

Part 3: Annexes

Annex 1: Glossary for development, gender and climate change terms

Adaptation

IPCC definition: Adjustment in natural or human systems to a new or changing environment. Adaptation to climate change refers to adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities. Various types of adaptation can be distinguished, including anticipatory and reactive adaptation, private and public adaptation, and autonomous and planned adaptation (Source: 5). In other words, addressing the impacts of climate change.

Other definitions: Outside of the climate change discourse, natural science disciplines use the term *adaptation* to “broadly refer to the development of genetic or behavioural characteristics which enable organisms or systems to cope with environmental changes in order to survive and reproduce.” Social science disciplines, including anthropology, archaeology, and political ecology, utilize the term *adaptation* in reference to human systems; according to Denevan, “cultural practices that allow societies to survive (and beyond that, flourish) are considered adaptations” (Adapted from Source: 10).

Climate

Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the “average weather” or more rigorously as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period of time ranging from months to thousands or millions of years. The classical period is 30 years, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). These relevant quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system (Source: 7).

Climate change

Climate change refers to a statistically significant variation in either the mean state of the climate or in its variability, persisting for an extended period (typically decades or longer). Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings, or to 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. See also climate variability (Source: 7).

Climate-smart agriculture

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes green house gases (mitigation), and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals (Source: 4).

Climate system

The climate system is the highly complex system consisting of five major components: the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the cryosphere, the land surface and the biosphere, and the interactions between them. The climate system evolves in time under the influence of its own internal dynamics and because of external forcings such as volcanic eruptions, solar variations, and human-induced forcings such as the changing composition of the atmosphere and land-use change (Source: 7).

Climate variability

Climate variability refers to variations in the mean state and other statistics (such as standard deviations, the occurrence of extremes, etc.) of the climate on all temporal and spatial scales beyond that of individual weather events. Variability may be due to natural internal processes within the climate system (internal variability), or to variations in natural or anthropogenic external forcing (external variability). See also climate change (Source: 7).

Co-benefits

IPCC definition: Co-benefits are the benefits of policies that are implemented for various reasons at the same time – including climate change mitigation – acknowledging that most policies designed to address greenhouse gas mitigation also 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 the positive and negatives sides of the benefits (Source: 5).

Community based adaptation (CBA)

Builds the resilience of communities and the ecosystems upon which they rely in the face of climate change impacts. CBA actions need to: (1) be community-driven; (2) be strategically-aligned with country programme strategies on climate change adaptation; (3) integrate livelihoods and natural resource management perspectives; in ways that take care of the natural resource base, while enhancing the resilience of resource-based livelihoods and contributing to global environmental benefits; (4) leverage lessons learned from community actions to inform national policy dialogues (Source: 6).

Development

Planned socio-cultural and economic change for the improvement of quality of living. The goal is to encourage change that is sustainable, equal and efficient (Source: 17).

Extreme weather event

An extreme weather event is an event that is rare within its statistical reference distribution at a particular place. Definitions of 'rare' vary, but an extreme weather event would normally be as rare as or rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile. By definition, the characteristics of what is called extreme weather may vary from place to place. An extreme climate event is an average of a number of weather events over a certain period of time, an average which is itself extreme (e.g., rainfall over a season) (Source: 7).

Food insecurity

A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution, or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal, or transitory (Source: 7).

Food security

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (Source: 14).

Gender

Gender refers not to male and female, but to masculine and feminine - that is, to qualities or characteristics that society ascribes to each sex. People are born female or male, but learn to be women and men. Perceptions of gender are deeply rooted, vary widely both within and between cultures, and change over time. But in all cultures, gender determines power and resources for females and males (Source: 2).

Gender shapes the opportunities and constraints that women and men face in securing their livelihoods across all cultural, political, economic and environmental settings. Gender influences the roles and relationships of people throughout all their activities, including their labour and decision-making roles (Source: 1).

Gender analysis

The study of the different roles of women and men in order to understand what they do, what resources they have, and what their needs and priorities are (Source: 2).

Gender balance

The equal and active participation of women and men in all areas of decision-making, and in access to and control over resources and services. The United Nations considers gender balance fundamental to the achievement of equality, development and peace (Source: 2).

Gender equality

Equal participation of women and men in decision-making, equal ability to exercise their human rights, equal access to and control of resources and the benefits of development, and equal opportunities in employment and in all other aspects of their livelihoods (Source: 2).

Gender equity

Fairness and impartiality in the treatment of women and men in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities. By creating social relations in which neither of the sexes suffers discrimination, gender equity aims at improving gender relations and gender roles, and achieving gender equality. The essence of equity is not identical treatment - treatment may be equal or different, but should always be considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities (Source: 2).

Gender mainstreaming

The UN lead and globally recognized strategy for achieving gender equality. Gender mainstreaming is defined by the United Nations as the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action in all areas and at all levels. That means making both the concerns and experiences of women and men an integral dimension of all agriculture and rural development efforts (Source: 2).

Gender relations

The ways in which a society defines rights, responsibilities and the identities of men and women in relation to one another (Source: 2).

Gender roles

Those behaviours, tasks and responsibilities that a society considers appropriate for men, women, boys and girls (Source: 2). Gender roles are: socially constructed; learned; dynamic (they change over time); multi-faceted (they differ within and between cultures) and influenced by class, age, caste, ethnicity and religion (Source: 1).

Greenhouse effect

Greenhouse gases effectively absorb infrared radiation, emitted by the Earth's surface, by the atmosphere itself due to the same gases, and by clouds. Atmospheric radiation is emitted to all sides, including downward to the Earth's surface. Thus greenhouse gases trap heat within the surface-troposphere system. This is called the 'natural greenhouse effect'. Atmospheric radiation is strongly coupled to the temperature of the level at which it is emitted. In the troposphere, the temperature generally decreases with height. Effectively, infrared radiation emitted to space originates from an altitude with a temperature of, on average, -19°C , in balance with the net incoming solar radiation, whereas the Earth's surface is kept at a much higher temperature of, on average, $+14^{\circ}\text{C}$. An increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases leads to an increased infrared opacity of the atmosphere, and therefore to an effective radiation into space from a higher altitude at a lower temperature. This causes a radiative forcing, an imbalance that can only be compensated for by an increase of the temperature of the surface-troposphere system. This is the 'enhanced greenhouse effect' (Source: 7).

Greenhouse gas

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 infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, the atmosphere, and clouds. This property causes the greenhouse effect. Water vapour (H_2O), carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4), and ozone (O_3) are the primary greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere. Moreover there are a number of entirely human-made greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as the halocarbons and other chlorine- and bromine-containing substances, dealt with under the Montreal Protocol. Besides CO_2 , N_2O , and CH_4 , the Kyoto Protocol deals with the greenhouse gases sulphur-hexafluoride (SF_6), hydro-fluorocarbons (HFCs) and per-fluorocarbons (PFCs) (Source: 7).

Climate Impacts

Climate impacts are consequences of climate change on natural and human systems. Depending on the consideration of adaptation, one can distinguish between potential impacts and residual impacts. Potential impacts are all impacts that may occur given a projected change in climate, without considering adaptation. Residual impacts are the impacts of climate change that would occur after adaptation. (Source: 7).

Indigenous peoples

People whose ancestors inhabited a place or a country when persons from another culture or ethnic background arrived on the scene and dominated them through conquest, settlement, or other means and who today live more in conformity with their own social, economic, and cultural

customs and traditions than those of the country of which they now form a part (also referred to as 'native' 'aboriginal' or 'tribal' peoples) (Source: 7).

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

The IPCC is the leading international body for the assessment of climate change. It was established by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts (Source: 12).

Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted at the Third Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan. It contains legally binding commitments, in addition to those included in the UNFCCC. Countries included in Annex B of the Protocol (most countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and countries with economies in transition) agreed to reduce their anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydro-fluorocarbons, per-fluorocarbons, and sulphur-hexafluoride) by at least 5 percent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012 (Source: 7). The Kyoto Protocol has been in force since February 2005.

Mitigation

IPCC definition: Mitigation is an anthropogenic intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (Source: 5). In other words, reducing the causes of climate change.

Other definitions: Note that outside the climate change discourse, *mitigation* often has a different, almost opposite, meaning. In the context of disasters, *mitigation* means measures taken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. Examples of mitigation are the retrofitting of buildings or the installation of flood-control dams, and specific legislation (Source: 8).

In other words, in the context of climate change, the word *mitigation* refers to reducing the causes of climate change, while in other contexts, the word *mitigation* refers to reducing or lessening a negative outcome.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

A process of gathering information about a community's situation with an emphasis on building up the process of discussion, analysis and planning in the community. In addition to fact-finding, the goal is to facilitate learning and analysis by local women and men (Source: 1).

Resilience

IPCC definition: Resilience is the amount of change a system can undergo without changing state (Source: 5)

Other definitions: Many disciplines use the term *resilience*, for example, a sociological definition is: The ability of groups or communities to cope with external stresses and disturbances as a result of social, political, and environmental change (Source 11). Please consult this source for additional definitions.

Risk

Risk combines the magnitude of the impact with the probability of its occurrence, and captures uncertainty in the underlying processes of climate change, exposure, sensitivity and adaptation (Source: 15).

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 “stabilization 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 aim to return greenhouse gas emissions not controlled by the Montreal Protocol to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The Convention entered into force in March 1994. See also Kyoto Protocol and Conference of the Parties (COP) (Source: 7).

Stakeholders

IPCC definition: Person or entity holding grants, concessions, or any other type of value that would be affected by a particular action or policy (Source: 5).

SEAGA definition: Stakeholders are all the different people and institutions, both insider and outsider, who stand to gain or lose, given a particular activity (Source: 9).

Sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Source: 7).

Technology transfer

The broad set of processes that cover the exchange of knowledge, money, and goods among different stakeholders that leads to the spreading of technology for adapting to or mitigating climate change. As a generic concept, the term is used to encompass both diffusion of technologies and technological cooperation across and within countries (Source: 7).

Uncertainty

An expression of the degree to which a value (e.g., the future state of the climate system) is unknown. Uncertainty can result from lack of information or from disagreement about what is known or even knowable. It may have many types of sources, from quantifiable errors in the data to ambiguously defined concepts or terminology, or uncertain projections of human behaviour. Uncertainty can therefore be represented by quantitative measures (e.g., a range of values calculated by various models) or by qualitative statements (e.g., reflecting the judgment of a team of experts). See Moss and Schneider (2000) (Source: 7).

Values

Worth, desirability, or utility based on individual preferences. The total value of any resource is the sum of the values of the different individuals involved in the use of the resource. The values, which are the foundation of the estimation of costs, are measured in terms of the willingness to pay (WTP) by individuals to receive the resource or by the willingness of individuals to accept payment (WTA) to part with the resource (Source: 7).

Vulnerability

Climate definition: Vulnerability is the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate change and variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity (Source: 7).

SEAGA definition: Vulnerability is the extent to which a household may be adversely affected and rendered more food insecure by possible future events. Several factors influence a person or household's vulnerability in a crisis. These include events that undermine household food supplies and access by: (i) loss of own food production or stocks; (ii) loss of income and/or tradable assets; (iii) more difficult economic access to food (e.g. due to price increases), and (iv) break-down of traditional support systems (Source: 9).

Vulnerability of a food system to environmental change

The vulnerability of a food system to environmental change is a function of exposure to an environmental hazard, which is mediated by social factors and institutions, which combine to determine the adaptive capacity and hence the overall vulnerability of the food system (Source: 16).

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Annex 2: Additional resources

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