

# REDD+ KEY TERMS GLOSSARY





# UN-REDD PROGRAMME



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



**The UN-REDD Programme** is the United Nations Collaborative Initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries. The Programme was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening role and technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The UN-REDD Programme supports nationally led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation.

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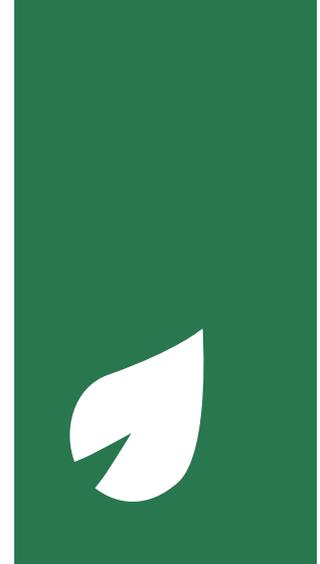
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# REDD+ KEY TERMS GLOSSARY

To facilitate the consistency of terms within the UN-REDD Programme, it is desirable when appropriate to use the following REDD+ key terms glossary. This Glossary accompanies the "Towards a common understanding of REDD+ under the UNFCCC" publication in the UN-REDD Technical Resource Series, available here: <http://bit.ly/CommonUnderstandingREDDPlus>. When possible, the definitions provided originate from the most recent **IPCC assessment reports**.

Term	Definition	Source
Abatement	Reducing the degree or intensity of greenhouse-gas emissions. (See 'Mitigation').	
Aboveground Biomass	All living biomass above the soil including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.	IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories: <a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol4.html">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol4.html</a> )
Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ)	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.	<a href="https://unfccc.int/kyoto_mechanisms/aij/activities_implemented_jointly/items/683.php">https://unfccc.int/kyoto_mechanisms/aij/activities_implemented_jointly/items/683.php</a> )
Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA)	The AWG-LCA was established in Bali in 2007 to conduct negotiations on a strengthened international deal on climate change.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6431.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6431.php</a>



Term	Definition	Source
Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6645.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6645.php</a>
Adaptation Committee (AC)	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/items/6053.php">http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/adaptation_committee/items/6053.php</a>
Adaptation Fund	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/adaptation_fund/items/3659.php">http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/adaptation_fund/items/3659.php</a>
Afforestation	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 <sup>a</sup> . 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 <sup>b</sup> .	<p><a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf">https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf</a></p> <p><sup>a</sup> <a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/ar4-wg2.pdf">https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/ar4-wg2.pdf</a></p> <p><sup>b</sup> <a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Task2/Degradation.pdf">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Task2/Degradation.pdf</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
AFOLU	<p>Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use: Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use plays a central role for food security and sustainable development (SD). The main mitigation options within AFOLU involve one or more of three strategies: prevention of emissions to the atmosphere by conserving existing carbon pools in soils or vegetation or by reducing emissions of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O); sequestration—increasing the size of existing carbon pools, and thereby extracting carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the atmosphere; and substitution—substituting biological products for fossil fuels or energy-intensive products, thereby reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Demand-side measures (e.g., by reducing losses and wastes of food, changes in human diet, or changes in wood consumption) may also play a role. FOLU (Forestry and Other Land Use) – also referred to as LULUCF (Land use, land-use change, and forestry) – is the subset of AFOLU emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHGs) resulting from direct human-induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities excluding agricultural emissions.</p>	<p>IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories: <a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol4.html">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol4.html</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)	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.	<a href="http://aosis.org/">http://aosis.org/</a>
Annex B Countries under the Kyoto Protocol	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/3145.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/3145.php</a>
Annex I Parties	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 1 at COP-3, and the Czech Republic and Slovakia replaced Czechoslovakia.)	The full list of Annex I Parties can be found here: <a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/annex_i/items/2774.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/annex_i/items/2774.php</a> .

Term	Definition	Source
Annex II Parties	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.	The full list of Annex II Parties can be found here: <a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/items/2704.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/items/2704.php</a>
Bali Action Plan (BAP)	Included in the Bali Road Map, agreed at the Conference of the Parties in Bali, Indonesia in 2007 (COP13), introduced AWG-LCA.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cop13/eng/06a01.pdf">http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2007/cop13/eng/06a01.pdf</a>
Bali Road Map	The Bali Road Map was adopted at the 13th Conference of the Parties and the 3rd Meeting of the Parties in December 2007 in Bali. The Road Map is a set of forward-looking decisions that represent the work that needs to be done under various negotiating "tracks" that is essential to reaching a secure climate future. It includes the Bali Action Plan, which charts the course for a new negotiating process designed to tackle climate change, with the aim of completing this by 2009. It also includes the AWG-KP negotiations, the launch of the Adaptation Fund, the scope and content of the Article 9 review of the Kyoto Protocol, as well as decisions on technology transfer and on reducing emissions from deforestation.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/key_documents/bali_road_map/items/6447.php">http://unfccc.int/key_documents/bali_road_map/items/6447.php</a>
Biennial Update Report (BUR)	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.	For more information on BURs, including training materials see: <a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/training_material/methodological_documents/items/7915.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/training_material/methodological_documents/items/7915.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Biomass	<p>The total mass of living organisms in a given area or volume; dead plant material can be included as dead biomass. In the context of this report, biomass includes products, by-products, and waste of biological origin (plants or animal matter), excluding material embedded in geological formations and transformed to fossil fuels or peat. Traditional biomass refers to the biomass – fuelwood, charcoal, agricultural residues, and animal dung – used with the so-called traditional technologies such as open fires for cooking, rustic kilns and ovens for small industries<sup>a</sup>.</p> <p><b>Traditional biomass</b></p> <p>Widely used in developing countries, where 2.6 billion people cook with open wood fires, and hundreds of thousands small-industries. The use of these rustic technologies leads to high pollution levels and, in specific circumstances, to forest degradation and deforestation. There are many successful initiatives around the world to make traditional biomass burned more efficiently and cleanly using efficient cookstoves and kilns. This last use of traditional biomass is sustainable and provides large health and economic benefits to local populations in developing countries, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas<sup>b</sup>.</p> <p><b>Modern biomass</b></p> <p>All biomass used in high efficiency conversion systems<sup>c</sup>.</p>	<p><sup>a</sup> <a href="http://www.fao.org/docrep/W4095e/w4095e00.htm">http://www.fao.org/docrep/W4095e/w4095e00.htm</a></p> <p><sup>b</sup> <a href="http://www.unep.org/climatechange/mitigation/Bioenergy/Issues/TraditionaluseofBiomass/tabid/29473/Default.aspx">http://www.unep.org/climatechange/mitigation/Bioenergy/Issues/TraditionaluseofBiomass/tabid/29473/Default.aspx</a></p> <p><sup>c</sup> <a href="http://www.epa.gov/climatestudents/solutions/technologies/biomass.html">http://www.epa.gov/climatestudents/solutions/technologies/biomass.html</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Business As Usual Scenario (BAU)	<p>The state against which change is measured. In the context of transformation pathways, the term ‘baseline scenarios’ refers to scenarios that are based on the assumption that no mitigation policies or measures will be implemented beyond those that are already in force and/or are legislated or planned to be adopted. Baseline scenarios are not intended to be predictions of the future, but rather counterfactual constructions that can serve to highlight the level of emissions that would occur without further policy effort. Typically, baseline scenarios are then compared to mitigation scenarios that are constructed to meet different goals for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, atmospheric concentrations, or temperature change. The term ‘baseline scenario’ is used interchangeably with ‘reference scenario’ and ‘no policy scenario’. In much of the literature the term is also synonymous with the term ‘business-as-usual (BAU) scenario,’ although the term ‘BAU’ has fallen out of favour because the idea of ‘business-as-usual’ in century-long socioeconomic projections is hard to fathom. See also Climate scenario, Emission scenario, Representative concentration pathways (RCPs), Shared socio-economic pathways, Socio-economic scenarios, SRES scenarios, and Stabilization.</p>	<p>e.g. <a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/wg3/index.php?idp=286">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/wg3/index.php?idp=286</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	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, of land use changes (LUC) and of industrial processes (e.g., cement production). It is the principal anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) that affects the earth's radiative balance. It is the reference gas against which other GHGs are measured and therefore has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 1.	For information on CO <sub>2</sub> trends see: <a href="http://www.ipcc-data.org/observ/ddc_co2.html">http://www.ipcc-data.org/observ/ddc_co2.html</a>
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO <sub>2</sub> e)	<p>A measure used to compare different greenhouse gases based on their contribution to radiative forcing.</p> <p>The concentration of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) that would cause the same radiative forcing as a given mixture of CO<sub>2</sub> and other forcing components. Those values may consider only greenhouse gases (GHGs), or a combination of GHGs and aerosols. CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent concentration is a metric for comparing radiative forcing of a mix of different GHGs at a particular time but does not imply equivalence of the corresponding climate change responses nor future forcing. There is generally no connection between CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions and resulting CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent concentrations.</p>	For more information see: <a href="http://www.yaleclimateconnections.org/2009/01/common-climate-misconceptions-co-equivalence/">http://www.yaleclimateconnections.org/2009/01/common-climate-misconceptions-co-equivalence/</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Carbon Market	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."	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#C">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#C</a>
Certified Emission Reduction (CER)	A Kyoto Protocol unit equal to 1 metric tonne of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent. CERs are issued for emission reductions from CDM project activities. Two special types of CERs called temporary certified emission reduction (tCERs) and long-term certified emission reductions (lCERs) are issued for emission removals from afforestation and reforestation CDM projects.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#C">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#C</a>
Carbon Pools (Forest)	The reservoir containing carbon. IPCC defines five forest carbon pools. A component of the climate system, other than the atmosphere, which has the capacity to store, accumulate or release a substance of concern, for example, carbon, a greenhouse gas (GHG) or a precursor. Oceans, soils and forests are examples of reservoirs of carbon. Pool is an equivalent term (note that the definition of pool often includes the atmosphere). The absolute quantity of the substance of concern held within a reservoir at a specified time is called the stock. In the context of Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (CCS), this term is sometimes used to refer to a geological carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) storage location.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=53">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=53</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Carbon Sequestration	The uptake (i.e., the addition of a substance of concern to a reservoir) of carbon containing substances, in particular carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), in terrestrial or marine reservoirs. Biological sequestration includes direct removal of CO <sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere through land-use change (LUC), afforestation, reforestation, revegetation, carbon storage in landfills, and practices that enhance soil carbon in agriculture (cropland management, grazing land management). In parts of the literature, but not in this report, (carbon) sequestration is used to refer to Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (CCS).	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=32">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=32</a>
Carbon Sink	Any process, activity or mechanism that results in the net removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=32">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=32</a>
Carbon Source	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.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=24">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=24</a>
Carbon Stock	The quantity of carbon held within a pool at a specified time.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=25">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=25</a>
Carbon Stock Enhancement	A component of a REDD Plus strategy that could include both the restoration/improvement of existing but degraded forests and increase of forest cover through environmentally appropriate afforestation and reforestation.	See, for e.g.: <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/8258261111405593654/23131559/ARD12_TA_Enhancing_Carbon_Stocks__Toolkit_web.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTARD/8258261111405593654/23131559/ARD12_TA_Enhancing_Carbon_Stocks__Toolkit_web.pdf</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	<p>A mechanism defined under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol through which investors (governments or companies) from developed (Annex B) countries may finance greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction or removal projects in developing (Non-Annex B) countries, and receive Certified Emission Reduction Units (CERs) for doing so. The CERs can be credited towards the commitments of the respective developed countries. The CDM is intended to facilitate the two objectives of promoting sustainable development (SD) in developing countries and of helping industrialized countries to reach their emissions commitments in a cost-effective way. See also Kyoto Mechanisms.</p>	<p><a href="https://cdm.unfccc.int/about/index.html">https://cdm.unfccc.int/about/index.html</a></p>
Climate Change	<p>Climate change refers to 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 United Nations 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.</p>	<p>For latest compilation of knowledge on climate change, see IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report: <a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/">http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Climate Change Commitment	<p>Due to the thermal inertia of the ocean and slow processes in the cryosphere and land surfaces, the climate would continue to change even if the atmospheric composition were held fixed at today's values. Past change in atmospheric composition leads to a committed climate change, which continues for as long as a radiative imbalance persists and until all components of the climate system have adjusted to a new state. The further change in temperature after the composition of the atmosphere is held constant is referred to as the constant composition temperature commitment or simply committed warming or warming commitment. Climate change commitment includes other future changes, for example in the hydrological cycle, in extreme weather events, in extreme climate events, and in sea level change. The constant emission commitment is the committed climate change that would result from keeping anthropogenic emissions constant and the zero emission commitment is the climate change commitment when emissions are set to zero.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch10s10-7.html">http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch10s10-7.html</a></p>
Climate Change Adaptation	<p>The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.unep.org/climatechange/adaptation/">http://www.unep.org/climatechange/adaptation/</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Climate Change Mitigation	A human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs). It also includes human interventions to reduce the sources of other substances which may contribute directly or indirectly to limiting climate change, including, for example, the reduction of particulate matter (PM) emissions that can directly alter the radiation balance (e.g., black carbon) or measures that control emissions of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides (NOx), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and other pollutants that can alter the concentration of tropospheric ozone (O3) which has an indirect effect on the climate.	For the latest compilation of knowledge on climate change mitigation by the IPCC, see: <a href="http://mitigation2014.org/">http://mitigation2014.org/</a>
Coalition for Rainforest Nations	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 programs.	<a href="http://www.rainforestcoalition.org/">http://www.rainforestcoalition.org/</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Co-benefits	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.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg3/en/ch4s4-5-3.html">http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg3/en/ch4s4-5-3.html</a>
Commitment Period	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").	For more information see: <a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php</a>
Common Approach	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.	<a href="https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/common-approach-environmental-and-social-safeguards">https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/common-approach-environmental-and-social-safeguards</a>
Common Reporting Format	Standardized format for reporting estimates of greenhouse-gas emissions and removals and other relevant information by Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/reporting_requirements/items/2759.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/reporting_requirements/items/2759.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Compliance	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.	See, e.g.: <a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/compliance/items/2875.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/compliance/items/2875.php</a>
Compliance Committee	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6432.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6432.php</a>
Conference of the Parties (COP)	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."	<a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6383.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6383.php</a>
Conference of the Parties acting as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP)	This is the meeting of state Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the body with authority to take decisions under the Protocol. MOP: Meeting of the Parties	<a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6397.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6397.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Contact Group	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#C">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#C</a>
Countries with Economies in Transition	Central and East European countries and former republics of the Soviet Union in transition from state-controlled to market economies.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/items/2704.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/items/2704.php</a>
Deforestation	The direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=49">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=49</a>
Degradation (or forest degradation)	The term used to describe the condition of a forest that has been reduced below its natural capacity, but not below the X per cent crown cover threshold that qualifies as deforestation.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=50">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=50</a>
Designated National Authority (DNA)	An office, ministry, or other official entity appointed by a Party to the Kyoto Protocol to review and give national approval to projects proposed under the Clean Development Mechanism.	<a href="https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/index.html">https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/index.html</a>
Designated Operational Entity (DOE)	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.	<a href="https://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE/index.html">https://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE/index.html</a>
Displacement	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.	<a href="http://thereddesk.org/markets-standards/design-features/leakage-displacements">http://thereddesk.org/markets-standards/design-features/leakage-displacements</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Drafting Group	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#D">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#D</a>
Emission Factor	Inventory definition: A coefficient that relates the activity data to the amount of chemical compound which is the source of later emissions. Emission factors are often based on a sample of measurement data, averaged to develop a representative rate of emission for a given activity level under a given set of operating conditions.	<a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Chp3/Chp3_1_Introduction.pdf">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Chp3/Chp3_1_Introduction.pdf</a>
Emission Permit	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/background/items/2880.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/background/items/2880.php</a>
Emission Reduction Unit (ERU)	Equal to one metric tonne of CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalent emissions reduced or of carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) removed from the atmosphere through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) (defined in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol) project, calculated using Global Warming Potentials (GWP).	<a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/emissions_trading/items/2731.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/emissions_trading/items/2731.php</a>
Emissions Source	A source of greenhouse gas emissions.	<a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/wg1/518.htm">https://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/wg1/518.htm</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Emissions Trading	<p>A market-based instrument used to limit emissions. The environmental objective or sum of total allowed emissions is expressed as an emissions cap. The cap is divided in tradable emission permits that are allocated—either by auctioning or handing out for free (grandfathering)—to entities within the jurisdiction of the trading scheme. Entities need to surrender emission permits equal to the amount of their emissions (e.g., tonnes of carbon dioxide). An entity may sell excess permits. Trading schemes may occur at the intra-company, domestic, or international level and may apply to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other greenhouse gases (GHGs), or other substances. Emissions trading is also one of the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol.</p>	<p><a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/emissions_trading/items/2731.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/emissions_trading/items/2731.php</a></p>
Entry Into Force	<p>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.</p>	<p>See, e.g.: <a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/items/2631.php">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/status_of_ratification/items/2631.php</a></p>
Environmental Integrity Group	<p>A coalition or negotiating alliance consisting of Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Lichtenstein and Monaco.</p>	<p><a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/negotiating_groups/items/2714.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/negotiating_groups/items/2714.php</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Environmentally Sustainable Technologies	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.	For more information see: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_technology">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_technology</a>
European Union Allowances (EUA)	The tradable allowance unit under the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EUETS).	<a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/european_energy_policy/l28012_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/european_energy_policy/l28012_en.htm</a>
European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)	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.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/index_en.htm</a>
Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism	A 10-member panel elected at COP-7 which supervises the CDM.	<a href="https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html">https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html</a>
Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT)	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/convention_bodies/constituted_bodies/items/2581.php">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/convention_bodies/constituted_bodies/items/2581.php</a>
Expert Review Teams	Groups of experts, nominated by Parties, who review national reports submitted by Annex I Parties to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/review_process/items/2762.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/review_process/items/2762.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Fast-start Finance	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".	<a href="http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/items/5646.php">http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/items/5646.php</a>
Financial Mechanism	Developed country Parties (Annex II Parties) are required to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties implement the Convention. To facilitate this, the Convention established a financial mechanism to provide funds to developing country Parties. The Parties to the Convention assigned operation of the financial mechanism to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) on an on-going basis, subject to review every four years. The financial mechanism is accountable to the COP.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/items/2807.php">http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/items/2807.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Forest	<p>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. According to the 2005 UNFCCC definition a forest is an area of land of at least 0.05–1 hectare, of which more than 10-30% is covered by tree canopy. Trees must have a potential to reach a minimum of 25 meters at maturity in situ. Parties to the Convention can choose to define a forest from within those ranges. Currently, the definition does not recognize different biomes, nor do they distinguish natural forests from plantations, an anomaly being pointed out by many as in need of rectification.</p> <p>For a discussion of the term forest and related terms such as afforestation, reforestation and deforestation see the IPCC 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).</p>	<a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf">https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_Glossary.pdf</a>
Forest Carbon	<p>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.</p>	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=25">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=25</a>
Forest Carbon Stock	<p>The quantity of carbon held within a forested area at a specified time.</p>	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=25">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=25</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Forest Management	A system of practices for stewardship and use of forest land aimed at fulfilling relevant ecological (including biological diversity), economic and social functions of the forest in a sustainable manner.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=190">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=190</a>
Forest Transition Curve	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.	For more information see, e.g.: <a href="http://theredddesk.org/resources/redd-and-forest-transition-tunneling-through-environmental-kuznets-curve">http://theredddesk.org/resources/redd-and-forest-transition-tunneling-through-environmental-kuznets-curve</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	<p>'Free' means no coercion, intimidation, manipulation. Threat and bribery; 'prior' means sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities and respecting the time requirements of their decision-making processes; 'informed' means that information is provided that covers (at least) the following aspects a. the nature, size, pace, reversibility and scope of any proposed project or activity; b. the reason/s or purpose of the project and/or activity; c. the duration of the above; d. the locality of areas that will be affected; e. a preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental impact, including potential risks and fair and equitable benefit sharing in a context that respects the precautionary principle; f. personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the proposed project (including Indigenous Peoples, private sector staff, research institutions, government employees, and others); and g. procedures that the project may entail; and 'consent' means that there is the option of withholding consent and that the parties have reasonably understood it. Collective rights holders must be able to participate through their own freely chosen representatives and customary or other institutions following a transparent process for obtaining their free, prior and informed consent that they have defined.</p>	<p>For more information see, e.g.: <a href="http://www.forestpeoples.org/guiding-principles/free-prior-and-informed-consent-fpic">http://www.forestpeoples.org/guiding-principles/free-prior-and-informed-consent-fpic</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Full and Effective Participation	Participation includes both: a) Participation in decision making on the design, implementation and evaluation of relevant REDD+ activities; and b) Participation in implementing relevant REDD+ activities. The enabling conditions for full and effective participation include the recognition and implementation of procedural rights such as access to information, participation (including FPIC) and justice.	<p>UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria</p> <p>UN-REDD Programme Benefits and Risks Tool</p> <p>UN-REDD Programme Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines</p> <p>Braña Varela, J., Lee, D., Rey Christen, D., and Swan, S. 2014. "REDD+ Safeguards: Practical Considerations for Developing a Summary of Information." Prepared with support from the Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative</p> <p>Rey, D., Roberts, J., Korwin, S., Rivera, L., and Ribet, U. (2013) "A Guide to Understanding and Implementing the UNFCCC REDD+ Safeguards". ClientEarth, London, United Kingdom.</p>
G20	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.	<a href="https://www.g20.org/Webs/G20/EN/Home/home_node.html?session-id=2E5605F17F1502455F29F-CF1E4676F2C.s1t2">https://www.g20.org/Webs/G20/EN/Home/home_node.html?session-id=2E5605F17F1502455F29F-CF1E4676F2C.s1t2</a>

Term	Definition	Source
G8	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.	For more information see, e.g.: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G8">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G8</a>
G8+5 Climate Dialogue	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.	<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G8%2B5">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G8%2B5</a>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	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.	<a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/">http://www.thegef.org/gef/</a>
Global Warming	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.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg1/WG1AR5_SPM_FINAL.pdf">http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg1/WG1AR5_SPM_FINAL.pdf</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	<p>An index, based on radiative properties of greenhouse gases (GHGs), measuring the radiative forcing following a pulse emission of a unit mass of a given GHG in the present-day atmosphere integrated over a chosen time horizon, relative to that of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). The GWP represents the combined effect of the differing times these gases remain in the atmosphere and their relative effectiveness in causing radiative forcing. The Kyoto Protocol is based on GWPs from pulse emissions over a 100-year time frame. Unless stated otherwise, this report uses GWP values calculated with a 100-year time horizon which are often derived from the IPCC Second Assessment Report (see Annex II.9.1 for the GWP values of the different GHGs).</p>	<p><a href="http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/items/3825.php">http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/items/3825.php</a></p>
Governance (Democratic)	<p>Democratic governance is defined as a set of values and principles that underpin state-society relations, allowing people — in particular the poor and marginalized — to have a say in how they are governed, in how decisions are made and implemented. It also means that people’s human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected, and that they can hold their leaders to account, thus aiming to make governing institutions more responsive and accountable, and respectful of international norms and principles. Countries that respect democratic governance values and principles also ensure that mechanisms are in place for people to be protected from arbitrary action by state actors, as well as powerful corporations. Hence, democratic governance is not synonymous with a particular system of government; it is a way of governing that can be practised in a variety of political systems.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/2013-DG-Year-in-review.pdf">http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/2013-DG-Year-in-review.pdf</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	The Green Climate Fund was established by the 16th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in 2010 as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention, to support projects, programmes and policies and other activities in developing country Parties. The Fund is governed by a Board and will receive guidance of the COP. The Fund is headquartered in Songdo, Republic of Korea.	<a href="http://www.gcfund.org/">http://www.gcfund.org/</a>
Green Economy	A green economy is one whose growth in income and employment is driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. These investments need to be catalyzed and supported by targeted public expenditure, policy reforms and regulation changes. This development path should maintain, enhance and, where necessary, rebuild natural capital as a critical economic asset and source of public benefits, especially for poor people whose livelihoods and security depend strongly on nature.	<a href="http://web.unep.org/greeneconomy/what-inclusive-green-economy">http://web.unep.org/greeneconomy/what-inclusive-green-economy</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Greenhouse Effect	<p>The infrared radiative effect of all infrared-absorbing constituents in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases (GHGs), clouds, and (to a small extent) aerosols absorb terrestrial radiation emitted by the earth's surface and elsewhere in the atmosphere. These substances emit infrared radiation in all directions, but, everything else being equal, the net amount emitted to space is normally less than would have been emitted in the absence of these absorbers because of the decline of temperature with altitude in the troposphere and the consequent weakening of emission. An increase in the concentration of GHGs increases the magnitude of this effect; the difference is sometimes called the enhanced greenhouse effect. The change in a GHG concentration because of anthropogenic emissions contributes to an instantaneous radiative forcing. Surface temperature and troposphere warm in response to this forcing, gradually restoring the radiative balance at the top of the atmosphere.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg1/WG1AR5_SPM_FINAL.pdf">http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg1/WG1AR5_SPM_FINAL.pdf</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	Greenhouse gases are those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and emit radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of terrestrial radiation emitted by the earth's surface, the atmosphere itself, and by clouds. This property causes the greenhouse effect. Water vapour (H <sub>2</sub> O), carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O), methane (CH <sub>4</sub> ) and ozone (O <sub>3</sub> ) are the primary GHGs in the earth's atmosphere. Moreover, there are a number of entirely human-made GHGs in the atmosphere, such as the halocarbons and other chlorine- and bromine-containing substances, dealt with under the Montreal Protocol. Beside CO <sub>2</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O and CH <sub>4</sub> , the Kyoto Protocol deals with the GHGs sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> ), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). For a list of well-mixed GHGs, see WGI AR5 Table 2.A.1.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/tssts-2-1.html">http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/tssts-2-1.html</a>
Group of 77 (G-77) and China	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.	<a href="http://www.g77.org/doc/">http://www.g77.org/doc/</a>
Group of Mountain Landlocked Developing Countries	Negotiating group formally established in June 2010 by the governments of Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, 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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#G">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#G</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Hot Air	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php</a>
Implementation Costs	In addition to opportunity costs, there are also costs involved in implementing a REDD+ program. 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.	For more information see, e.g.: <a href="http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/tp/01.pdf">http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/tp/01.pdf</a>
Independent Assessment Report	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/registry_systems/independent_assessment_reports/items/4061.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/registry_systems/independent_assessment_reports/items/4061.php</a>
In-depth Review	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/idr_reports/items/2711.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/idr_reports/items/2711.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Indigenous Peoples	While there is no one definition of 'indigenous peoples,' the UN-REDD Programme is guided by an analysis of what is understood as indigenous peoples, including criteria commonly used to identify indigenous peoples outlined in Annex I of the <a href="#">UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</a> .	<a href="#">UN-REDD Programme Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</a>
Informal Contact Group	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#l">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#l</a>
Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the UNFCCC	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.	For more background information see: <a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/6031.php">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/6031.php</a>
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	Established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the UN Environment Programme, the IPCC surveys world-wide scientific and technical literature and publishes assessment reports that are widely recognized as the most credible existing sources of information on climate change. The IPCC also works on methodologies and responds to specific requests from the Convention's subsidiary bodies. The IPCC is independent of the Convention.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/">http://www.ipcc.ch/</a>

Term	Definition	Source
International Climate Change Partnership	A global coalition of companies and trade associations committed to constructive participation in international policy making on climate change.	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Climate_Change_Partnership">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Climate_Change_Partnership</a>
International Consultation and Analysis (ICA)	Parties can choose policies and measures to address climate change based on their domestic priorities, and ICA will focus on the information provided on the latter. The primary objective of the ICA process is to enhance the transparency of mitigation actions, but it is also expected to contribute towards the capacity-building of non-Annex I Parties leading to improvement in the quality of its BURs over the period of time. ICA includes two steps: a technical analysis (TA) of BURs by a team of technical experts (TTE) and a facilitative sharing of views (FSV).	<a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/ica/items/8621.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_parties/ica/items/8621.php</a>
International Emissions Trading (IET)	Established by Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol. Countries with Annex B commitments can participate in IET. See also “cap and trade.”	<a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/emissions_trading/items/2731.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/emissions_trading/items/2731.php</a>
International Energy Agency (IEA)	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.	<a href="http://www.iea.org/">http://www.iea.org/</a>
Joint Implementation (JI)	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 UNFCCC.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/joint_implementation/items/1674.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/joint_implementation/items/1674.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC)	The Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC), under the authority and guidance of the CMP, inter alia, supervises the verification procedure for Joint Implementation projects.	<a href="http://ji.unfccc.int/Sup_Committee/index.html">http://ji.unfccc.int/Sup_Committee/index.html</a>
Joint Liaison Group (JLG)	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.	<a href="http://www.cbd.int/cooperation/liaison.shtml">http://www.cbd.int/cooperation/liaison.shtml</a>
Kyoto Mechanisms	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/items/1673.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/mechanisms/items/1673.php</a>
Kyoto Protocol	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php</a>
Land Cover	The Type of vegetation covering the earth's surface.	<a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf</a>
Land Use	The type of activity being carried out on a unit of land. In the Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (GPG-LULUCF) this term is used for the broad land-use categories defined in Chapter 2. It is recognized that these land categories are a mixture of land cover (e.g., Forest, Grassland, Wetlands) and land use (e.g., Cropland Settlements) classes.	<a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Land Use Change	Land use change refers to a change in the use or management of land by humans, which may lead to a change in land cover. Land cover and LUC may have an impact on the surface albedo, evapotranspiration, sources and sinks of GHGs, or other properties of the climate system and may thus give rise to radiative forcing and/or other impacts on climate, locally or globally. See also the IPCC Report on Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (IPCC, 2000).	For more information see, e.g.: <a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/spm/srl-en.pdf">https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/spm/srl-en.pdf</a>
Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)	A greenhouse gas inventory sector that covers emissions and removals of greenhouse gases resulting from direct human-induced land use, land-use change and forestry activities.	For more information see, e.g.: <a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/spm/srl-en.pdf">https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/spm/srl-en.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/GPG_LULUCF_FULL.pdf">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpplulucf/gpplulucf_files/GPG_LULUCF_FULL.pdf</a>
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	The world's poorest countries. The criteria currently used by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for designation as an LDC include low income, human resource weakness and economic vulnerability. Currently 48 countries have been designated by the UN General Assembly as LDCs.	<a href="https://www.thegef.org/topics/least-developed-countries-fund-ldcf">https://www.thegef.org/topics/least-developed-countries-fund-ldcf</a>
Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/ldc_expert_group/items/4727.php">http://unfccc.int/adaptation/groups_committees/ldc_expert_group/items/4727.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF)	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.	<a href="http://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF">http://www.thegef.org/gef/LDCF</a>
Loss and Damage	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/items/6056.php">http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/items/6056.php</a>
Marrakesh Accords	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/methods/lulucf/items/3063.php">http://unfccc.int/methods/lulucf/items/3063.php</a>
Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)	Measurable, reportable and verifiable. A process/ concept that potentially supports greater transparency in the climate change regime.	For more information see, e.g.: <a href="https://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/application/pdf/scf_4_background_paper_mrv.pdf">https://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/application/pdf/scf_4_background_paper_mrv.pdf</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Meeting of the Parties (MOP)	The supreme body of the Kyoto Protocol that meets annually for negotiations, in conjunction with the UNFCCC COP.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6397.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6397.php</a>
Mitigation	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7169.php">http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7169.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Mitigation Potential	<p>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.</p> <p>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. Private costs and discount rates reflect the perspective of private consumers and companies.</p> <p>Economic potential is the mitigation potential that takes into account social costs and benefits and social discount rates, assuming that market efficiency is improved by policies and measures and barriers are removed. Social costs and discount rates reflect the perspective of society. Social discount rates are lower than those used by private investors.</p> <p>Studies of market potential can be used to inform policy makers about mitigation potential with existing policies and barriers, while studies of economic potential show what might be achieved if appropriate new and additional policies were put into place to remove barriers and include social costs and benefits.</p> <p>The economic potential is therefore generally greater than the market potential. Technical potential is the amount by which it is possible to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or improve energy efficiency by implementing a technology or practice that has already been demonstrated. No explicit reference to costs is made but adopting ‘practical constraints’ may take implicit economic considerations into account.</p>	<p><a href="http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7169.php">http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7169.php</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Monitoring	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).	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/g-gas/monitoring/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/g-gas/monitoring/index_en.htm</a>
Montreal Protocol	The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, an international agreement adopted in Montreal in 1987.	<a href="http://ozone.unep.org/">http://ozone.unep.org/</a>
Multiple benefits	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.	<a href="http://www.unredd.net/knowledge/redd-plus-technical-issues/multiple-benefits.html">http://www.unredd.net/knowledge/redd-plus-technical-issues/multiple-benefits.html</a>
National Adaptation Programmes of Actions (NAPAs)	Documents prepared by least developed countries (LDCs) identifying urgent and immediate needs for adapting to climate change.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_programmes_of_action/items/2679.php">http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/national_adaptation_programmes_of_action/items/2679.php</a>
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions are a concept for recognizing and financing emission reductions by developing countries in a post-2012 climate regime achieved through action considered appropriate in a given national context. The concept was first introduced in the Bali Action Plan in 2007 and is contained in the Cancun Agreements.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7172.php">http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7172.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
National Communication	A document submitted in accordance with the Convention (and the Protocol) by which a Party informs other Parties of activities undertaken to address climate change. Most developed countries have now submitted their fifth national communications; most developing countries have completed their first national communication and are in the process of preparing their second.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php</a>
National Delegation	One or more officials empowered to represent and negotiate on behalf of a government.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/negotiating_groups/items/2714.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/negotiating_groups/items/2714.php</a>
National Forest Monitoring/ Management System	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.	<a href="http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/c2341f0e-b184-4c92-aabb-3f15dace4d44/">http://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/c2341f0e-b184-4c92-aabb-3f15dace4d44/</a>  See, for e.g., DRC's NFMS here: <a href="http://www.rdc-snsf.org/portal/">http://www.rdc-snsf.org/portal/</a>

Term	Definition	Source
National Greenhouse Gas Inventory	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/items/3800.php">http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/items/3800.php</a>
Net Primary Productivity (NPP)	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).	<a href="http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/GlobalMaps/view.php?d1=MOD17A2_M_PSN">http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/GlobalMaps/view.php?d1=MOD17A2_M_PSN</a>
Non-Annex I Parties	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php</a>
Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/observer_organizations/items/9524.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/observer_organizations/items/9524.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Non-Party	A state that has not ratified the Convention but attends meetings as an observer.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/observer_organizations/items/9524.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/observer_organizations/items/9524.php</a>
No-regrets Options	Technology for reducing greenhouse-gas emissions whose other benefits (in terms of efficiency or reduced energy costs) are so extensive that the investment is worth it for those reasons alone. For example, combined-cycle gas turbines - in which the heat from the burning fuel drives steam turbines while the thermal expansion of the exhaust gases drives gas turbines -- may boost the efficiency of electricity generating plants by 70 per cent.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#N">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/glossary/items/3666.php#N</a>
Opportunity Costs	REDD+ opportunity costs are the difference in net earnings from conserving or enhancing forests versus converting them to other, typically more valuable, land uses	<a href="https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/redd-opportunity-costs-training-manual">https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/redd-opportunity-costs-training-manual</a>
Party	A state (or regional economic integration organization such as the European Union) that agrees to be bound by a treaty and for which the treaty has entered into force.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/items/2704.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/items/2704.php</a>
Policies and Measures (PAMs)	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/pams/items/1069.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/pams/items/1069.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Principle of Conservativeness	Justification for intentionally underestimating emissions reductions or removals increases to reduce the risk of overestimation of the climate benefit. The principle is applied when MRV cannot completely, accurately and precisely measure, report and verify emissions or removals.	See, for e.g.: <a href="http://iopscience.iop.org/1748-9326/3/3/035005/fulltext/">http://iopscience.iop.org/1748-9326/3/3/035005/fulltext/</a>
Quantified Emissions Limitation and Reduction Commitments (QELROs)	Legally binding targets and timetables under the Kyoto Protocol for the limitation or reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions by developed countries.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/kp/application/pdf/tableqelrcs_fromparties_for_website_posting_17aug2012_cln.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/ad_hoc_working_groups/kp/application/pdf/tableqelrcs_fromparties_for_website_posting_17aug2012_cln.pdf</a>
Readiness	REDD+ country actions, including capacity building, policy design, consultation and consensus building, and testing and evaluation of a REDD+ national strategy, prior to a comprehensive REDD+ implementation.	<a href="http://theredddesk.org/what-redd">http://theredddesk.org/what-redd</a>
REDD Plus or REDD+	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/methods/redd/items/7377.php">http://unfccc.int/methods/redd/items/7377.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
REDD+ Partnership	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.	<a href="http://reddpluspartnership.org/en/">http://reddpluspartnership.org/en/</a>
Reference Emission Levels / Reference Levels	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/methods/redd/redd_web_platform/items/6733.php">http://unfccc.int/methods/redd/redd_web_platform/items/6733.php</a>
Removals	Removals are a subset of fellings (the commercial part destined for processing). The 'Removals' term should only be used in this forestry context, not as synonym for carbon sink.	<a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf</a>
Research and Systematic Observation	An obligation of Parties to the Climate Change Convention; they are called upon to promote and cooperate in research and systematic observation of the climate system, and called upon to aid developing countries to do so.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/science/workstreams/research/items/2312.php">http://unfccc.int/science/workstreams/research/items/2312.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Review of Commitments	Regular scrutiny by Convention Parties of the adequacy of the treaty's Article 4.2 (a) and (b) outlining developed country commitments to limit greenhouse-gas emissions. The first review took place at COP-1 and led to a finding that progress was not "adequate" - and so to negotiations that led to the Kyoto Protocol, which has more stringent commitments for developed countries.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/reporting_and_review_for_annex_i_parties/items/5689.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/reporting_and_review_for_annex_i_parties/items/5689.php</a>
Rio Conventions	Three environmental conventions, two of which were adopted at the 1992 "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), while the third, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), was adopted in 1994. The issues addressed by the three treaties are related -- in particular, climate change can have adverse effects on desertification and biodiversity -- and through a Joint Liaison Group, the secretariats of the three conventions take steps to coordinate activities to achieve common progress.	<a href="http://www.cbd.int/rio/">http://www.cbd.int/rio/</a>
Rio+20	The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 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.	<a href="https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/rio20.html">https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/rio20.html</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Roster of Experts	Experts nominated by Parties to the Climate Change Convention to aid the Secretariat in work related to review of national reports of Annex I Parties, preparation of reports on adaptation technology, the transfer of technology to developing countries, and the development of know-how on mitigating and adapting to climate change.	<a href="http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/roe/Pages/Home.aspx">http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/roe/Pages/Home.aspx</a>
R-Package	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 programs 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.	<a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/Documents/tagged/Introduction%20of%20R-Package.pdf">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/Documents/tagged/Introduction%20of%20R-Package.pdf</a>
R-Plan	REDD+ Readiness Plan	<a href="https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/">https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/</a>
R-PP	Readiness Plan Proposal	<a href="https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/">https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Rules of Procedure	The parliamentary rules that govern the procedures of the COP, the CMP and the subsidiary bodies, covering such matters as decision-making and participation. The COP has not yet formally adopted rules of procedure, but all except one (on voting) are currently being "applied." As such, they are commonly referred to as the "draft rules of procedure being applied".	<a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6430.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6430.php</a>
Secretariat of the UNFCCC	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/secretariat/items/1629.php">http://unfccc.int/secretariat/items/1629.php</a>
Sequestration (Carbon)	The process of increasing the carbon content of a reservoir/pool other than the atmosphere.	<a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/ar4-wg2.pdf">https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/ar4-wg2.pdf</a>
Sustainable Forest Management	The management of forest areas designated for the production of timber in such a way as to effectively balance social, economic and ecological objectives.	<a href="http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=108">http://www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=108</a>
Sink	Any process, activity, or mechanism that removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol, or a precursor of a greenhouse gas or aerosol from the atmosphere.	<a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/ar4-wg2.pdf">https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/glossary/ar4-wg2.pdf</a>
Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)	The carbon pool that includes all organic material in soil, but excluding the coarse roots of the belowground biomass pool.	<a href="http://ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=98">http://ipcc.ch/ipccreports/sres/land_use/index.php?idp=98</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Source	Any process or activity which releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere. Notation in the final stages of reporting is the positive (+) sign.	<a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf</a>
Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/special_climate_change_fund/items/3657.php">http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/special_climate_change_fund/items/3657.php</a>
Subnational	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.	<a href="http://theredddesk.org/markets-standards/design-features/scale">http://theredddesk.org/markets-standards/design-features/scale</a>
Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)	The SBI makes recommendations on policy and implementation issues to the COP and, if requested, to other bodies.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6406.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6406.php</a>
Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)	The SBSTA serves as a link between information and assessments provided by expert sources (such as the IPCC) and the COP, which focuses on setting policy.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6399.php">http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6399.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED, 1987).	<a href="https://www.iisd.org/sd/">https://www.iisd.org/sd/</a>
Technological Change	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/focus/technology/items/7000.php">http://unfccc.int/focus/technology/items/7000.php</a>
Technology Transfer	A broad set of processes covering the flows of know-how, experience and equipment for mitigating and adapting to climate change among different stakeholders.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/focus/technology/items/7000.php">http://unfccc.int/focus/technology/items/7000.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Transaction Costs	<p>Transactions costs are incurred throughout the process: REDD+ program identification, transaction negotiation, monitoring, reporting, and verifying the emission reductions. Transactions costs are incurred by the implementers of a REDD+ program 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+ program.</p>	<p>For more information in the context of REDD+, see, for e.g.: <a href="http://www.asb.cgiar.org/PDFwebdocs/redd_brochure_rough2.pdf">http://www.asb.cgiar.org/PDFwebdocs/redd_brochure_rough2.pdf</a></p>
Transparency	<p>Inventory definition: Transparency means that the assumptions and methodologies used for an inventory should be clearly explained to facilitate replication and assessment of the inventory by users of the reported information. The transparency of inventories is fundamental to the success of the process for the communication and consideration of information.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/bgp/1_1_General_Background_Paper.pdf">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/bgp/1_1_General_Background_Paper.pdf</a></p>
Trust Funds	<p>Funds earmarked for specific programmes within the UN system.</p>	<p><a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/administrative_and_financial_matters/items/3009.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/administrative_and_financial_matters/items/3009.php</a></p>

Term	Definition	Source
Umbrella Group	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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/negotiating_groups/items/2714.php">http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/negotiating_groups/items/2714.php</a>
Uncertainty	<p><b>Statistical definition:</b> An uncertainty is a parameter, associated with the result of measurement that characterises the dispersion of the values that could be reasonably attributed to the measured quantity (e.g., the sample variance or coefficient of variation).</p> <p><b>Inventory definition:</b> A general and imprecise term which refers to the lack of certainty (in inventory components) resulting from any causal factor such as unidentified sources and sinks, lack of transparency, etc.</p>	For more information on the management of uncertainty in the context of national GHG inventories, see: <a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/english/">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/english/</a>
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	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 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.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/2860.php">http://unfccc.int/2860.php</a>

Term	Definition	Source
Verification	<p>Inventory definition: Verification refers to the collection of activities and procedures that can be followed during the planning and development, or after completion of an inventory that can help to establish its reliability for the intended applications of that inventory.</p> <p>Typically, methods external to the inventory are used to check the truth of the inventory, including comparisons with estimates made by other bodies or with emission and uptake measurements determined from atmospheric concentrations or concentration gradients of these gases.</p>	<a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf_files/Glossary_Acronyms_BasicInfo/Glossary.pdf</a>
Verified (or Voluntary) Emissions Reduction (VER) and Gold Standard VER	<p>The most popular type of carbon credit used to offset emissions around the world voluntarily is a VER, a Verified or Voluntary Emission Reduction unit and there are many different types. Before CDM or JI projects deliver credits used for Compliance purposes such as CERs and ERUs they can produce VERs. These credits can be verified to a number of specific standards, including the Gold Standard. Not all projects go on to register within the CDM or JI, often due to the size of the project and the inhibitive costs associated with compliance registration, so their choice of one or more of these voluntary standards is made based on its overall viability and compatibility to them.</p>	<p>For more info see <a href="http://www.co2offsetresearch.org/consumer/Standards.html">http://www.co2offsetresearch.org/consumer/Standards.html</a></p>



## TECHNICAL RESOURCE SERIES

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