legal entity or an international organization accredited and designated by the CDM Executive Board. The DOE validates and requests registration of a proposed CDM projects activity and verifies emission reductions of a registered CDM project activity.
Development Path or Pathway	Gen	An evolution based on an array of technological, economic, social, institutional, cultural, and biophysical characteristics that determine the interactions between natural and human systems, including production and consumption patterns in all countries, over time at a particular scale. Alternative development paths refer to different possible trajectories of development, the continuation of current trends being just one of the many paths.
Direct Seeding	VM	The establishment of trees on deforested sites by sowing seeds rather than by planting nursery-raised saplings.
Displacement	FCCC	The effort of arresting deforestation and forest degradation in one area may also result in the pressures of deforestation and forest degradation being shifted to other ecosystems of importance for the conservation biodiversity.
DNA		See Designated National Authority
DOE		See Designated Operational Entity
Domestic Funding	Gen	Funding reported by REDD+ countries that is spent in-country for REDD+.
Double Approval Process	VM	The VCS approval process which requires any project methodology to undergo two independent assessments by different validators. The first assessment shall be carried out by a validator or verifier accredited for the VCS Programme and appointed by the project proponent. The VCS Secretariat, acting on behalf of the VCS Board, shall choose a

		different VCS Programme accredited validator or verifier to carry out a second assessment. Both assessments shall cover all relevant VCS Programme requirements.
Drafting Group	FCCC	A smaller group established by the President or a Chair of a Convention body to meet separately and in private to prepare draft text - text which must still be formally approved later in a plenary session. Observers generally may not attend drafting group meetings.
Driver	Gen	Refers to both direct and indirect causes of deforestation and forest degradation.
Ecosystem	Gen	A system of living organisms interacting with each other and their physical environment. The boundaries of what could be called an ecosystem are somewhat arbitrary, depending on the focus of interest or study. Thus, the extent of an ecosystem may range from very small spatial scales to, ultimately, the entire Earth.
Ecosystem Degradation	Gen	A gradual or persistent process of loss of capacity of an ecosystem to provide ecosystem services.
Ecosystem Rehabilitation	VM	The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed through the reparation of ecosystem processes, productivity and services, but without re-establishing the pre-existing species composition and structure. For example, inter-planting trees on cropland using naturalized species to improve soil quality.
Ecosystem Services	Gen	The benefits people obtain from the environment. Ecosystem services are the transformation of natural assets including soil, plants and animals, air and water, into things that we value. They can be viewed as provisioning such as food and water; regulating, for example, flood and disease control; cultural such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; or supporting, like nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on earth.
Effective Consultation	VM	Effective consultation requires Project Proponents to inform and engage broadly with the Communities and Other Stakeholders using socially and culturally appropriate methods to enable meaningful influence on the subject of consultation. Consultations must be gender and

		inter-generationally sensitive with special attention to vulnerable and/or marginalized people and must be conducted at mutually agreed locations and through representatives who are designated by the groups themselves in accordance with their own procedures. Different approaches may be appropriate for different Community Groups or Other Stakeholders.
EGTT		See Expert Group on Technology Transfer
Emission Factor	Gen	An emission factor is the rate of emission per unit of activity, output or input. E.g. a particular fossil fuel power plant has a CO ₂ emission factor of 0.765 kg/kWh generated.
Emission Permit	FCCC	An emission permit is a non-transferable or tradable entitlement allocated by a government to a legal entity (company or other emitter) to emit a specified amount of a substance. A tradable permit is an economic policy instrument under which rights to discharge pollution - in this case an amount of greenhouse gas emissions - can be exchanged through either a free or a controlled permit-market.
Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA)	VM	A binding purchase agreement signed between buyers and sellers of carbon credits.
Emission Reduction Unit (ERU)	VM	A Kyoto Protocol unit equal to 1 metric tonne of CO ₂ equivalent. ERUs are generated for emission reductions or emission removals from joint implementation projects.
Emissions Source	Gen	A source of greenhouse gas emissions.
Emissions Trading	FCCC	One of the three Kyoto mechanisms, by which an Annex I Party may transfer Kyoto Protocol units to, or acquire units from, another Annex I Party. An Annex I Party must meet specific eligibility requirements to participate in emissions trading.
Endemic Species	Gen	Species for which the entire global range is restricted to the site, the region or the country (the level of endemism must be defined).
Enrichment Planting	VM	The process by which one plants trees to increase the population density of existing tree species or increase tree species richness by adding tree species to a degraded forest.

Entry Into Force	FCCC	The point at which an intergovernmental agreement becomes legally binding - occurring at a pre-stated interval after a pre-stated and required number of ratifications by countries has been achieved. The Climate Change Convention required 50 ratifications to enter into force. It now enters into force for each new Party 90 days after that Party ratifies the Convention.
Environmental Effectiveness	Gen	The extent to which a measure, policy or instrument produces a decided, decisive or desired environmental effect.
Environmental Integrity Group	FCCC	A coalition or negotiating alliance consisting of Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Lichtenstein and Monaco.
Environmentally Sustainable Technologies	FCCC	Technologies that are less polluting, use resources in a more sustainable manner, recycle more of their wastes and products, and handle residual wastes in a more acceptable manner than the technologies that they substitute. They are also more compatible with nationally determined socio-economic, cultural and environmental priorities.
Equity and Equitable	Gen	Are defined as just, impartial and fair to all parties.
ERPA		See Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement
ERU		See Emission Reduction Unit
European Union (EU)	Gen	As a regional economic integration organization, the EU is a Party to both the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. However, it does not have a separate vote from its member states. Because the EU signed the Convention when it was known as the EEC (European Economic Community), the EU retains this name for all formal Convention-related purposes. Members are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
European Union	FCCC	The tradable allowance unit under the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme

Allowances (EUA)		(EUETS).
European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)	FCCC	The Trading Scheme within the European Union. The first compliance phase is from 2005 to 2007, while the second compliance phase covers the period from 2008 to 2012, equivalent to the First Kyoto Commitment Period.
Evergreen	Gen	A plant that retains green foliage throughout the year.
Ex-ante Crediting	VM	The issuance of credits in expectation of future emission reductions (not eligible under Kyoto).
Ex-post Crediting	VM	The issuance of credits after independent verification of emission reductions.
Ex-ante Accounting	VM	A method of accounting for emissions reductions in which money is given up-front for the guarantee that a given activity will be carried out and emissions reductions will occur in the future.
Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism	FCCC	A 10-member panel elected at COP-7 which supervises the CDM.
Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)	FCCC	An expert group established at COP 7 with the objective of enhancing the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention, by analyzing and identifying ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities under the Convention. The EGTT completed its work in 2010.
Expert Review Teams	FCCC	Groups of experts, nominated by Parties, who review national reports submitted by Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.
FACE		See Free Air Carbon Dioxide Enrichment
Fast-start Finance	FCCC	At COP 15 in Copenhagen in 2009, developed countries pledged to provide new and additional resources, including forestry and investments, approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010 - 2012 and with balanced allocation between mitigation and adaptation. This collective commitment has come to be known as "Fast-start Finance".

FCI		See Forest Carbon Index
Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure	VM	A process for receiving, hearing, responding to and attempting to resolve Grievances within a reasonable time period.
Financial Mechanism	FCCC	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. The financial mechanism is accountable to the COP.
Fine Root Turnover	VM	The period of time for the fine roots of plants to form, function and then die.
Floristics	VM	A sub domain of botany and biogeography that studies distribution and relationships of plant species over geographic areas.
Food Security	Gen	A situation that exists when people have secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth, development and an active and healthy life. Food insecurity may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution, or inadequate use of food at the household level.
Forest	Gen	A vegetation type dominated by trees. Many definitions of the term forest are in use throughout the world, reflecting wide differences in biogeophysical conditions, social structure, and economics. Particular criteria apply under the Kyoto Protocol. For a discussion of the term forest and related terms such as afforestation, reforestation, and deforestation see the IPCC Special Report on Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (IPCC, 2000). See also the Report on Definitions and Methodological Options to Inventory Emissions from Direct Human-induced Degradation of Forests and Devegetation of Other Vegetation Types (IPCC, 2003)
Forest Carbon	VM	Forest carbon generally refers to the carbon stored in forests; usually in reference to

		climate change mitigation projects which aim to increase carbon sequestration in or decrease carbon dioxide emissions from forests.
Forest Carbon Index (FCI)	VM	A forest carbon model for REDD produced by Resources for the Future and Climate Advisers that was publically launched in December 2009 examining future volumes and costs of emission reductions.
Forest Carbon Stock	FCCC	The quantity of carbon held within a forested area at a specified time.
Forest Dynamics	VM	Describes the underlying physical and biological forces that shape and change a forest over time, or the continuous state of change that alters the composition and structure of a forest. Two basic elements of forest dynamics are forest succession and forest disturbance.
Forest Management	Gen	A branch of forestry concerned with the management (or sustainable management, as opposed to destructive logging) of existing forests. In the context of a carbon project, this is usually in order to enhance carbon stocks in the forest. This is different from afforestation and reforestation, although it equally represents a sink activity.
Forest Transition Curve	Gen	The change in forest cover over time as the value of land uses changes relative to the competing uses, usually resulting in rapidly decreasing forest area during early industrialization and development, followed by slow expansion of forest area to lower than original levels.
FPIC		See Free, Prior and Informed Consent
Fragmentation	VM	The transformation of a contiguous patch of forest into several smaller, disjointed patches surrounded by other land uses.
Framework Tree Species	VM	Indigenous, non-domesticated, forest tree species, which, when planted on deforested sites, rapidly re-establish forest structure and ecological functioning, whilst attracting seed dispersing wildlife.
Free Air Carbon Dioxide	VM	A method and infrastructure used to experimentally enrich the atmosphere enveloping

Enrichment (FACE)		portions of a terrestrial ecosystem with controlled amounts of carbon dioxide (and in some cases, other gases), without using chambers or walls.
Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	FCCC	A right under which a land-owner or resource-owner has the right to provide or withhold consent to activities that might affect the rights-holder’s land or resources, based on full disclosure of all relevant information (“Informed”), before any activity is undertaken (“Prior”) and without coercion (“Free”). The right of Indigenous Peoples to FPIC for their lands and territories is enshrined within the UNDRIP.
Frontier Deforestation	VM	That which is predicted to occur at some point during a project crediting period in an area with historically low deforestation rates but the potential for future incursion, settlement and/or infrastructure development.
Full and Effective Participation	FCCC	Full and effective participation means meaningful influence of all relevant rights holder and stakeholder groups who want to be involved throughout the process, and includes access to information, consultation, participation in decision-making and implementation and free, prior and informed consent.
Fungible, or Fungibility	VM	Being of such a nature that one part or quantity may be replaced by another equal part or quantity in the satisfaction of an obligation. The fungibility of a ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) for an example allows for the use of various types of gas, e.g., methane. Fungibility can also allow for the possibility to exchange, or use interchangeably, different types of reduction credits achieved under different mechanism (e.g. CERs for AAUs).
G20	FCCC	Group of Twenty. The G20 includes the G8 members and major emerging market countries, providing a forum for finance ministers and central bank governors to address international finance issues.
G8	FCCC	The G8 is a forum of the largest industrialized economies. Members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Russia, which joined in 1998, after several years of informal participation. While the G8 was founded to address economic issues, it has increasingly focused on climate change policy and other matters

		over the last several years. Also of late, the annual summit has been preceded by a meeting of members' environmental ministers, who have prepared the climate change agenda for the summit.
G8+5 Climate Dialogue	FCCC	A discussion forum launched at the 2005 G8 meeting Change in Gleneagles, Scotland, incorporating the G8 countries and the large emerging economies: Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa.
GATT		See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCP		See Green Climate Fund
GDP		See Gross Domestic Product
GEF		See Global Environment Facility
Gender Sensitive	Gen	Is to understand and give consideration to socio-cultural norms and discriminations in order to acknowledge the different rights, roles & responsibilities of women and men in the community and the relationships between them. Gender sensitive policy, programme, administrative and financial activities, and organizational procedures will: differentiate between the capacities, needs and priorities of women and men; ensure that the views and ideas of both women and men are taken seriously; consider the implications of decisions on the situation of women relative to men; and take actions to address inequalities or imbalance between women and men (definition provided by WEDO).
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	FCCC	The GATT was for many years the multilateral agreement for international trade policy, succeeded in 1995 by the World Trade Organization.
Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)	FCCC	GMOs are defined as any living organism that possesses a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology and which is capable of transferring or replicating genetic material.
Geo-engineering	Gen	Technological efforts to stabilize the climate system by direct intervention in the energy balance of the Earth for reducing global warming.

Geographic Positioning System (GPS)	Gen	A handheld or vehicle mounted system that uses satellite communications to determine the geographical position and other navigational information.
GHGs		See Greenhouse Gases
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	FCCC	The GEF is an independent financial organization that provides grants to developing countries for projects that benefit the global environment and promote sustainable livelihoods in local communities. 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	Gen	Global warming refers to the gradual increase, observed or projected, in global surface temperature, as one of the consequences of radiative forcing caused by anthropogenic emissions.
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	Gen	An index representing the combined effect of the differing times greenhouse gases remain in the atmosphere and their relative effectiveness in absorbing outgoing infrared radiation.
GMO		See Genetically Modified Organism
Governance	Gen	The way government is understood has changed in response to social, economic and technological changes over recent decades. There is a corresponding shift from government defined strictly by the nation-state to a more inclusive concept of governance, recognizing the contributions of various levels of government (global, international, regional, local) and the roles of the private sector, of non-governmental actors and of civil society.
GPP		See Gross primary productivity
GPS		See Geographic Positioning System
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	FCCC	At COP 16 in Cancun in 2010, Governments established a Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention under Article 11. The GCF

		will support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties. The Fund will be governed by the GCF Board.
Greenhouse Effect	Gen	Greenhouse gases effectively absorb thermal infrared radiation, emitted by the Earth's surface, by the atmosphere itself due to the same gases, and by clouds. Atmospheric radiation is emitted to all sides, including downward to the Earth's surface. Thus greenhouse gases trap heat within the surface-troposphere system. This is called the greenhouse effect. Thermal infrared radiation in the troposphere is strongly coupled to the temperature of the atmosphere at the altitude at which it is emitted. In the troposphere, the temperature generally decreases with height. Effectively, infrared radiation emitted to space originates from an altitude with a temperature of, on average, -19°C, in balance with the net incoming solar radiation, whereas the Earth's surface is kept at a much higher temperature of, on average, +14°C. An increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases leads to an increased infrared opacity of the atmosphere, and therefore to an effective radiation into space from a higher altitude at a lower temperature. This causes a radiative forcing that leads to an enhancement of the greenhouse effect, the so-called enhanced greenhouse effect.
Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	Gen	The atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change. The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄) and nitrous oxide (N ₂ O). Less prevalent - but very powerful - greenhouse gases are hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆).
Grievances	VM	Disputes with Communities and Other Stakeholders that may arise during project planning, implementation and evaluation with respect but not limited to, Free, Prior and Informed Consent, rights to lands, territories and resources, benefit sharing, and participation.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Gen	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a nation.

Gross primary productivity (GPP)	Gen	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a nation.
Group of 77 (G-77) and China	FCCC	A large negotiating alliance of developing countries that focuses on numerous international topics, including climate change. The G-77 was founded in 1967 under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). It seeks to harmonize the negotiating positions of its 131 member states.
Group of Mountain Landlocked Developing Countries	FCCC	Negotiating group formally established in June 2010 by the governments of Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikstan, focused issues faced by landlocked mountain developing countries specifically vulnerable to transportation costs and food insecurity, with a view towards expanding the group to include other interested countries.
GWP		See Global Warming Potential
Heterotroph	VM	An organism capable of deriving energy for life processes only from the decomposition of organic compounds, and incapable of using inorganic compounds as sole sources of energy or for organic synthesis. Most animals are heterotrophic and rely on directly or indirectly (carnivores) eating most plants that are “autotrophic”.
High Conservation Values	VM	High Conservation Values (HCVs) are biological, ecological, social or cultural values which are considered outstandingly significant or critically important, at the national, regional or global level
Host Country	VM	A country where a JI or CDM (or REDD) project is physically located. A project has to be approved by host country to receive CERs, ERUs or VCUs.
Hot Air	FCCC	Refers to the concern that some governments will be able to meet their targets for greenhouse gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol with minimal effort and could then flood the market with emissions credits, reducing the incentive for other countries to cut their own domestic emissions.
Human Rights	Gen	Are the fundamental rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, based

		on core principles like dignity, fairness, equality, respect and autonomy, including but not limited to the rights enshrined in relevant international treaties, conventions and other instruments.
IEA		See International Energy Agency
IET		See International Emissions Trading
IFM		See Improved Forest Management
Implementation Costs	FCCC	In addition to opportunity costs, there are also costs involved in implementing a REDD+ programme. These are the costs directly associated with actions to reduce deforestation, and hence emissions. Examples include the costs of: guarding a forest to prevent illegal logging, replanting trees in degraded or logged forests, relocating timber harvesting activities away from natural forests to degraded, forests scheduled for reforestation, etc.
Improved Forest Management (IFM)	VM	Forest management activities which result in increased carbon stocks within forests and/or reduce GHG emissions from forestry activities when compared to business as usual forestry practices.
Independent Assessment Report	FCCC	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.
In-depth Review	FCCC	A process by which an Annex I Party's implementation of the Convention and/or the Kyoto Protocol is technically assessed by international teams of experts.
Indicators	VM	Agreed list of quantitative markers for monitoring progress towards desired goals and targets. The CCB Standards include indicators under each criterion that third-party auditors must use to determine whether the project in question satisfies that particular

		criterion.
Indigenous Peoples	FCCC	No internationally accepted definition of indigenous peoples exists. Common characteristics often applied under international law, and by United Nations agencies to distinguish indigenous peoples include: residence within or attachment to geographically distinct traditional habitats, ancestral territories, and their natural resources; maintenance of cultural and social identities, and social, economic, cultural and political institutions separate from mainstream or dominant societies and cultures; descent from population groups present in a given area, most frequently before modern states or territories were created and current borders defined; and self-identification as being part of a distinct indigenous cultural group, and the desire to preserve that cultural identity.
Informal Contact Group	FCCC	A group of delegates instructed by the President or a Chair to meet in private to discuss a specific matter in an effort to consolidate different views, reach a compromise, and produce an agreed proposal, often in the form of a written text.
Input-based Payments	VM	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). Input-based payment schemes are often referred to as policies and measures (PAMs).
Intensive Agriculture	Gen	An agricultural system with high productivity per unit area. Intensive agricultural systems also frequently have high input requirements per unit area, relying upon the use of mechanization, fertilizers, and agrochemicals.
Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the UNFCCC	FCCC	Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the UNFCCC (1990-1995). A committee created to draft the Convention. The INC met in five sessions between February 1991 and May 1992. After the text of the Convention was adopted in 1992, the INC met six further times to prepare for COP-1. It completed its work in February 1995.
Intergovernmental	Gen	Established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the UN Environment

Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)		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.
International Climate Change Partnership	FCCC	International Climate Change Partnership - global coalition of companies and trade associations committed to constructive participation in international policy making on climate change.
International Consultation and Analysis	FCCC	International consultation and analysis, a form of review currently being negotiated and designed in the UNFCCC intergovernmental process.
International Emissions Trading (IET)	FCCC	Established by Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol. Countries with Annex B commitments can participate in IET. See also “cap and trade”.
International Energy Agency (IEA)	FCC	An intergovernmental organization founded by the organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1974 that conducts analysis of energy policy and provides guidance to its member governments.
Invasive Species	VM	'Invasive species' are defined as non-native species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species in the project zone as identified in the Global Invasive Species Database http://www.issg.org/database , from scientific literature, and from local knowledge.
IPCC		See Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JISC		See Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee
JLG		See Joint Liaison Group
Joint Implementation (JI)	FCCC	A market-based implementation mechanism defined in Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol, allowing Annex I countries or companies from these countries to implement projects jointly that limit or reduce emissions or enhance sinks, and to share the Emissions

		Reduction Units. JI activity is also permitted in Article 4.2(a) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC)	FCCC	The Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC), under the authority and guidance of the CMP, inter alia, supervises the verification procedure for Joint Implementation projects.
Joint Liaison Group (JLG)	FCCC	Group of representatives of UNFCCC, CBD, and UNCCD Secretariats set up to explore common activities to confront problems related to climate change, biodiversity and desertification.
Key Biodiversity Areas	VM	Sites of global significance for biodiversity conservation that satisfy criteria based on a framework of vulnerability and irreplaceability defined in terms of species and population threat levels. www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/PAG-015.pdf
Keystone Tree Species	VM	The term used to describe tree species vital to the support of animal populations, usually by flowering or fruiting at times when other food resources are in short supply.
Kyoto Mechanisms	FCCC	Three procedures established under the Kyoto Protocol to increase the flexibility and reduce the costs of making greenhouse gas emissions cuts. They are the Clean Development Mechanism, Emissions Trading and Joint Implementation.
Kyoto Protocol	FCCC	An international agreement standing on its own, and requiring separate ratification by governments, but linked to the UNFCCC. The Kyoto Protocol, among other things, sets binding targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by industrialized countries.
Land Rent	VM	An economic term defined as the total net revenue or benefits received from a parcel of land.
Land Tenure	VM	The relationship, whether legally or customarily defined, through which people, as individuals or groups, own or hold rights to use land.

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)	FCCC	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.
Landscape	Gen	Landscape comprises the visible features of an area of land, including the physical elements of landforms such as (ice-capped) mountains, hills, water bodies such as rivers, lakes, ponds and the sea, living elements of land cover including indigenous vegetation, human elements including different forms of land use, buildings and structures, and transitory elements such as lighting and weather conditions.
Land-use	Gen	The total of arrangements, activities and inputs undertaken in a certain land-cover type (a set of human actions). The social and economic purposes for which land is managed (e.g. grazing, timber extraction, and conservation). Land-use change occurs when, e.g. forest is converted to agricultural land or to urban areas.
LDCs		See Least Developed Countries
LDCF		See Least Developed Countries Fund
Leakage	VM	That portion of cuts in greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries - countries trying to meet mandatory limits under the Kyoto Protocol - that may reappear in other countries not bound by such limits. For example, multinational corporations may shift factories from developed countries to developing countries to escape restrictions on emissions.
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	FCCC	The world's poorest countries. The criteria currently used by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for designation as an LDC includes low income, human resource weakness and economic vulnerability. Currently 48 countries have been designated by the UN General Assembly as LDCs.
Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	FCCC	A panel of 13 experts which provides advice to LDCs on the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) - plans for addressing the urgent and immediate needs of those countries to adapt to climate

		change.
Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	FCCC	The LDCF is a fund established to support a work programme to assist Least Developed Country Parties to carry out, inter alia, the preparation and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). The Global Environment Facility, as the entity that operates the financial mechanism of the Convention, has been entrusted to operate this fund.
LEG		See Least Developed Countries Expert Group
Livelihood	Gen	A means of making a living. It encompasses people's capabilities, assets, income and activities required to secure the necessities of life.
Local Laws	VM	Local laws include all norms given by organisms of government whose jurisdiction is less than the national level, such as departmental, municipal and customary norms.
Loss and Damage	FCCC	At COP 16 in Cancun in 2010, Governments established a work programme in order to consider approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework.
LULUCF		See Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
Marrakesh Accords	FCCC	Agreements reached at COP-7 which set various rules for "operating" the more complex provisions of the Kyoto Protocol. Among other things, the accords include details for establishing a greenhouse gas emissions trading system; implementing and monitoring the Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism; and setting up and operating three funds to support efforts to adapt to climate change.
Mature (Climax) Forest	VM	A Mature or climax forest is an undisturbed, stable, forest that reaches maximum development in terms of structure and species composition, determined by soil and climatic conditions.
Measurement,	FCCC	Measurable, reportable and verifiable. A process/ concept that potentially supports

Reporting and Verification (MRV)		greater transparency in the climate change regime.
Meeting of the Parties (MOP)	FCCC	The supreme body of the Kyoto Protocol that meets annually for negotiations, in conjunction with the UNFCCC COP.
Mitigation	FCCC	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.
Mitigation Potential	FCCC	In the context of climate change mitigation, the mitigation potential is the amount of mitigation that could be – but is not yet – realised over time. Market potential is the mitigation potential based on private costs and private discount rates, which might be expected to occur under forecast market conditions, including policies and measures currently in place, noting that barriers limit actual uptake.
Monitoring	Gen	The collection and archiving of all relevant data necessary for determining the baseline and project-based measuring of anthropogenic emissions by sources (or sinks) of greenhouse gases (GHG) within the project boundary (and leakage of emissions).
Montreal Protocol	FCCC	The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, an international agreement adopted in Montreal in 1987.
MOP		See Meeting of the Parties
Mosaic Deforestation	VM	Mosaic deforestation occurs where population pressure and local land use practices produce a patchwork of cleared lands, where forests are accessible and where the agents of deforestation and degradation typically are present within the region containing the area to be protected.
MRV		See Measurement, Reporting and Verification

Multiple benefits	FCCC	When REDD+ prevents the loss or degradation of forest, this will result in multiple benefits in addition to protecting or enhancing carbon stocks. These include ‘ecosystem-based benefits’ such as conservation of forest biodiversity, water regulation, soil conservation, timber, forest foods and other non-timber forest products.
National Adaptation Programmes of Actions (NAPAs)	FCCC	Documents prepared by least developed countries (LDCs) identifying urgent and immediate needs for adapting to climate change.
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	FCCC	At COP 16 in Cancun in 2010, Governments decided to set up a registry to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support, to facilitate the matching of finance, technology and capacity-building support with these actions, and to recognize other NAMAs.
National Communication	FCCC	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 Delegation	FCCC	One or more officials empowered to represent and negotiate on behalf of a government.
National Forest Monitoring/ Management System	FCCC	This system will allow countries to monitor the performances from REDD+ demonstration activities and initiatives, deforestation in protected areas and logging concessions, as well as national policies and measures in the forestry sector. To do so, the system is integrating the information coming from the National REDD+ Registry into a single visualisation interface thus promoting transparency and coordination between the various initiatives underway on the ground. The system was designed in a way that can also be used for other monitoring purposes as well as to report on other unrelated carbon assessment such as forest law enforcement.

National Greenhouse Gas Inventory	FCCC	The national inventory is prepared according to the framework of rules supporting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol. All parties to these agreements must use the UNFCCC Reporting Guidelines on Annual Inventories and the supplementary reporting requirements under the Kyoto Protocol to prepare their national inventories. These guidelines establish standardised reporting formats and require detailed information on all aspects of each party's National Inventory System, including measurement systems, data collection systems, estimation methodologies, reporting and data management.
Natural Regeneration	VM	The recovery of a forest following disturbance, in the absence of human intervention. Resulting in increasing ecosystem functionality, vegetation species diversity and structural complexity, habitat availability etc.
Net Primary Productivity (NPP)	VM	The amount of carbon retained in an ecosystem (increase in biomass); it is equal to the difference between the amount of carbon produced through photosynthesis (GPP) and the amount of energy that is used for respiration (R).
NGOs		See Non-governmental Organization
Non-Annex I Parties	FCCC	Refers to countries that have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that are not included in Annex I of the Convention.
Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)	Gen	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-Party	FCCC	A state that has not ratified the Convention but attends meetings as an observer.
Non-permanence Risk Analysis	VM	The process by which a project risk assessment is conducted, and subsequently validated independently by a VCS accredited entity. Based on this assessment, the validator/verifier

		assigns a project risk rating and determines the percentage of the project’s carbon credits to be transferred into the AFOLU Pooled Buffer Account.
Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	Gen	Any product or service other than timber that is produced in forests. They include fruits and nuts, vegetables, fish and game, medicinal plants, resins, essences and a range of barks and fibers such as bamboo, rattans, and a host of other palms and grasses.
No-regrets Options	FCCC	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.
NPP		See Net Primary Productivity
NTFPs		See Non Timber Forest Products
Opportunity Costs	FCCC	REDD+ opportunity costs are the difference in net earnings from conserving or enhancing forests versus converting them to other, typically more valuable, land uses
Other Stakeholders	VM	All groups other than Communities who can potentially affect or be affected by the project activities and who may live within or outside the Project Zone.
PAMs		See Policies and Measures
Parcelization	VM	The breaking up of a land area under single ownership into multiple smaller parcels, usually for resale.
Party	FCCC	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.
Payment for Ecosystem/ Environmental Services (PES)	VM	The 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.

PDD		See Project Design Document
Performance Target	VM	The level that an indicator must reach, or an outcome or activity that must be completed by participants to trigger payment or other benefits being provided.
Permanence	VM	The longevity of a carbon pool and the stability of its stocks, given the management and disturbance environment in which it occurs. A feature of land-based carbon projects is the possibility of a reversal of carbon benefits from either natural disturbances (e.g. fires, disease, pests, and unusual weather events), or from the lack of reliable guarantees that the original land use activities will not return after the project concludes. Strategies have been identified that mitigate potential reversals such as the non-permanence risk analysis and buffer approach adopted by the Verified Carbon Standard or the establishment of contingency carbon credits, insurance, conservation easements and mixed portfolios of projects.
PES		See Payment for Ecosystem/ Environmental Services
PIN		See Project Idea Note
Pioneer Species	VM	Species which colonize previously bare or disturbed land, usually leading to ecological succession. Since uncolonized land may have thin, poor quality soils with few nutrients, pioneer species are often plants with adaptations such as long roots and root nodes containing nitrogen-fixing bacteria, and tend to grow well in open high-light environments.
Planned Adaptation	VM	Adaptation that is the result of a deliberate policy decision, based on an awareness that conditions have changed or are about to change and that action is required to return to, maintain, or achieve a desired state.
Planned Deforestation	VM	Planned deforestation can encompass a wide variety of activities such as: national resettlement programmes, conversion of forestland to industrial-scale production of commodities such as soybeans, oil palm; urban, rural, and infrastructure development.

		This could include decisions by individual land owners or community groups, whose land is legally zoned for agriculture, to convert their forest(s) to crop production or biofuel plantations. These planned deforestation activities would be outlined in land planning or management documents, and could therefore be readily verified under the VCS. See unplanned Deforestation.
Policies and Measures (PAMs)	FCCC	A frequently used phrase - sometimes abbreviated as PAMs - referring to 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.
Potential Project Area	VM	Areas which fall under the applicability conditions under which project interventions can take place i.e. land which could be put under a plan vivo as part of the project. This need not be a specific area or boundary, and may be a very large area across a country or region, or many separate areas in different locations where similar conditions apply.
Precautionary Principle	Gen	A provision under Article 3 of the UNFCCC, stipulating that the parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective in order to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost.
Primary Forest	VM	See Mature (climax) forest.
Principle of Conservativeness	FCCC	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.
Programmatic Approach	VM	Allows the expansion of project activities that aim to generate net climate benefits to new

		land areas subsequent to project validation subject to meeting established eligibility criteria. Conformance with the standards is assessed for new activities during the next validation or verification of the project against the CCB Standards (see Rules for the Use of the CCB Standards available at www.climate-standards.org).
Project Area	VM	The land area in which project activities aim to demonstrate net climate benefits.
Project Crediting Period	VM	The period of time for which net GHG emissions reductions or removals will be verified, which under the VCS is equivalent to the project lifetime.
Project Design Document (PDD)	VM	The document(s) that describe the design of a project and the ways in which it meets each of the requirements of the CCB Standards.
Project GHG Accounting Period	VM	The time period over which changes in GHG emissions reductions and/or removals resulting from project activities are monitored for use as offsets.
Project Idea Note (PIN)	VM	A short project description (about 6 pages) that provides basic information about the project such as type, size and location of the project; estimation of the anticipated total amount of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reductions compared to the “business-as-usual” scenario, etc.
Project Intervention Area	VM	The area of land within a plan vivo or plan vivos where specified project interventions are carried out. For example, a plan vivo may be developed for a smallholding of 10 hectares within which there is cropland and degraded land. Within that plan vivo, 2 hectares will be planted with native trees under the project intervention. The project intervention area is therefore 2 hectares. The plan vivo area, or management area, is 10 hectares
Project Lifetime	VM	The time period over which project activities are implemented.
Project Proponents	VM	The individual or organization that has overall control and responsibility for the project, or an individual or organization that together with others, each of which is also a project proponent, has overall control or responsibility for the project.
Project Start Date	VM	The start of implementation of activities that will directly cause the project’s expected

		climate community or biodiversity benefits.
Project Zone	VM	The area encompassing the Project Area in which project activities that directly affect land and associated resources, including activities such as those related to provision of alternative livelihoods and community development, are implemented. If using a programmatic approach, the Project Zone also includes all potential Project Areas (i.e. all potential new land areas in which project activities that aim to generate net climate benefits may be implemented in the future after the initial validation).
Property Rights and Property Rights Holders	VM	'Property Rights' are defined as statutory and customary tenure/use/access/management rights to lands, territories and resources and 'Property Rights Holders' are the entities that have individual or collective Property Rights.
Protected Area	VM	An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means equivalent to IUCN Protected Area Management Categories I-VI (see http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/wcpa/wcpa_work/wcpa_strategic/wcpa_science/wcpa_categories/index.cfm for definitions) as well as areas that have been proposed for protected area status by the relevant statutory body but have not yet been officially declared, and including areas protected under international conventions (e.g. Ramsar sites, World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Man-and-Biosphere Reserves, etc.).
Quantified Emissions Limitation and Reduction Commitments (QELROs)	FCCC	Legally binding targets and timetables under the Kyoto Protocol for the limitation or reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by developed countries.
Readiness	FCCC	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.

REDD Plus or REDD+	FCCC	The extra consideration in reducing greenhouse emissions beyond deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) being given to sustainable forest management and afforestation/reforestation in developing countries.
REDD+ Partnership	FCCC	A voluntary and interim platform for country partners, with the core objective to contribute to the global battle against climate change by serving as an interim platform for the Partners to scale up REDD+ actions and finance, and to that end to take immediate action, including improving the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and coordination of REDD+ initiatives and financial instruments, to facilitate among other things knowledge transfer, capacity enhancement, mitigation actions and technology development and transfer.
Reduced Impact Logging (RIL)	VM	Logging techniques that result in significantly less damage to the surrounding forest and forest ecosystem. Examples of RIL include directional felling, trimming of inter-crown vines, and careful road planning
Reference Area	VM	As pertaining to a forest carbon project, a larger area with similar conditions, agents and drivers used for comparison over time.
Reference Emission Levels/ Reference Levels	FCCC	Are means to establish reference emission levels, based on historical data, taking into account, inter alia, trends, starting dates and the length of the reference period, availability and reliability of historical data, and other specific national circumstances.
Reforestation	GEN	Replanting of forests on lands that have previously contained forests but that have been converted to some other use.
Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI)	VM	A cap-and-trade scheme introduced in ten US Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states, beginning in 2009.
Remote Sensing	Gen	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.
Removals	VM	This is the opposite of an emission of greenhouse gas and occurs when greenhouse gases are removed from the atmosphere, for example, by trees during the process of

		photosynthesis.
Research and Systematic Observation	FCCC	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	FCCC	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	VM	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.
Resilience	Gen	The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change.
Respiration	Gen	The process by which animals and plants use up stored foods (mostly complex carbohydrates) by combustion with oxygen to produce energy for body maintenance.
Reversals	FCCC	Re-emission of carbon stored in terrestrial sinks, such as forests and soils, when disturbed by natural phenomena or human intervention
Review of Commitments	FCCC	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.
RGGI		See Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative
Rights Holders	VM	Those whose rights are potentially affected by the REDD+ programme, including holders of individual rights and Indigenous Peoples and others who hold collective rights.
RIL		See Reduced Impact Logging

Rio Conventions	FCCC	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	FCCC	The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on June 4-6, 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.
Risk Buffer	VM	A reserve of climate services generated by Plan Vivo projects but not eligible to be sold as Plan Vivo Certificates, to protect against unexpected losses of carbon stocks or increases of emissions.
Risk Classification (or class)	VM	Under the VCS, one of four categories (low, medium, high, or unacceptably high/fail) representing the general level of non-permanence risk associated with a given project.
Roster of Experts	FCCC	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.
R-Package	FCCC	The Readiness package (or R-Package) is produced by countries at the end of the first phase, and is a collection of documents required by the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) at the end of the readiness phase. The development of the R-Package is in fact a critical moment to build confidence in the process, as countries will need to have their R-Packages reviewed if they want to submit an emissions reductions

		programmes to the FCPF Carbon Fund. R-Package assessment by the Participants Committee (PC) is voluntary, so if a country does not want to access the Carbon Fund, they do not have to be assessed if they do not want to.
R-Plan	FCCC	REDD+ Readiness Plan
R-PP	FCCC	Readiness Plan Proposal
Rules of Procedure	FCCC	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".
SBI		See Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA		See Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
Scalability Limit	VM	This is the scale beyond which, if new project activities are added, the project may not generate net positive climate, community or biodiversity benefits, such as capacity limits, economic and managerial constraints, and thresholds for project expansion beyond which there may be negative impacts on communities and/or biodiversity.
SCCF		See Special Climate Change Fund
Secondary Forest	VM	A forest or woodland area which has re-grown after a major disturbance, but is not yet at the end point of succession (climax forest), usually distinguished by differences in ecosystem functionality, vegetation species diversity, structural complexity, etc.
Secretariat of the UNFCCC	FCCC	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	VM	The process of increasing the carbon content of a carbon pool other than the atmosphere. There are various opportunities to remove atmospheric CO ₂ , either through biological processes (e.g. the growth of plants and trees), or geological processes (e.g. storage of CO ₂ in underground reservoirs).
Sustainable Forest Management	Gen	The management of forest areas designated for the production of timber in such a way as to effectively balance social, economic and ecological objectives.
Silviculture	Gen	The practice of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests to meet diverse needs and values of landowners.
Sink	Gen	See Carbon Sink
SOC		See Soil Organic Carbon
Social Cost of Carbon	VM	The discounted monetized sum (e.g. expressed as a price of carbon in \$/tCO ₂) of the annual net losses from impacts triggered by an additional ton of carbon emitted today. According to usage in economic theory, the social cost of carbon establishes an economically optimal price of carbon at which the associated marginal costs of mitigation would equal the marginal benefits of mitigation.
Social Justice	Gen	Is understood to mean ‘respect, protection and fulfillment of human rights’.
Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)	VM	The carbon pool that includes all organic material in soil, but excluding the coarse roots of the belowground biomass pool.
SOP		See Standard Operating Procedures
Source	Gen	Source mostly refers to any process, activity or mechanism that releases a greenhouse gas, aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas or aerosol into the atmosphere. Source can also refer to, e.g. an energy source.
Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	FCCC	The SCCF was established to finance projects relating to adaptation; technology transfer and capacity building; energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and economic diversification. This fund should complement other funding

		mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), as the entity that operates the financial mechanism of the Convention, has been entrusted to operate this fund.
Spill-over Effects	VM	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.
Stakeholder	Gen	A person or an organisation that has a legitimate interest in a project or entity, or would be affected by a particular action or policy.
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	Gen	Established procedure to be followed in carrying out a given operation or in a given situation.
Standards	Gen	Refer to standards for verifying and validating pilot REDD+ projects – see Verified Carbon Standard.
Stratification	Gen	In horticulture, stratification is the process of pretreating seeds to simulate natural winter conditions that a seed must endure before germination. Many seed species undergo an embryonic dormancy phase, and generally will not sprout until this dormancy is broken. The time taken to stratify seeds depends on species and conditions; though in many cases two months is sufficient.
Structural Adjustment	Gen	Term used to describe the policy changes implemented by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in developing countries. These policy changes are conditions for getting new loans from the IMF or World Bank, or for obtaining lower interest rates on existing loans.

Subnational	Gen	An administrative division, administrative unit, administrative entity or country subdivision (or, sometimes, geopolitical division or subnational entity) is a portion of a country or other region delineated for the purpose of administration. Administrative divisions are each granted a certain degree of autonomy and are usually required to manage themselves through their own local governments.
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)	FCCC	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)	FCCC	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.
Sustainable Development	Gen	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Technological Change	FCCC	Mostly considered as technological improvement, i.e. more or better goods and services can be provided from a given amount of resources (production factors). Economic models distinguish autonomous (exogenous), endogenous and induced technological change. Autonomous (exogenous) technological change is imposed from outside the model, usually in the form of a time trend affecting energy demand or world output growth. Endogenous technological change is the outcome of economic activity within the model, i.e. the choice of technologies is included within the model and affects energy demand and/or economic growth. Induced technological change implies endogenous technological change but adds further changes induced by policies and measures, such as carbon taxes triggering R&D efforts.
Technology Transfer	FCCC	A broad set of processes covering the flows of know-how, experience and equipment for mitigating and adapting to climate change among different stakeholders.

Territories	Gen	Are particularly relevant for Indigenous Peoples and refers to the total environment of the areas which peoples concerned occupy or otherwise use (ILO Convention 169).
Thinning	VM	The common term for the process of judiciously removing certain individual trees to improve the remaining quality and tree vigor in the plantation or forest; thinning can reduce the risk of a reversal of carbon sequestration due to fire, windthrow, insect infestations and disease.
Threatened or Rare Ecosystems	VM	Includes ecosystems (intact or not) or associations of species that have always been rare, those which are now rare or greatly reduced, and those for which intact examples are very rare even if heavily disturbed or degraded. IUCN is coordinating the development of an Ecosystem Red List. This list will reflect extinction risks at local, regional and global levels, using the categories for threatened ecosystems which are already used for threatened species: Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered. Once operational, this will be an important resource for countries where little or no information exists on national ecosystem prioritization (see http://www.iucnredlistofecosystems.org/).
Threatened Species	VM	The term 'threatened' is used to describe species at risk of extinction, specifically those falling into IUCN's threat categories of Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is the most comprehensive global standard on the status and distribution of globally threatened species. Individual species are assigned threat categories by a network of specialist groups which convene workshops to compile and review the best available information on species. The categorization of species is based on a set of explicit quantitative criteria and standards which are subject to review and continuous appraisal. Many national and local governments have developed complementary listings of threatened species, many of which contribute towards or are informed by the IUCN Red List. These are often available in national or regional reports, legislation or related policies. Where species have not been evaluated by IUCN Red List or national lists, the criteria for global (IUCN, 2001) or regional

		(IUCN, 2003) assessments could be used to assign a threat category to them. http://www.iucnredlist.org . Additional national or regional listings should also be used where these may differ from the IUCN Red List.
Traditional Knowledge	VM	"...the manifestations of *indigenous peoples+ sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts" (UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples).
Transaction Costs	FCCC	Transactions costs are incurred throughout the process: REDD+ programme identification, transaction negotiation, monitoring, reporting, and verifying the emission reductions. Transactions costs are incurred by the implementers of a REDD+ programme and third parties such as verifiers, certifiers, and lawyers. To illustrate, transactions costs arise from (1) different parties involved in a REDD+ transaction, such as the buyer and seller or donor and recipient, and (2) external parties such as a market regulator or payment system administrator that oversee compliance of stated emission reductions. Such activities and associated costs are nevertheless necessary to the transparency and credibility of the REDD+ programme.
Trans-boundary	Gen	Some environmental problems span administrative boundaries and are felt regionally and globally, e.g. ozone layer depletion, loss of biodiversity, and climate change. Population growth, industrialization and globalization are tending to intensify these global or trans-boundary environmental problems and their impacts on the East Asia and Pacific region. In response, the World Bank is helping its countries in the region address many of them. Our assistance focuses on (but is not limited to) the following trans-boundary environmental challenges: Trans-boundary Ecosystem and Shared Water Resource Management, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, Biodiversity Conservation, Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
Transparency	Gen	Mean that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules

		and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.
Trust Funds	FCCC	Funds earmarked for specific programmes within the UN system.
Umbrella Group	FCCC	A loose coalition of non-European Union developed countries formed following the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol. Although there is no formal membership list, the group usually includes Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and the United States.
UNCCD		See United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Uncertainty	Gen	An expression of the degree to which a value (e.g., the future state of the climate system) is unknown. Uncertainty can result from lack of information or from disagreement about what is known or even knowable. It may have many types of sources, from quantifiable errors in the data to ambiguously defined concepts or terminology, or uncertain projections of human behavior. Uncertainty can therefore be represented by quantitative measures, for example, a range of values calculated by various models, or by qualitative statements, for example, reflecting the judgment of a team of experts.
UNFCCC		See United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Gen	Established in 1994, UNCCD is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, where some of the most vulnerable ecosystems and peoples can be found.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	FCCC	The Convention was adopted on 9 May 1992 in New York and signed at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro by more than 150 countries and the European Community. Its ultimate objective is the “stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the

(UNFCCC)		atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". It contains commitments for all Parties. Under the Convention, Parties included in Annex I (all OECD member countries in the year 1990 and countries with economies in transition) aim to return greenhouse gas emissions not controlled by the Montreal Protocol to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The Convention entered in force in March 1994
Unplanned (unsanctioned) Deforestation	VM	Unplanned or unsanctioned deforestation generally occurs as a result of socio-economic forces that promote alternative uses of forested land, and the inability of institutions to control these activities. Examples include population growth, road expansion and other infrastructure developments often leads to subsistence food production and fuel wood gathering taking place on lands not designated for such activities.
Validation	VM	A process by which an independent third-party organization, which has been certified to evaluate projects according to a specific standard, thoroughly reviews the design, methodologies, calculations and strategies employed in a project, ensuring the project follows the rules of the chosen standard.
Value Added	VM	The net output of a sector or activity after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.
VCS		See Verified Carbon Standard
VCU		See Verified/Voluntary Carbon Unit
VER		See Verified Emission Reduction / Voluntary Emission Reduction
Verification	VM	The periodic independent review and ex-post determination of the monitored reductions in anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases or increases in carbon stocks (carbon benefits) that have occurred as a result of a project activity during the verification period.
Verified Carbon	VM	The Climate Group, the International Emissions Trading Association, the World Economic

Standard (VCS)		Forum and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development developed the Verified Carbon Standard to provide a robust, global standard and programme for approval of credible GHG offsets. http://www.v-c-s.org
Verified/Voluntary Carbon Unit (VCU)	VM	The name of carbon offset credits specifically verified to the Voluntary Carbon Standard, one of the leading independent standards established to demonstrate integrity in project-based emission reductions in the unregulated voluntary carbon market.
Verified Emission Reduction / Voluntary Emission Reduction (VER)	VM	The general name given to carbon offset credits in the voluntary carbon market. These are tradable credits for greenhouse emission reductions generated to meet voluntary demand for carbon credits by organizations and individuals wanting to offset their own emissions.
Voluntary Action	VM	Informal programmes, self-commitments and declarations, where the parties (individual companies or groups of companies) entering into the action set their own targets and often do their own monitoring and reporting.
Voluntary Agreement	VM	An agreement between a government authority and one or more private parties to achieve environmental objectives or to improve environmental performance beyond compliance to regulated obligations. Not all voluntary agreements are truly voluntary; some include rewards and/or penalties associated with joining or achieving commitments.
Voluntary Market	VM	The term used to describe carbon markets outside the regulatory carbon framework that does not involve international agreements. These markets are driven by voluntary commitments from organizations (e.g. energy companies, airlines) and individuals.
Voluntary Commitments	VM	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 REDD+ Database	VM	A publicly available voluntary database of REDD+ financing, actions and results.
Vulnerability	Gen	The degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. 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	VM	Those people or groups with high exposure to external stresses and shocks (including climate change); and with high sensitivity and low adaptive capacity to adjust in response to actual or expected changes due to their lack of secure access to the assets on which secure livelihoods are built (socio-political, cultural, human, financial, natural and physical). Forest dependency may be an important factor affecting vulnerability particularly where the project itself may change access to forest resources. In many situations marginalization exacerbates vulnerability, e.g. marginalization by gender.

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