

SECTOR	TERMINOLOGY	DESCRIPTION
Urban planning and mobility	1st-Mile Last-Mile	Describes the beginning or end of an individual trip made primarily by public transportation which 1st mile refers to the trip towards the public transport while last mile refers to the trip from the public transport point towards the destination.
	15-min city	A residential urban concept in which most daily necessities can be accomplished by either walking or cycling from residents' homes.
	Active Mobility	Describes a regular physical activity, such as cycling and walking, being undertaken as a means of transport.
	Near Zero Energy Building	A building that meets these requirements: 1. has a very high energy performance, meeting specific thresholds for its primary energy use; 2. the very low amount of energy still required is fully covered by energy from renewable sources generated on-site from a renewable energy community or a district heating and cooling system using only renewable energy and waste heat; 3. the net non-renewable primary energy use shall be maximum zero; and 4. must not cause any on-site carbon emissions from fossil fuels.
	Sponge City	A particular type of city that does not act like an impermeable system not allowing any water to filter through the ground, but, more like a sponge, actually absorbs the rain water, which is then naturally filtered by the soil and allowed to reach into the urban aquifers. This allows for the extraction of water from the ground through urban or peri-urban wells. This water can be easily treated and used for the city water supply.
	Urban Heat Island (UHI)	Urban heat islands may contribute to climate change by increasing the demand for air conditioning during heat waves. When the energy for that air conditioning comes from the burning of fossil fuels, this results in emissions of heat-trapping greenhouse gases.
	Walkable City	Pedestrian friendly neighbourhood, as opposed to a car-centric city
Forestry and Agriculture	Agroforestry	Intentional integration of trees and shrubs into crop and animal farming systems to create environmental, economic, and social benefits.
	Fertigation	The application of fertilizers or nutrients via an irrigation network, allowing them to dissolve into the water and the plants are able to absorb these nutrients naturally when they uptake water. This allows for synchronization of nutrient supply and crop nutrient requirement, which enhances water and nutrient-use efficiency, yield, and product quality while also reducing nutrient losses via leaching.
	Food Security	All people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life. There are 3 main aspects of food security; accessibility, affordability and utilisation/consumption
	Urban Farming	Refers to the cultivation, processing and distribution of agricultural products in urban and suburban settings
Waste	Basel Convention	An international treaty signed in 1989 which was designed to reduce the movement of hazardous waste between nations, and specifically to prevent the transfer of hazardous waste from developed to less developed countries (LDCs).
	Sanitary Landfill	Refers to an area used to dispose waste on land. Sanitary landfills differ from the normal landfills as it is engineered to have a layer of synthetic plastic lining the bottom and covering the top of the landfill. In order to prevent the least amount of exposure to air and prevent leakage into groundwater.
	SUP	Single-use plastics

	Waste-to-Energy	MIDA defines WTE as energy recovery from waste where non-recyclable waste materials can be converted into usable heat, electricity, or fuel through a variety of processes.
Water footprint	Blue Water	Surface and groundwater that is stored in rivers, lakes, aquifers and dams.
	Grey Water	The water that becomes polluted during production
	Green Water	Site-specific precipitation that does not run off but more or less temporarily contributes to soil water storage and is eventually consumed by ecosystems through evapotranspiration
	IWRM	Integrated water resource management
	NRW	Non-Revenue Water wastage
	Rainwater Harvesting	Refers to the collection of rainwater to prevent soil erosion and flooding. Rainwater is collected from the roof of buildings and stored in tanks to be utilised for irrigation, livestock and domestic use (after treatment).
	Virtual Water	The volume of water used to make a product, and is the sum of the water use in the various steps of the production chain. Virtual water comprises three components of different colours: the green, blue and grey waters.
	Water Footprint	Institute of Water Resource and Environmental Management UTM defines Water Footprint as human appropriation of natural capital in terms of the total freshwater volume required (blue, green, grey) for human consumption.
	WSD	Water Saving Device
		Carbon Accounting
Carbon Footprint		Total greenhouse gas emissions caused by an individual/event/organization/service/place/product, expressed as CO2eq.
Carbon Inventory		An estimate of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG) from given sources or sinks, from a defined boundary in a specific period. It is developed to better understand the sources and trends in emissions.
Carbon Sink		Anything that absorbs/accumulates/stores more carbon from the atmosphere than it releases for example, plants, the ocean and soil.
Carbon Sequestration		The process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide. Carbon sequestration secures CO2 to prevent it from entering the Earth's atmosphere.
Carbon Negative		SBTi defines Carbon Negative as setting SBT and achieving emission lower than carbon removals/offsets
Carbon Neutrality		Means having a balance between emitting carbon and absorbing carbon from the atmosphere in carbon sinks. However, SBTi defines Carbon Neutrality as achieving emission as equal to the carbon removals/offsets.
Carbon Offset		Refers to compensation for an individual's or entity's carbon footprint by reducing GHG emissions or increasing carbon storage / sustainable energy to counterbalance the use of fossil fuels. Meanwhile SBTi defines Carbon Offset as carbon credits purchased that help avoid equivalent emissions elsewhere.
Carbon Price		Also known as cap and trade (CAT) / emissions trading scheme (ETS). It acts as a way to reduce GHG emissions by applying a cost to carbon emissions, thus, encouraging polluters to reduce their emissions. Taking Singapore as an example, their carbon tax is \$5 per tonne of CO2 until 2023.
Carbon Reduction		SBTi defines Carbon Reduction as organic decreases in a business' emissions that reduce its carbon footprint
Carbon Removal		SBTi defines Carbon Removal as carbon credits purchased that remove equivalent emissions from the atmosphere.

Carbon and Climate	Circular economy	A closed-circuit process where a product is designed to be reused, repaired, refurbished, and recycled as many times as possible. For example, recycling plastic into pellets for making new plastic products.
	Climate Emergency	A situation in which immediate action is needed to reduce or stop climate change and prevent serious and permanent damage to the environment.
	Climate Financing	Refers to funding provided to support climate change adaptation and mitigation. According to the UNFCCC, climate financing refers to local, national or transnational financing - drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing.
	Climate Justice	A movement that acknowledges climate change can have differing social, economic, public health, and other disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups and communities.
	Climate Scenario Analysis	Refers to a process where climate change scenarios are planned, simulated, and analyzed, by companies / organisations, in order to identify the impacts of climate change on businesses and prepare to adapt their business models for what is to come in the future.
	Climate Refugee	Refers to a person that has left their home involuntarily due to uninhabitable conditions caused by climate change.
	CO ₂ eq	Carbon dioxide equivalent (a standardised unit accounting all 7 greenhouse gases).
	CO ₂ Allowance	Also known as carbon allowance. Refers to a certificate or permit that provides a company / entity / organization, participating in a mandatory national or international carbon market, to legally emit one tonne of carbon dioxide or its equivalent GHG.
	Cradle-to-Grave Assessment	Also known as Life Cycle Assessment, an analysis technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product's life, which is from raw material extraction through materials processing, manufacture, distribution, and use.
	Emission Factor	A representative value that attempts to relate the quantity of a pollutant released to the atmosphere with an activity associated with the release of that pollutant.
	ESG	Environment Social Governance
	ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework, a progress tracker which countries will report transparently on actions taken and progress in climate change mitigation, adaptation measures and support provided or received
	Fugitive Emission	Emission that result from intentional and unintentional release of greenhouse gases e.g. leaks from joints, seals, packing, SF ₆ emission from circuit breakers.
	Global North and Global South	Describes a grouping of countries along socio-economic and political characteristics. Global North refers to more developed countries and Global South refers to less developed countries.
	GHG Protocol	Greenhouse Gas Protocol, a framework used in developing carbon inventory
	GHG	Greenhouse gas consists of carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆), hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) and perfluorocarbons (PFC)
	GWP	Global Warming Potential is the heat absorbed by any greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, as a multiple of the heat that would be absorbed by the same mass of carbon dioxide (CO ₂). GWP is 1 for CO ₂ .
	Just Transition	Just Transition is a vision-led, unifying and place-based set of principles, processes, and practices that build economic and political power to shift from an extractive economy to a regenerative economy.
	ICCA	Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas
	IPCC	United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment	

LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low greenhouse gas Emission Development Strategies, Paris Agreement invites countries to submit by 2020, altho it is not mandatory as NDCs
Materiality	Materiality is used to identify information that, if omitted or mis-stated, would significantly misrepresent the footprint as a whole and ensure that such material discrepancies are omitted/ minimised
Mobile emission	Burning of fuels by transportation devices
NBS	Nature-based Solution
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution, non-binding national plans highlighting climate actions, including climate related targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions, policies and measures governments aim to implement in response to climate change and as a contribution to achieving the global targets set out in the Paris Agreement
NDC Conditionalities	Unconditional targets are what each country specifies the country can do "on its own", to reduce its GHG emissions. Conditional targets specify, for each country, the reduction in GHG emissions that the country expects to achieve, with help from outside (other countries).
Net Zero	SBTi defines Net Zero as achieving SBT and residual emissions as equal to the carbon removals/offsets
Non Annex I Parties	Parties, mostly developing nations, that have ratified or acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and are not included in Annex I of the Kyoto Protocol, recognized by the Convention as being especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including countries with low-lying coastal areas and those prone to desertification and drought.
One Health	An approach that recognizes that the health of people is closely connected to the health of animals and our shared environment. One Health is not new, but it has become more important in recent years. This is because many factors have changed interactions between people, animals, plants, and our environment.
Paris Agreement	A legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.
PRF	Permanent Reserved Forest
Process Emission	Emissions generated from manufacturing processes, such as the CO2 emitted through breakdown of calcium carbonate (CaCO3) during cement manufacturing process.
REDD plus	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries
SBT	Science Based Target
SBTi	Science Based Target initiative, a reporting framework in validating an organisation's GHG reduction target target which aligned with Paris Agreement
Sendai Framework	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and provides United Nations (UN) Member States with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster. It recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.
SCLP	Short-lived climate pollutants
Scope 1 Emission	GHG emissions from sources located within the boundary
Scope 2 Emission	GHG emissions occurring as a consequence of the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling within the boundary

	Scope 3 Emission	All other GHG emissions that occur outside the city boundary as a result of activities taking place within the boundary
	Stationary Emission	Burning of fuels to generate electricity, steam, heat or power in stationary equipment such as boilers and furnaces
	Territories of Life	Also known as Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), Territories of Life are territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities. They are as diverse as the peoples and communities who shape and sustain them through their unique cultures, governance systems and practices.
	TCFD	Task-force on Climate Financial Disclosure, a reporting framework
	Transboundary Haze	A seasonal air pollution affecting up to six Southeast Asian countries on an almost annual basis
	Urban Farming	Refers to the cultivation, processing and distribution of agricultural products in urban and suburban settings
	VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
	VCU	Verified Carbon Unit
	Local guidelines	EIA
EMP		Environmental Management Plan
ESA		Environmentally Sensitive Area
MyCREST		Malaysian Carbon Reduction and Environmental Sustainability Tool
NAP		Malaysia's National Adaptation Plan
NEEAP		National Energy Efficiency Action Plan