

CDIA Climate Change Glossary



Adaptive capacity

The ability of systems, institutions, humans, and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequencesⁱ. Building adaptive capacity involves undertaking research, monitoring data and relevant information sources, awareness raising, capacity building and creating a supportive institutional framework.ⁱⁱ For example, a rapid urban climate change assessment of Bagerhat, Bangladesh examined urban infrastructure provision, socio demographics, economic conditions, municipal competence and capacity and climate and environmental services to assess the municipality's local adaptive capacity, an important component of urban climate change resilience.ⁱⁱⁱ

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. An example of projects funded by the AF is 'Enhancing the climate and disaster resilience of the most vulnerable rural and emerging urban human settlements in Lao PDR' by increasing sustainable access to basic infrastructure systems and services, emphasizing resilience to storms, floods, droughts, landslides and disease outbreaks.^{iv}

Adaptation options

The array of strategies and measures that are available and appropriate for addressing adaptation needs. These may be^v-

- **'Soft'** adaptation measures such as managerial (introducing flexibility in work time during heat waves) or strategic (commissioning new buildings with climate resilient design as part of a planned urban building programme)
- **Technical or 'grey'** such as refurbishing buildings, enhancing physical flood defences
- **Ecological or 'green'** such as implementing green roofs for stormwater runoff management or constructed wetlands for water treatment and stormwater management

Additionality

Indicates the additional finance required for addressing the impacts of climate change. Article 4.3 of the UNFCCC states that financial resources for climate change should be "new

and additional”. This is in addition to finance allocated for business-as-usual development. There are numerous approaches to calculating additionality of climate finance.^{vi}

Anthropogenic emissions

Emissions of greenhouse gases, greenhouse gas precursors, and aerosols caused by human activities. These activities include the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, land use changes, livestock production, fertilization, waste management, and industrial processes.^{vii}

Baseline emissions (BE)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that would occur in the ‘Baseline Scenario’. BE can be estimated on a yearly basis or as total emissions over the project’s lifespan and is expressed as tons of CO₂e.^{viii}

Baseline scenario

Scenario without the project, or scenario that is 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 effort. “Baseline Scenario” is used synonymously with “Reference Scenario”, but also sometimes with “Business-as-Usual (BAU) Scenario” although the use of the term BAU has fallen out of favour due to uncertainties in very long-term projections.^{ix}

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

A naturally occurring gas but also a by-product of burning fossil fuels, of burning biomass, of land-use changes and of industrial processes. CO₂ is the reference gas against which other GHGs are measured and therefore has a Global Warming Potential of 1.^x

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)

A measure used to compare different GHGs and standardize calculations. Six GHGs are regulated by Kyoto Protocol and each has a different Global Warming Potential. The overall warming effect of this cocktail of gases is often expressed in terms of CO₂e - the amount of CO₂ that would cause the same amount of warming.^{xi}

Carbon footprint

A project’s resulting GHG emissions, which is synonymous to “GHG Inventory”. Note- A Carbon Footprint Tool has been developed by AFD as reference for projects.^{xii}

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

CDM is one of the mechanisms defined in the Kyoto Protocol through which governments and private companies may finance GHG emission reduction or removal projects in developing countries. It provides for emissions reduction projects which generate Certified Emission Reduction units (CERs) that may be traded in emissions trading schemes and as such, dependent on countries’ commitments to Kyoto Protocol.^{xiii}

Cleaner production (CP)

The continuous application of an integrated preventive environmental strategy to processes, products and services to increase eco-efficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment. At its heart, the concept of CP is about the prevention, rather than the control, of pollution. CP can be applied to facilities, products and services.^{xiv}

Climate change

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.^{xv}

Climate change adaptation

Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.^{xvi} Because cities are dynamic systems that face unique climate impacts, their adaptation must be location specific and tailored to local circumstances.^{xvii}

Climate change mitigation

A human intervention or action to reduce the sources of, or absorb, GHGs.^{xviii}

Climate finance

Climate finance refers to local, national or transnational financing—drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing—that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change.^{xix} Climate finance can be publicly sourced through public revenues such as taxes, or mobilized from the private sector in different forms such as Foreign Direct Investments.^{xx}

Climate proofing

Approach that seeks to ensure that infrastructure projects are designed to reduce or minimize the potential impact of climate change, including changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events^{xxi}. It essentially refers to integrating climate change risks and opportunities into the design, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure. At city scale, climate proofing single assets can either improve or erode the resilience of the city by affecting the flexibility of urban systems to handle surprise and multiple interacting impacts. For example, in Quy Nhon, Viet Nam, roads and houses were raised above the potential water level in response to increasing seasonal flooding. While each piece of infrastructure endured higher water levels better, the system as a whole suffered—higher roads blocked natural drainage channels during a 2009 storm, causing flooding in new areas and more intensively in areas that had learned to manage seasonal flooding.^{xxii}

Climate variability

Climate variability refers to variations in the climate on all spatial and temporal scales beyond that of individual weather events. Variability may be due to natural internal processes within the climate system (internal variability), or to variations in natural or

anthropogenic external forcing (external variability).^{xxiii} The term is often used to denote deviations of climatic statistics over a given period of time (e.g., a month, season or year) when compared to long-term statistics for the same calendar period. Climate variability is measured by these deviations, which are usually termed anomalies.^{xxiv}

Co-benefits

The other positive benefits arising from project implementation. In the context of climate change mitigation, the reduction of GHGs is the ultimate objective but co-benefits include improved air quality, reduced traffic congestion, increased energy security and diversity, reduced fuel or electricity consumption and costs, technological innovation and smart development, employment possibilities, and enhanced liveability of cities.^{xxv} In the context of climate change adaptation, co-benefits may include poverty alleviation and enhancing development.^{xxvi} Examples include efficient water use and improved water quality, health benefits and higher quality infrastructure.^{xxvii}

Community-based adaptation

Local, community-driven adaptation focusing on empowering and promoting the adaptive capacity of communities. It is an approach that takes context, culture, knowledge, agency, and preferences of communities as strengths.^{xxviii} Community-level resilience planning can enhance the capacity of marginalized urban communities to understand the drivers of risk and vulnerability and to determine local actions for strengthening resilience. For example, a micro-resilience planning initiative run by a civil society organization in Gorakhpur, India involved surveys and shared learning dialogues to determine risks using local knowledge and climate models. Shared learning dialogues centred on finding solutions to low-intensity, high-frequency flooding, and were followed up by participatory exercises to determine actions to reduce risk and build resilience.^{xxix}

Disaster

Severe alterations in the normal functioning of a community or a society due to hazardous physical events interacting with vulnerable social conditions, leading to widespread adverse human, material, economic or environmental effects that require immediate emergency response to satisfy critical human needs and that may require external support for recovery^{xxx}. In the context of climate change, disasters are usually associated with extreme weather events, rather than slow-onset, incremental changes in climate.

Disaster risk management (DRM)

Processes for designing, implementing, and evaluating strategies, policies, and measures to improve the understanding of disaster risk, foster disaster risk reduction and transfer, and promote continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery practices, with the explicit purpose of increasing human security, well-being, quality of life, and sustainable development.^{xxxi}

Disaster risk reduction (DRR)

Denotes both a policy goal or objective, and the strategic and instrumental measures employed for anticipating future disaster risk; reducing existing exposure, hazard, or

vulnerability; and improving resilience.^{xxxii} Sometimes referred to as disaster risk mitigation (not to be confused with climate change mitigation).

Early warning systems (EWS)

The set of technical, financial and institutional capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare to act promptly and appropriately to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.^{xxxiii} EWS are in place, in many parts of the world, to monitor, forecast, and warn people about e.g., tropical cyclones, floods, storms, tsunamis, avalanches, tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, volcanic eruptions, extreme heat and cold, forest fires, drought, etc.^{xxxiv}

Ecosystem-based adaptation

The use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. Ecosystem-based adaptation is most appropriately integrated into broader adaptation and development strategies.^{xxxv} Examples of ecosystem-based adaptation in urban areas include maintaining and managing green areas for flood retention and water storage, re-naturalising river systems and promoting green ways and roofs.^{xxxvi xxxvii} Ecosystem-based adaptation is a type of nature-based solution, which are broader actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.^{xxxviii}

Emission

The release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.^{xxxix}

Emission factor (EF)

A coefficient that quantifies the emissions or removals of a gas per unit activity.^{xl}

Emission reduction (ER)

The difference between baseline and project emissions. It represents the mitigation impact and is usually reported as tons of CO₂e per year or over the project's lifespan.^{xli}

Energy efficiency (EE)

Measures to reduce energy demand through technological options such as insulating buildings, more efficient appliances, efficient lighting, efficient vehicles, etc. Energy efficiency is often described by energy intensity, which is the ratio of economic output to energy input.^{xlii}

Exposure

The presence of people, livelihoods, species or ecosystems, environmental functions, services, and resources, infrastructure, or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected.^{xliii}

Extreme weather event

refers to weather phenomena that are at the extremes of the historical distribution and are rare for a particular place and/or time, especially severe or unseasonal weather. Such extremes include severe thunderstorms, severe snowstorms, ice storms, blizzards, flooding, hurricanes, and high winds, and heat waves.^{xliv} When a pattern of extreme weather persists for some time, such as a season, it may be classed as an extreme climate event, especially if it yields an average or total that is itself extreme (e.g., drought or heavy rainfall over a season).^{xlv}

Global warming potential (GWP)

The ratio of the radiative forcing of one kilogram greenhouse gas emitted to the atmosphere to that from one kilogram CO₂ over a period of time (e.g., 100 years). GHG-specific GWPs are used as multipliers in standardizing CO₂e estimations based on the CO₂ value of 1. GWP values of gases are updated regularly in IPCC's Assessment Reports (ARs).^{xlvi}

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the world's largest dedicated fund helping developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change. It was set up by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010. GCF has a crucial role in serving the Paris Agreement, supporting the goal of keeping average global temperature rise well below 2 degrees C. It does this by channelling climate finance to developing countries, which have joined other nations in committing to climate action.^{xlvii}

Greenhouse gases (GHGs)

Natural and industrial gases that trap heat from the Earth and warm the surface. The Kyoto Protocol restricts emissions of six greenhouse gases- natural (carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane) and industrial (perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride).^{xlviii}

Greenhouse gas inventory

Internationally agreed methodologies intended for use by countries to estimate greenhouse gas inventories to report to the UNFCCC. The term is similar to "Carbon Footprinting" for projects.^{xlix}

Hazard

The potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend or physical impact that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems, and environmental resources. In the context of climate change, the term hazard usually refers to climate-related physical events or trends or their physical impacts.^l

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

HFCs were seen as non-ozone depleting alternatives to refrigerants for refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and aerosols, which were phased out by the Montreal Protocol. Being a Short-Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP) with high Global Warming Potential (GWP), HFCs are also now being gradually replaced by natural refrigerants and other climate-friendly alternatives^{li}.

Incremental cost

Incremental cost refers to the additional expenses incurred with respect to a baseline which does not take climate change into consideration to produce a new output or an equivalent output with climate change integrated in it. Following this definition, total cost in the alternative scenario refers to the baseline plus the incremental costs.^{lii} In the context of infrastructure, these may be the incremental costs of design changes to adapt to climate change.^{liii}

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

The United Nations (UN) body for assessing scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to the understanding of human induced climate change, potential impacts of climate change and options for mitigation and adaptation^{liv}.

Kyoto Protocol

Kyoto Protocol operationalizes the UNFCCC by committing industrialized countries to limit and reduce GHG emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets. Technically, the agreement is still in force but the first commitment period expired in 2012. Nevertheless, Kyoto Protocol paved the way to define the covered gases in GHG inventories and in most NDC submissions.^{lv}

Land use

The type of activity being carried out on a unit of land. In national GHG inventories, land use is classified according to the IPCC land use categories of forest land, cropland, grassland, wetland, settlements, other. Land use, and changes in land use, can increase or reduce GHG emissions.^{lvi}

Loss and damage

Loss and damage represent the actual and/or potential manifestation of impacts associated with current climate and future climate change that negatively affect human and natural systems. Losses and damages are usually the result of climate-related sudden onset events and slow onset changes in interaction with a particular development path that either reduces or exacerbates the risk of loss and damage.^{lvii}

Low-emission development strategies (LEDS)

Generally used to describe forward-looking national economic development plans or strategies that encompass low-emission and/or climate-resilient economic growth. LEDS is also known as “low-carbon development strategies”, or “low-carbon growth”.^{lviii}

Maladaptation

Actions that may lead to increased risk of adverse climate-related outcomes, including via increased GHG emissions, increased vulnerability to climate change, or diminished welfare, now or in the future. Maladaptation is usually an unintended consequence.^{lix}

Mal-mitigation

Mitigation that can result in producing increased vulnerabilities in society towards climate change. Planned mitigation actions need to be carefully studied to avoid unintended negative effects along a causal chain.^{lx}

Microclimate

The suite of climatic conditions measured in localized areas near the earth's surface. These environmental variables, which include temperature, light, wind speed, soil type and moisture, provide meaningful indicators for habitat selection and other ecological activities.^{lxi}

Mitigation measures

Technologies, processes or practices that contribute to climate change mitigation, i.e., reduce GHG emissions or absorb GHGs.^{lxii}

National adaptation plan (NAP)

Adaptation planning process under the UNFCCC. The NAP process enables countries to formulate and implement NAPs as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. The objectives of the NAP are- a) to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and b) to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels.^{lxiii}

Nationally determined contributions (NDC)

The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties agreed to a long-term goal for adaptation – to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production. Additionally, they agreed to work towards making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.^{lxiv}

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

The Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC aim at 'holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels', recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. Additionally, the Agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.^{lxv}

Precursors

Precursor air pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂), which indirectly influence the formation of GHGs. CO, NO_x and NMVOC in the presence of sunlight contribute to the formation of the GHG ozone (O₃) and are often called 'ozone precursors'.^{lxvi}

Project emissions (PE)

GHG emissions that would result if the proposed project activity is implemented. Similar to BE, PE can be estimated on a yearly basis or as total emissions over the project's lifespan and is expressed as tons of CO₂e.^{lxvii}

Project scenario (or situation)

Situation with any project, usually defined by the magnitude of GHG emissions arising from the project. "Mitigation Scenario" is a special term used for a "Project Scenario" of projects purposely designed to reduce GHGs.^{lxviii}

Renewable energy (RE)

Energy derived from sources that can be replenished in a short period of time. Solar, wind, geothermal (heat from within the earth), (mini-, or run-of-river) hydro, and biomass (such as agricultural residues or biogas) are common sources of RE.^{lxix}

Representative concentration pathways (RCPs)

Understanding the relationship between GHG emissions of today and its long-term impacts over the next years or decades requires standardized basis. RCPs are scenarios that describe alternative trajectories for CO₂ emissions and its resulting concentration in the atmosphere from 2000 to 2100. RCPs provide common standard scenarios for climate researchers and modellers to work on.

- **RCP 2.6** represents a scenario where GHG emissions are assumed to peak and then decline starting 2020
- **RCP 4.5** assumes that emissions peak by 2050 at around 50% higher than 2000 levels; **RCP 6** is the scenario where emissions would peak and double by 2060
- **RCP 8.5** represents a scenario in which emissions continue to increase rapidly through 2050, stabilizing by 2100 to around 3.75 times the emissions in 2000.^{lxx, lxxi}

Resilience

The capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with climate change induced hazardous events or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation.^{lxxii}

Risk

The potential for consequences where something of value is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain, recognizing the diversity of values. Risk is often represented as probability of occurrence of hazardous events or trends multiplied by the impacts if these

events or trends occur. Risk results from the interaction of vulnerability, exposure, and hazard. In the IPCC report, the term risk is used primarily to refer to the risks of climate-change impacts.^{lxxiii}

Risk assessment

Climate risk assessment is a set of methods that help characterize risks to inform risk management decisions and actions. It helps establish the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential (climate) hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which societies depend. Risk assessment may involve hazard mapping, vulnerability and impact assessment, and assessment of the levels of risk tolerance in society.^{lxxiv}

Risk management

Plans, actions, or policies to reduce the likelihood and/or consequences of risks or to respond to consequences. For example, ADB's climate risk management approach for projects includes-

- climate risk screening at the concept development stage to identify projects that may be at medium or high risk
- climate change risk and vulnerability assessment during preparation of projects at risk
- technical and economic evaluation of adaptation options
- identification of adaptation options in project design
- monitoring and reporting of the level of risk and climate-proofing measures.^{lxxv}

Sequestration

The process of storing carbon dioxide. It is synonymous with "Carbon Capture", "Carbon Uptake", or "Removal". An example is the ability of trees in forests to capture carbon dioxide and store it as carbon in its biomass and as soil carbon; in this case, forests are considered as "sinks" or "carbon sinks" and the process is also called "bio-sequestration". In addition, the term sequestration can also refer to the capture and storage of CO₂ produced by industries.^{lxxvi}

Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs)

Powerful climate forcers that remain in the atmosphere for a much shorter period of time than carbon dioxide (CO₂), yet their potential to warm the atmosphere can be many times greater. Certain SLCPs are also dangerous air pollutants such as ozone and black carbon.^{lxxvii}

Sink

Any process, activity or mechanism which removes a GHG, an aerosol or a precursor of a GHG from the atmosphere. The biggest carbon sinks are the world's oceans and forests, which absorb large amounts of carbon dioxide from the Earth's atmosphere.^{lxxviii}

Source

Any process or activity which releases a GHG, an aerosol, or a precursor of a GHG into the atmosphere^{lxxix}

Topoclimate

On a spatial scale, the climate of a terrain of several km squared. Refers to the climate driven by fine-scale variation in topography, vegetation and soil.^{lxxx}

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The UNFCCC was adopted in May 1992 and entered into force in March 1994. The provisions of the Convention are pursued and implemented by two treaties- the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The UNFCCC's 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^{lxxxi}.

Urban climate change resilience (UCCR)

The capacity of cities to function so that the people living and working in cities—particularly the poor and vulnerable—survive and thrive in the face of shocks and stresses related to climate change. UCCR embraces climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, and disaster risk management, while recognizing the complexity of rapidly growing urban areas and uncertainty associated with climate change^{lxxxii}. For example, Surat, India, developed a City Resilience Strategy in 2010 to respond to recurrent flooding. The city undertook a systems analysis to gain a deeper understanding of gaps or deficits in the infrastructure, institutions, and knowledge sharing processes in the city, and whether they were enabling or preventing urban climate change resilience. This led to the city building an end-to-end flood early warning system, coordinated by 13 departments that cross state boundaries and which benefits 75% of the population in terms of reduced risks of flood damage and increased response time.^{lxxxiii}

Vulnerability

The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.^{lxxxiv}

Vulnerability assessment

In the context of climate change, vulnerability assessment identifies the sensitivities of people and ecosystems to climate impacts, and the existing capacities that can support adjustment to current and potential future impacts of climate change. Vulnerability assessment may include a range of methods to assess exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity, such as analysis of historic and modelled climate data, livelihood surveys, crop models, and ecosystem studies.^{lxxxv} Climate vulnerability assessments may be part of climate risk assessments.

Other useful climate-related resources for definitions and terms include:

[IPCC Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 °C glossary](#)

[UNFCCC glossary](#)

[United States Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\): Glossary of Climate Change Terms](#)

UCCRTF briefing notes:

- [Urban resilience, climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction](#)
- [Urban resilience and sustainable development](#)
- [Green urban spaces, green infrastructure, and urban resilience](#)

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ⁱⁱⁱ UCCRTF (2016). Bagerhat Rapid Urban Climate Change Assessment.

^{iv} Adaptation Fund. <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/about/>

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^{vi} UNFCCC. Investment and Financial Flows to Address Climate Change.

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^{vii} IPCC (2014). Annex II: Glossary. AR5.

^{viii} ADB (2017). Guidelines for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions of ADB Projects. <https://www.adb.org/documents/guidelines-estimating-ghg-energy-projects>

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^{xii} AFD (2017). The AFD Carbon Footprint Tool for projects - User's Guide and Methodology.

<https://www.afd.fr/en/ressources/afd-carbon-footprint-tool-projects-users-guide-and-methodology>

^{xiii} UNFCCC: The Clean Development Mechanism. <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms-under-the-kyoto-protocol/the-clean-development-mechanism>

^{xiv} UNEP/IISD (2013). Business and Sustainable Development: A Global Guide. https://www.iisd.org/business/tools/bt_cp.aspx

^{xv} UNFCCC. Article 1. <https://unfccc.int/resource/ccsites/zimbab/conven/text/art01.html>

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^{xix} UNFCCC: Introduction to Climate Finance. <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/the-big-picture/introduction-to-climate-finance>

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