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# Abbreviations and acronyms

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<b>A/R</b>	afforestation/reforestation
<b>C</b>	carbon
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	carbon dioxide
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>	carbon dioxide equivalent
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>GHG</b>	greenhouse gas
<b>GWP</b>	global warming potential
<b>ha</b>	hectare
<b>ICAT</b>	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IPCC 2006 GL</b>	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	cubic metre
<b>NAMA</b>	nationally appropriate mitigation action
<b>NDC</b>	nationally determined contribution
<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>PES</b>	payment for ecosystem services
<b>REDD+</b>	countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SFM</b>	sustainable forest management

<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
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# Glossary

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<b>Assessment period</b>	The time period over which GHG impacts resulting from a policy are assessed
<b>Assessment report</b>	A report, completed by the user, that documents the assessment process, and the GHG, sustainable development and/or transformational impacts of a policy
<b>Baseline scenario</b>	A reference case that represents the events or conditions most likely to occur in the absence of a policy (or package of policies) being assessed
<b>Causal chain</b>	A conceptual diagram tracing the process by which a policy leads to impacts through a series of interlinked logical and sequential stages of cause-and-effect relationships
<b>Emission factor</b>	A factor that converts activity data into GHG emissions data
<b>Ex-ante assessment</b>	The process of estimating expected future GHG impacts of a policy (i.e. a forward-looking assessment)
<b>Ex-post assessment</b>	The process of estimating historical GHG impacts of a policy (i.e. a backward-looking assessment)
<b>Expert judgment</b>	A carefully considered, well-documented qualitative or quantitative judgment made in the absence of unequivocal observational evidence by a person or persons who have a demonstrable expertise in the given field. <sup>33</sup> Users can apply their own expert judgment or consult experts.
<b>GHG assessment boundary</b>	The scope of the assessment in terms of the range of GHG impacts that is included in the assessment
<b>GHG impacts</b>	Changes in GHG emissions by GHG sources and carbon pools that result from a policy
<b>Impact assessment</b>	Estimation of changes in GHG emissions or removals resulting from a policy, either ex-ante or ex-post
<b>Independent policies</b>	Policies that do not interact with each other, such that the combined effect of implementing the policies together is equal to the sum of the individual effects of implementing them separately
<b>Inputs</b>	Resources that go into implementing a policy, such as financing
<b>Interacting policies</b>	Policies that produce total effects, when implemented together, that differ from the sum of the individual effects had they been implemented separately
<b>Intermediate effects</b>	Changes in behaviour, technology, processes or practices that result from a policy, which lead to GHG impacts

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<sup>33</sup> IPCC (2006).

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	The geographic area within which an entity's (such as a government's) authority is exercised
<b>Key performance indicator</b>	A metric that indicates the performance of a policy
<b>Monitoring period</b>	The time over which a policy is monitored, which may include pre-policy monitoring and post-policy monitoring in addition to the policy implementation period
<b>Negative impacts</b>	Impacts that are perceived as unfavourable from the perspective of decision makers and stakeholders
<b>Overlapping policies</b>	Policies that interact with each other and that, when implemented together, have a combined effect less than the sum of their individual effects when implemented separately. They include both policies that have the same or complementary goals and counteracting or countervailing policies that have different or opposing goals.
<b>Parameter</b>	A variable such as activity data or emission factors that are needed to estimate GHG impacts
<b>Policy or action, or policy and measures</b>	An intervention taken or mandated by a government, institution or other entity, which may include laws, regulations and standards; taxes, charges, subsidies and incentives; information instruments; voluntary agreements; implementation of technologies, processes or practices; and public or private sector financing and investment
<b>Policy implementation period</b>	The time period during which a policy is in effect
<b>Policy scenario</b>	A scenario that represents the events or conditions most likely to occur in the presence of a policy (or package of policies) being assessed. The policy scenario is the same as the baseline scenario except that it includes the policy (or package of policies) being assessed.
<b>Positive impacts</b>	Impacts that are perceived as favourable from the perspectives of decision makers and stakeholders
<b>Rebound effect</b>	Increased consumption that results from actions that increase efficiency and reduce consumer costs
<b>Stakeholders</b>	People, organizations, communities or individuals who are affected by, and/or who have influence or power over, a policy
<b>Sustainable development impacts</b>	Changes in environmental, social or economic conditions that result from a policy, such as changes in economic activity, employment, public health, air quality and energy security
<b>Uncertainty</b>	(1) Quantitative definition: Measurement that characterizes the dispersion of values that could reasonably be attributed to a parameter. (2) Qualitative definition: A general term that refers to the lack of certainty in data and methodological choices, such as the application of non-representative factors or methods, incomplete data or lack of transparency.

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