

## Glossary

**Access and benefit-sharing** – the sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way.

**Agrobiodiversity** – or agricultural biodiversity is a broad term that includes all components of biodiversity of relevance to food and agriculture, and all components of biodiversity that constitute agro-ecosystems: the variety and variability of animals, plants, and microorganisms, at the genetic, species, and ecosystem levels, which are necessary to sustain key functions of the agro-ecosystem, its structure, and processes.

**ASEAN Heritage Parks** – protected areas of high conservation importance, preserving in total a complete spectrum of representative ecosystems of the ASEAN region. Protected areas are established as AHPs to generate greater awareness, pride, appreciation, enjoyment, and conservation of ASEAN's rich natural heritage, through a regional network of representative protected areas, and to generate greater collaboration between ASEAN Member States in preserving their shared natural heritage.

**Biodiversity** – variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

**Climate change** – change in the state of the climate that can be identified 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 forces, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.

**Conservation** – management of human use of nature so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to current generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.

**Ecosystem** – self-regulating community of plants and animals interacting with each other and with their non-living environment—forests, wetlands, mountains, lakes, rivers, deserts, and agricultural landscapes. Ecosystems are vulnerable to interference as pressure on one component can upset the whole balance.

**Ecosystem services** – processes by which the environment produces benefits useful to people, akin to economic services. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, and disease; supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and cultural services such as recreational, spiritual, religious, and other non-material benefits.

**Ecotourism** – travel undertaken to witness sites or regions of unique natural or ecologic quality, or the provision of services to facilitate such travel. Travel that has the least impact on biological diversity and the natural environment.

**Endemic species** – species that are native and restricted to a specific geographic area.

**Ex situ conservation** – a conservation method that entails the removal of germplasm resources (seed, pollen, sperm, and individual organisms) from their original habitat or natural environment. Keeping components of biodiversity alive outside of their original habitat or natural environment.

**Extinction** – evolutionary termination of a species caused by the failure to reproduce and the death of all remaining members of the species; the natural failure to adapt to environmental change.

**Flyway** – the geographical area covered by a migratory bird over the course of its annual cycle, encompassing breeding and non-breeding grounds and the connecting migration route.

**Forest** – a land area of more than 0.005 square kilometers, with a tree canopy cover of more than 10 percent, which is not primarily under agricultural or other specific non-forest land use. In the case of young forests or regions where tree growth is climatically suppressed, the trees should be capable of reaching a height of 5 meters *in situ*, and of meeting the canopy cover requirement (CBD).

**Green economy** – an economy that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

**Greenhouse gas** – atmospheric gas that traps the heat and is responsible for warming the Earth and climate change. The major greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O). Less prevalent – but very powerful – greenhouse gases are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).

**Indigenous people/s** – Usually considered to include cultural groups and their descendants who have a historical continuity or association with a given region, or parts of a region, and who currently inhabit or have formerly inhabited the region either before its subsequent colonization or annexation, or alongside other cultural groups during the formation of a nation-state, or independently or largely isolated from the influence of the claimed governance by a nation-state.

**Inland waters** – aquatic-influenced environments located within land boundaries, coastal areas, and adjacent to marine environments. Inland water systems can be fresh, saline or a mix of the two (brackish water). Inland waters include rivers, lakes, floodplains, reservoirs, wetlands, and inland saline systems.

**In situ conservation** – a conservation method that attempts to preserve the genetic integrity of gene resources by conserving them within the evolutionary dynamic ecosystems of the original habitat or natural environment.

**Invasive alien species** – animals, plants, fungi, and microorganisms whose introduction or spread outside of their natural habitats causes economic or environmental problems.

**Marine protected area** – An area of sea (or coast) especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.

**Migratory species** – any species or lower taxon of wild animals in which a significant proportion of the members of the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population cyclically and predictably crosses one or more national jurisdictional boundaries.

**Mutually agreed terms** – refers to the concept that access to genetic resources and the sharing of resulting benefits among the parties (the contracting country, as represented by its competent authority, and the party using the genetic resources) must be regulated by a contractual agreement.

**National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan** – The Convention on Biological Diversity calls on each of its Parties to prepare a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Article 6a) that establishes specific activities and targets for achieving the objectives of the Convention. These plans mostly are implemented by a partnership of conservation organizations.

**Natural capital** – natural assets in their role of providing natural resource inputs and environmental services for economic production. Natural capital includes land, minerals and fossil fuels, solar energy, water, living organisms, and the services provided by the interactions of all these elements in ecological systems.

**Payment for Ecosystem Services** – a voluntary transaction in which a well-defined ecosystem service (ES), or a form of land use likely to secure that service, is bought by at least one ES buyer from a minimum of one ES provider, if and only if the provider continues to supply that service.

**Peatlands** – areas with or without vegetation and have a peat layer, naturally amassed on its surface.

**Peat swamp forests** – forests are forests grown on thick accumulated peat or organic soil layer formed in waterlogged conditions over thousands of years.

**Prior and informed consent** – the principle that a community has the right to give or withhold its consent to proposed projects that may affect the lands that the community residents customarily own, occupy, or otherwise use.

**Protected area** – clearly defined geographical space recognized, dedicated, and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

**Red List** – The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species provides taxonomic, conservation status, and distribution information on taxa that have been globally evaluated using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. This system is designed to determine the relative risk of extinction, and the main purpose of the IUCN Red List is to catalogue and highlight those taxa that are facing a higher risk of global extinction (those listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Vulnerable). The IUCN Red List also includes information on taxa that are categorized as Extinct or Extinct in the Wild; on taxa that cannot be evaluated because of insufficient information (Data Deficient); and on taxa that are either close to meeting the threatened thresholds or that would be threatened were it not for an ongoing taxon-specific conservation program (Near Threatened).

**Species** – a group of organisms capable of interbreeding freely with each other but not with members of other species.

**Sustainable development** – development that meets the needs and aspirations of the current generation without compromising the ability to meet those of future generations.

**Sustainable Development Goals** – a set of goals that will build upon the Millennium Development Goals and converge with the post-2015 development agenda. These goals are among the main outcomes of the Rio +20 Conference aimed to be achieved by 2030.

**Sustainable use** – the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.

**Taxonomy** – the classification of animals and plants based upon natural relationships.

**Traditional knowledge** – the knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous people and local communities.

**Wildlife** – living and non-domesticated plants and animals.

**Wildlife crime** – the taking, trading (supplying, selling, or trafficking), importing, exporting, processing, possessing, obtaining, and consuming wild fauna and flora, including timber and other forest products, in contravention of national or international law.