

## AKRONIM DAN SINGKATAN

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| <b>A.P.E.S.</b>       | Populasi, Lingkungan dan Survei Kera (Ape Populations, Environments and Surveys)   |
| <b>AIIB</b>           | Bank Investasi Infrastruktur Asia (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank)   |
| <b>Amdal</b>          | analisis mengenai dampak lingkungan  |
| <b>AWA</b>            | Undang Undang Kesejahteraan Satwa (Animal Welfare Act)   |
| <b>AWF</b>            | Yayasan Satwa Liar Afrika (African Wildlife Foundation)  |
| <b>AZA</b>            | Asosiasi Kebun Binatang dan Aquarium (Association of Zoos and Aquariums)   |
| <b>B–K</b>            | Blangkejeren–Kutacane  |
| <b>BAP</b>            | rencana aksi keragaman hayati (biodiversity action plan)   |
| <b>BEGES</b>          | Bureau d'Études Spécialisé en Gestion Environnementale et Sociale, RDK   |
| <b>BOSF</b>           | Yayasan Borneo Orangutan Survival (Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation)   |
| <b>BP</b>             | prosedur perbankan (bank procedures)   |
| <b>BUPAC</b>          | Kompleks Kawasan Lindung Bili–Uélé (Bili–Uélé Protected Area Complex)  |
| <b>CAP</b>            | rencana aksi konservasi (conservation action plan)   |
| <b>CBG</b>            | Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée   |
| <b>CI</b>             | Infrastruktur Cellule (Cellule Infrastructures)  |
| <b>CIA</b>            | Analisis dampak kumulatif (Cumulative impact assessment)   |
| <b>CITES</b>          | Konvensi Perdagangan Spesies Terancam Fauna dan Flora Liar Internasional (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) |
| <b>cm</b>             | sentimeter   |
| <b>DFID</b>           | Departemen Pembangunan Internasional Kerajaan Inggris (United Kingdom Department for International Development)  |
| <b>DNA</b>            | Asam deoksironukleat (deoxyribonucleic acid)   |
| <b>DOPA</b>           | Observatori Digital untuk Kawasan Lindung (Digital Observatory for Protected Areas)  |
| <b>DSEZ</b>           | Zona Ekonomi Khusus Dawei (Dawei Special Economic Zone)  |
| <b>EAZA</b>           | Asosiasi Kebun Binatang dan Aquaria Eropa (European Association of Zoos and Aquaria)   |
| <b>ESAP</b>           | panel penasihat lingkungan hidup dan sosial (environmental and social advisory panel)  |
| <b>ESIA</b>           | analisis mengenai dampak lingkungan dan sosial (environmental and social impact assessment)  |
| <b>FCFA</b>           | Mata uang Afrika Tengah (Franc Communauté Financière Africaine-Central African franc)  |
| <b>FFI</b>            | Fauna and Flora International  |
| <b>FOIA</b>           | Undang Undang Kebebasan Informasi (Freedom of Information Act)   |
| <b>FPIC</b>           | Kesadaran bebas, didahulukan dan terinformasi (Free, prior and informed consent)   |
| <b>FPP</b>            | Program Hutan Masyarakat (Forest Peoples Programme)  |
| <b>FSC</b>            | Dewan Wali Hutan (Forestry Stewardship Council)  |
| <b>GAC</b>            | Guinea Alumina Corporation   |
| <b>GEI</b>            | Institut Lingkungan Hidup Global (Global Environmental Institute)  |
| <b>GFAS</b>           | Federasi Suaka Margasatwa Global (Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries)   |
| <b>GFW</b>            | Pemantauan Hutan Global (Global Forest Watch)  |
| <b>GLAD</b>           | Analisis dan Temuan Lahan Global (Global Land Analysis and Discovery)  |
| <b>GP</b>             | praktik baik (good practice)   |
| <b>GRand Database</b> | Basis Data Reservoir dan Bendungan Global (Global Reservoir and Dam Database)  |
| <b>gROADS</b>         | Akses Terbuka Data Set Jaringan Jalan Global (Global Roads Open Access Data Set)   |
| <b>GW</b>             | gigawatt   |

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| <b>ha</b>             | hektare   |
| <b>HKU</b>            | Universitas Hong Kong (University of Hong Kong)   |
| <b>HSUS</b>           | Perhimpunan Kemanusiaan Amerika Serikat (Humane Society of the United States)   |
| <b>I–R–K</b>          | Ilagala–Rukoma–Kashagulu  |
| <b>IAR</b>            | International Animal Rescue   |
| <b>ICCN</b>           | Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature  |
| <b>IFC</b>            | International Finance Corporation   |
| <b>IGCP</b>           | Program Konservasi Gorila Internasional (International Gorilla Conservation Programme)                                      |
| <b>IHA</b>            | Asosiasi Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air Internasional (International Hydropower Association)                                 |
| <b>IIED</b>           | International Institute for Environment and Development (Institut Lingkungan Hidup dan Pembangunan Internasional)           |
| <b>ILO</b>            | Organisasi Buruh Dunia (International Labour Organization)  |
| <b>IUCN</b>           | Persatuan Konservasi Alam Internasional (International Union for Conservation of Nature)                                    |
| <b>JRC</b>            | Pusat Penelitian Gabungan Komisi Eropa (European Commission Joint Research Centre)  |
| <b>kg</b>             | kilogram  |
| <b>KL</b>             | kawasan lindung   |
| <b>km</b>             | kilometer   |
| <b>km<sup>2</sup></b> | kilometer persegi   |
| <b>KNU</b>            | Persatuan Nasional Karen (Karen National Union)   |
| <b>kV</b>             | kilovolt  |
| <b>LAPSET</b>         | Koridor Lamu Port, South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport  |
| <b>LPHP</b>           | Proyek PLTA Lom Pangar (Lom Pangar Hydropower Project)  |
| <b>LRA</b>            | Lord's Resistance Army  |
| <b>LSM</b>            | Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat  |
| <b>m</b>              | meter   |
| <b>MAAP</b>           | Pemantauan Proyek Andean Amazon (Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Project)   |
| <b>MDB</b>            | bank pembangunan multilateral (multilateral development bank)   |
| <b>MMNP</b>           | Taman Nasional Pegunungan Mahale (Mahale Mountains National Park)   |
| <b>MW</b>             | megawatt  |
| <b>MYR</b>            | Ringgit Malaysia  |
| <b>NCR</b>            | hak adat (native customary rights)  |
| <b>OP</b>             | kebijakan operasional (operational policy)  |
| <b>OSM</b>            | OpenStreetMap   |
| <b>OVAG</b>           | Orangutan Veterinary Advisory Group   |
| <b>PAD</b>            | dokumen penilaian proyek (project appraisal document)   |
| <b>PADDD</b>          | penurunan status, penyusutan luas, dan pelepasan kawasan lindung (protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement) |
| <b>PASA</b>           | Aliansi Suaka Pan-Afrika (Pan African Sanctuary Alliance)   |
| <b>Pro-Routes</b>     | Pembukaan kembali dan Pemeliharaan Jalan Prioritas Tinggi (High-Priority Roads Reopening and Maintenance)                   |
| <b>RAEL</b>           | Laboratorium Energi Terbarukan dan Layak (Renewable and Appropriate Energy Laboratory)                                      |
| <b>RAT</b>            | Republik Afrika Tengah  |
| <b>RDK</b>            | Republik Demokratik Kongo   |
| <b>RDR Lao</b>        | Republik Demokratik Rakyat Lao  |
| <b>REDD</b>           | Reduksi Emisi dari Deforestasi dan Degradasi Hutan  |
| <b>RRI</b>            | Inisiatif Hak dan Sumber Daya (Rights and Resources Initiative)   |
| <b>RSPO</b>           | Meja Bundar Kelapa Sawit Berkelanjutan (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil)   |
| <b>Save Rivers</b>    | Jaringan Penyelamatan Sungai Sarawak (Save Sarawak Rivers Network)  |

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| <b>SCORE</b>     | Koridor Energi Terbarukan Sarawak (Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy)  |
| <b>SEB</b>       | Sarawak Energy Berhad   |
| <b>sp.</b>       | spesies (tunggal)   |
| <b>spp.</b>      | spesies (jamak)   |
| <b>SSP</b>       | Rencana Keberlangsungan Spesies (Species Survival Plan)   |
| <b>TANROADS</b>  | Lembaga Jalan Nasional Tanzania (Tanzania National Roads Agency)  |
| <b>TBC</b>       | Konsultansi Keragaman Hayati (The Biodiversity Consultancy)   |
| <b>TCL</b>       | bentang alam konservasi harimau (tiger conservation landscape)  |
| <b>TH-L</b>      | Tamiang Hulu-Lokop  |
| <b>THV</b>       | vegetasi berdaun terestrial (terrestrial herbaceous vegetation)   |
| <b>TNC</b>       | The Nature Conservancy  |
| <b>TNDD</b>      | Taman Nasional Deng Deng  |
| <b>TNGL</b>      | Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser  |
| <b>TNKB</b>      | Taman Nasional Kahuzi-Biega   |
| <b>TRIDOM</b>    | Tri-National Dja-Odzala-Minkébé   |
| <b>UGM</b>       | Universitas Gadjah Mada   |
| <b>UNEP</b>      | Program Lingkungan Hidup Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa (United Nations Environment Programme)                                      |
| <b>UNEP-WCMC</b> | Pusat Pemantauan Konservasi Dunia – UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre)            |
| <b>UNESCO</b>    | Organisasi Pendidikan, Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Budaya PBB (United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization)             |
| <b>WARN</b>      | Jaringan Penyelamatan Satwa Liar (Wild Animal Rescue Network)   |
| <b>WB</b>        | Bank Dunia (World Bank)   |
| <b>WCS</b>       | Wildlife Conservation Society   |
| <b>WISER</b>     | Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi Lingkungan Hidup dan Sungai Masyarakat Adat Dunia (World Indigenous Summit on Environment and Rivers) |
| <b>WWF</b>       | World Wide Fund for Nature/World Wildlife Fund  |

# GLOSARIUM

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**Akses terinduksi:** Perambahan bentang alam yang terkait proyek.

**Algoritma:** Rangkaian instruksi atau aturan untuk eksekusi tugas seperti penghitungan, pemrosesan data, dan penalaran otomatis.

**Analisis dampak kumulatif (CIA):** Evaluasi yang memperhitungkan kombinasi efek kegiatan manusia di masa lalu, saat ini, dan akan datang, dari waktu ke waktu terhadap lingkungan, ekonomi, dan masyarakat di tempat tertentu.

**Analisis dampak lingkungan (dan sosial) (EIA atau ESIA):** Perangkat analisis yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menilai potensi dampak lingkungan (dan sosial) suatu proyek, pembangunan, atau kebijakan. Parameter untuk mengukur amdal (atau amdals) biasanya terdapat dalam kerangka kerja pengelolaan lingkungan. ESIA terkadang disebut juga dengan analisis dampak sosial dan lingkungan (SEIA).

**Analisis untung-rugi:** Proses membandingkan manfaat suatu keadaan atau tindakan dan biaya terkait; biaya peluang juga dapat diperhitungkan.

**Antroposen:** Istilah yang merujuk pada era geologis aktual dalam menempatkan dampak besar manusia terhadap Bumi. Istilah ini dipopulerkan oleh ahli kimia atmosfer Paul Crutzen pada 2000 dan direkomendasikan untuk digunakan oleh kelompok kerja International Union of Geological Sciences pada 2016. Para ilmuwan belum sepakat mengenai awal waktu Antroposen, dengan argumen yang terentang antara 8.000 tahun lalu hingga 1950.

**ArcGIS Desktop:** Aplikasi pemetaan dan analisis data spasial buatan Esri.

**ArcGIS Online:** Wahana pemetaan berbasis internet yang dikembangkan Esri. Wahana ini memungkinkan pengguna mengakses, menyusun dan berbagi peta, suasana, aplikasi, lapisan spasial, analisis dan data spasial. Tersedia di: [www.esri.com/software/arcgis/arcgisonline](http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis/arcgisonline).

**Area utama:** Bagian dari rentang jelajah kelompok atau individu yang paling sering digunakan.

**Artificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services (ARIES):** Model komputer yang mendukung pengambilan keputusan berbasis ilmu pengetahuan untuk meningkatkan lingkungan hidup berkelanjutan. Tersedia di: [aries.integratedmodelling.org](http://aries.integratedmodelling.org).

**Aset terdampar:** Sumber daya ekonomi yang telah menjadi usang atau tidak berkinerja sebelum masa akhir manfaatnya tiba dan yang dicatat sebagai kerugian.

**Asli:** Berasal dari atau terjadi secara alami di tempat tertentu.

**Bagian sungai:** Segmen sungai yang dapat dibedakan dari segmen lainnya berdasarkan lebarnya, komposisi habitat, tutupan vegetasi, kehadiran bendungan atau struktur lain, dan karakteristik lainnya; bagian yang berbeda menunjukkan masalah sumber daya alam yang berbeda dan dievaluasi secara terpisah.

**Bebas deforestasi:** Kebijakan perusahaan yang bertujuan melindungi hutan dan lahan gambut sekaligus meminimalisasi dampak operasi terhadap keanekaragaman hayati dan masyarakat lokal. Implementasi kebijakan tersebut memerlukan penilaian demi menjaga kawasan hutan bernilai konservasi tinggi sebelum pembukaan lahan. Istilah terkait: nol deforestasi.

**Berbantalan pipi:** Salah satu dari dua tipe orangutan jantan dewasa, yang satunya "tak berbantalan pipi"; dicirikan oleh bantalan pipi besar, ukuran yang lebih besar, bulu hitam di punggung dan kantung tenggorokan yang digunakan untuk "panggilan panjang".

**Berlian berdarah:** Berlian yang ditambang di kawasan perang dan dijual untuk mendanai pemberontakan, upaya perang atau kegiatan panglima perang.

**Bias optimisme:** Kecenderungan sistematis untuk tidak menganggap penting probabilitas kejadian negatif.

**Bimaturisme:** Perkembangan yang dicirikan oleh tahapan atau waktu yang berbeda dalam suatu spesies atau jenis kelamin; pada orangutan, jantan dewasa ada yang berbantalan pipi dan ada yang tidak (lihat Berbantalan pipi).

**Bing Maps:** Layanan pemetaan daring yang merupakan bagian dari Bing, mesin pencari Microsoft, yang menawarkan citra udara dan satelit ortografi di seluruh dunia. Tersedia di: [www.bing.com/maps](http://www.bing.com/maps).

**Biota:** Flora dan fauna yang hidup di wilayah tertentu.

**Brakiasi:** Cara gerak binatang arboreal dengan menggelayut pada cabang pohon dan mengayunkan tubuhnya ke depan dengan bantuan lengan. Istilah terkait: brachiate.

**Bukti lapangan:** Bukti empiris yang dikumpulkan di lokasi, dibandingkan dengan informasi yang disimpulkan dari sumber lain, seperti citra satelit.

**Bulu hewan:** bulu; mantel.

**Cagar Manusia dan Biosfer UNESCO:** Salah satu dari 669 situs di dunia yang diakui secara internasional atas konservasinya yang simultan dan penggunaan ekosistemnya yang berkelanjutan. Setiap cagar memiliki tiga zona yang saling terkait: zona inti yang sangat dilindungi; zona penyangga yang digunakan untuk memfasilitasi penelitian ilmiah, pemantauan, pelatihan dan pendidikan; dan area transisi yang mendorong perkembangan manusia dan ekonomi yang berkelanjutan.

**Citra Landsat:** Citra satelit dengan resolusi medium (30 m x 30 m) yang didapatkan oleh salah satu dari enam satelit dalam program Landsat. Citra Landsat dapat dilihat dan diunduh gratis dari situs Geological Survey Earth Explorer milik AS. Tersedia di: [earthexplorer.usgs.gov](http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov).

**Daerah aliran sungai:** Bentang lahan yang dialiri oleh sungai dan anak-anak sungainya.

**Daerah jelajah (Home range) :** Area yang digunakan oleh individu atau kelompok secara teratur, dan dalam hal spesies teritorial, dipertahankan dari yang lain. Jangan keliru dengan daerah sebaran kera (ape range), yang merupakan tingkat kemunculan (EOO) masing-masing spesies, seperti dijelaskan di halaman awal.

**Dampak kumulatif:** Efek tambahan suatu proyek, dikombinasikan dengan efek dari masa lalu, saat ini, dan masa depan yang timbul akibat pembangunan lain (seperti infrastruktur, penambangan, atau kegiatan pertanian) di wilayah tertentu.

**Dampak residual:** Dalam konteks hierarki mitigasi, dampak negatif yang tetap ada setelah penerapan langkah-langkah mitigasi.

**Dataran banjir:** Lahan yang relatif datar membentang di masing-masing sisi sungai yang dapat tergenangi selama hujan lebat atau saat salju mencair. Karena menyatukan material yang disimpan oleh sungai, tanah dataran banjir biasanya subur dan cocok untuk budi daya.

**Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA):** Basis data global kawasan lindung dan karakteristiknya, dioperasikan oleh Joint Research Centre Komisi Eropa. Tersedia di: [dopa.jrc.ec.europa.eu](http://dopa.jrc.ec.europa.eu).

**DigitalGlobe:** Vendor komersial citra satelit dan konten geospasial beresolusi tinggi. Tersedia di: [www.digitalglobe.com](http://www.digitalglobe.com).

**Dikromatik:** Memperlihatkan dua variasi independen dari jenis kelamin dan usia.

**Dimorfik:** Memiliki dua bentuk pembeda.

**Dipterokap:** Pohon kayu keras yang tinggi dari keluarga *Dipterocarpaceae* yang tumbuh terutama di hutan hujan Asia dan merupakan sumber kayu balok, minyak aromatik, dan resin.

**Diurnal:** berhubungan dengan siang hari atau aktif di siang hari.

**Dokumen penilaian proyek (Project appraisal document /PAD):** Catatan proyek pembangunan yang komprehensif dan terus diperbarui, meliputi aspek seperti permasalahan pembangunan yang harus ditangani, pendekatan teknis yang harus diikuti, hasil yang diharapkan, rencana dan anggaran keuangan, implementasi secara keseluruhan dan rencana pengadaan, serta rencana pemantauan dan evaluasi.

**Ekonomi sirkular:** Model ekonomi yang bertujuan mengubah sampah menjadi sumber daya dan menjembatani kesenjangan antara produksi dan konsumsi.

**Eksternalitas:** Konsekuensi positif atau negatif dari kegiatan ekonomi seperti dialami oleh pihak yang tidak terkait secara langsung dengan produksi atau konsumsi.

**Emas berdarah:** Emas yang ditambang dengan memperbudak atau mengorbankan masyarakat, termasuk masyarakat Kongo yang diperlakukan dengan brutal dan penambang ilegal Afrika Selatan yang miskin.

**Endemik:** Hanya ditemukan di tempat tertentu; asli.

**Endemisme:** sifat keunikan yang hanya ada di area geografis tertentu.

**Energi Alternatif:** Pemanfaatan energi yang sumbernya bukan bahan bakar fosil, dengan tujuan untuk menghindari polusi dan emisi gas rumah kaca. Lihat juga: energi bersih dan energi terbarukan.

**Energi bersih:** Energi yang dapat digunakan dengan sedikit atau tanpa polusi atau emisi gas rumah kaca, berasal dari sumber daya terbarukan seperti sinar matahari, angin, biomassa, dan gelombang, berlawanan dengan sumber energi “kotor”, seperti bahan bakar fosil (batu bara, gas alam, dan minyak). Tidak semua geotermal dan PLTA termasuk ke dalam energi bersih. Lihat juga: energi alternatif dan energi terbarukan.

**Energi terbarukan yang dapat dikirimkan:** Energi listrik terbarukan yang hasilnya dapat disesuaikan dengan permintaan.

**Energi terbarukan:** Energi yang dapat dipakai kembali yang berasal dari sumber daya alam yang pasokannya tidak habis ketika digunakan, seperti sinar matahari, panas geotermal, gelombang dan angin, berbeda dengan sumber daya yang terbatas seperti minyak dan batu bara. Lihat juga: energi alternatif dan energi bersih.

**Fisi-fusi:** Mengenai komunitas yang ukuran dan komposisinya dinamis, bergabung (fusi) dan pecah (fisi) menjadi kelompok lebih kecil.

**Folivora:** Hewan pemakan daun.

**FPIC/Free, prior and informed consent (Prinsip kesadaran bebas, didahulukan, dan terinformasikan):** Prinsip bahwa masyarakat memiliki hak untuk menyetujui atau menolak ajuan proyek yang dapat berdampak pada tanah yang mereka miliki, tempati atau gunakan untuk keperluan lain secara adat. Merupakan kewajiban normatif yaitu negara harus mencari persetujuan sukarela dari masyarakat adat (termasuk masyarakat yang bergantung pada hutan adat) sebagai syarat untuk mengizinkan atau terlibat dalam kegiatan yang dapat berdampak signifikan terhadap hak-hak substantif masyarakat, seperti hak atas properti. Meskipun tidak ada definisi FPIC yang disepakati secara internasional atau mekanisme apa pun untuk penerapannya, instrumen hak asasi manusia internasional dan kewajiban lainnya memberikan hak kepada orang yang berpotensi terkena dampak untuk menyetujui atau menolak tindakan yang diusulkan.

**Frugivora:** Hewan pemakan buah.

**Fungsi perlindungan lingkungan:** Kemampuan hutan atau ekosistem lain berkontribusi terhadap pelestarian lanskap, habitat, tanah dan area hidrogeologi, atau terhadap kelestarian permukiman manusia dan aset lainnya, dengan mencegah atau mengurangi dampak peristiwa alam yang merugikan.

**G20:** Forum internasional untuk para pemimpin, menteri keuangan, dan gubernur bank sentral dari 20 negara ekonomi utama. Anggotanya adalah delapan negara industri terkemuka—dalam urutan menurun, Amerika Serikat, Jepang, Jerman, Inggris, Prancis, Italia, Kanada dan Rusia; 11 negara industri berkembang dan industri yang lebih kecil, yaitu Argentina, Australia, Brasil, Tiongkok, India, Indonesia, Meksiko, Arab Saudi, Afrika Selatan, Korea Selatan, dan Turki; serta Uni Eropa.

**Garis regresi:** Pendekatan untuk memodelkan hubungan antara dua variabel.

**Genting/Terancam:** Memiliki risiko kepunahan yang sangat tinggi di alam liar.

**Geobrowser:** Peramban web geografi yang dirancang untuk mengakses citra satelit dan udara, batimetri laut dan data geografis lainnya melalui internet untuk mewakili Bumi sebagai bola tiga dimensi.

**Georeferensi:** Proses penyalarsan data geografis ke dalam sistem koordinat yang diketahui sehingga dapat dilihat dan dianalisis menggunakan data geografis lainnya.

**Gigawatt:** Satuan energi setara dengan satu miliar watt.

**GLAD (Global Land Analysis & Discovery):** Laboratorium di Departemen Ilmu Geografi di Universitas Maryland yang menyelidiki metode, penyebab dan dampak perubahan permukaan tanah global. Sumber data utama GLAD adalah citra observasi Bumi; area fokus utamanya adalah luas tutupan lahan. Tersedia di: [glad.geog.umd.edu](http://glad.geog.umd.edu).

**Global Accessibility Map:** Perangkat pemetaan yang dirancang untuk memperkirakan waktu tempuh dari titik tertentu di Bumi ke kota terdekat dengan populasi lebih dari 50.000 orang. Dikembangkan oleh Joint Research Centre Komisi Eropa dan dipublikasikan pertama kali oleh Bank Dunia pada 2008, perangkat ini dapat berfungsi sebagai proksi bagi masyarakat perdesaan untuk mengakses layanan dan sumber daya di wilayah perkotaan. Tersedia di: [forobs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/products/gam](http://forobs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/products/gam). Lihat juga: Roadless Forest.

**Global Forest Watch (GFW):** Inisiatif akses terbuka dari World Resources Institute yang menyediakan berbagai pengindraan jauh dan basis data lainnya yang dirancang untuk memantau hutan secara global. Tersedia di: [www.globalforestwatch.org](http://www.globalforestwatch.org).

**Global Positioning System (GPS):** Perangkat milik AS yang memungkinkan pengguna mengakses layanan pemosisian, navigasi, dan pengaturan waktu. Angkatan Udara AS mengatur dan mengembangkan utilitas ini.

**Global Roadfree Areas Map:** Diluncurkan pada 2012 di bawah sponsor inisiatif RoadFree, kolaborasi antara Google, Society for Conservation Biology, dan Parlemen Eropa ini menilai status, kualitas, dan batas semua kawasan lindung. Tersedia di: [roadfree.org](http://roadfree.org).

**Global Roadmap:** Inisiatif yang dijalankan oleh gabungan ilmuwan lingkungan, ahli geografi, perencana, dan ahli pertanian yang bertujuan meningkatkan perencanaan jalan dengan cara mengurangi dampak lingkungan dari jalan, membatasi pembangunan jalan baru, dan perbaikan jalan yang dapat memberikan manfaat sosial dan ekonomi terbesar, mendampingi pengelola lingkungan dalam merencanakan dan memprioritaskan jalan, dan mengedukasi masyarakat umum tentang risiko lingkungan akibat buruknya perencanaan jalan dan proyek transportasi. Tersedia di: [www.global-roadmap.org](http://www.global-roadmap.org).

**Global Roads Open Access Data Set (gROADS):** Serangkaian data tentang jalan yang tersedia secara gratis. Keterbatasan akurasi horizontal ( $\pm 2$  km) membatasi penggunaannya untuk membandingkan secara umum. Tersedia di: [sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/groads-global-roads-open-access-v1](http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/groads-global-roads-open-access-v1).

**Google Earth:** Geobrowser yang dikeluarkan oleh Google pada 2005. Tersedia di: [www.google.com/earth/index.html](http://www.google.com/earth/index.html).

**Google Earth Engine:** Komputasi dengan platform internet (*cloud*) yang memproses citra satelit dan data observasi lainnya tentang Bumi dan menganalisis informasi geospasial. Platform ini menyediakan akses ke kata-log besar citra satelit dan kekuatan komputasi yang diperlukan untuk menganalisis citra-citra tersebut. Tersedia di: [earthengine.google.com](http://earthengine.google.com).

**Google Maps:** Diluncurkan pada 2005, layanan pemetaan daring ini menawarkan citra satelit, peta jalan, tampilan jalan, informasi tentang kondisi lalu lintas dan perencanaan rute. Data untuk area perdesaan lebih sederhana daripada untuk area perkotaan. Tersedia di: [maps.google.com](http://maps.google.com).

**Gugur:** Berkaitan dengan pohon yang kehilangan daunnya selama beberapa waktu dalam setahun.

**Habitat kritis:** Wilayah dengan keanekaragaman hayati yang tinggi. International Finance Corporation mendefinisikannya sebagai habitat yang sangat penting bagi spesies kritis, genting, endemik atau terbatas pada wilayah tertentu; habitat yang mendukung konsentrasi signifikan migrasi atau spesies yang hidup bersama secara global; ekosistem yang sangat terancam atau unik; atau wilayah yang terkait dengan proses evolusi kritis (IFC, 2012a, hal. 4).

#### **Habitat:**

**Hak adat atas tanah:** Pengakuan hak-hak masyarakat untuk mengakses, mengelola, dan mengatur area lahan, biasanya berdasarkan pola atau norma tradisional yang sudah lama terbentuk. Hutan adat dan wilayah masyarakat termasuk dalam kategori ini. Hukum adat atau hukum internasional dapat menjadi sumber dari hak-hak tersebut, terutama jika hak-hak yang relevan tidak diabadikan dalam undang-undang suatu negara.

**Herbivora:** Binatang pemakan tumbuhan.

**Hibrida:** Keturunan dua spesies atau varietas tumbuhan atau tanaman yang berbeda; sesuatu yang dibentuk oleh gabungan elemen-elemen yang berbeda.

**Hierarki mitigasi:** Perangkat yang digunakan untuk membatasi dampak negatif proyek pembangunan terhadap keanekaragaman hayati.

**Hilir:** Menuju muara sungai.

**Hulu:** Menuju sumber sungai.

**Hutan lindung:** Kawasan hutan yang ditandai dengan kemiringan lereng rata-rata  $40^\circ$  dan penebangan komersial merupakan hal ilegal; dan/atau utamanya dikelola untuk memberikan manfaat bagi pergerakan air dan tanah; dan/atau dikelola karena kemampuannya melindungi masyarakat atau aset dari dampak kejadian alam yang tidak stabil atau iklim yang merugikan.

**Hutan monodominan:** Hutan yang lebih dari 60% tutupan pohonnya terdiri dari spesies tunggal pohon.

**Hutan peralihan:** Hamparan hutan yang sempit di sepanjang tepian badan air, seperti hutan atau lahan basah, yang masuk ke dalam lanskap nonhutan. Lihat juga: hutan pesisir

**Hutan pesisir (atau tepi sungai):** Hutan yang tumbuh di sepanjang badan air, seperti sungai dan danau. Lihat juga: hutan peralihan.

**Hutan rawa (atau hutan rawa air tawar):** Hutan alami yang berada di tanah yang tergenang air dan memiliki lebih dari 30% tutupan kanopi.

**Infantisid:** Pembunuhan terhadap bayi.

**Infrastruktur pintar ramah lingkungan:** Fasilitas yang menghindari habitat kritis, meminimalisasi dan mengurangi dampak buruk terhadap masyarakat dan keanekaragaman hayati, dan mengompensasi setiap kerusakan yang tidak disengaja atau tidak dapat dihindari.

**Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) for Business:** Basis data untuk mengakses informasi keanekaragaman hayati, termasuk Key Biodiversity Areas dan kawasan lindung resmi. Melalui perangkat pemetaan interaktif, para pengambil keputusan dapat mengidentifikasi risiko dan peluang keanekaragaman hayati dalam batasan proyek. Tersedia di: [www.ibatforbusiness.org](http://www.ibatforbusiness.org).

**Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST):** Rangkaian model perangkat lunak sumber terbuka yang digunakan untuk memetakan dan menilai barang dan jasa dari alam. Tersedia di: [www.naturalcapitalproject.org/invest](http://www.naturalcapitalproject.org/invest).

**Intisari:** Jaringan spons dalam batang dan cabang banyak tanaman.

**Jalan Kayu Tebangan:** Dengan menggabungkan OpenStreetMap dan citra satelit, inisiatif ini memetakan dan menandai jalan-jalan kayu tebangan, khususnya Cekungan Kongo. Terdapat di: [loggingroads.org](http://loggingroads.org).

**Jarak antarkelahiran:** Periode waktu yang ditentukan secara biologis antara kelahiran yang berurutan.

**Jera:** Hukuman atau tindakan lain yang dibuat untuk mencegah upaya melanggar hukum di masa depan.

**Jual pohon:** Penjualan kayu saat masih di hutan, sebelum ditebang dan umumnya berdasarkan berat.

**Karst:** Lanskap yang terbentuk melalui pelarutan batuan, seperti batu kapur, dolomit dan gipsum, dan dicirikan oleh sistem drainase bawah tanah dengan lubang, cekungan dan gua.

**Kawasan penting keanekaragaman hayati:** Kawasan dengan keanekaragaman hayati tingkat tinggi yang terancam.

**Kawasan Strategis Nasional:** Sejalan dengan Undang-Undang Indonesia Tahun 2007 tentang perencanaan tata ruang, kawasan konservasi domestik dikenal akan kekayaan keanekaragaman hayatinya. Sebagai upaya untuk melindungi ekosistem dan mengendalikan pemburu rente di antara para pejabat, undang-undang menetapkan bahwa individu yang terlibat atau memfasilitasi aktivitas ilegal di kawasan tersebut akan dituntut dengan tindak pidana.

**Keanekaragaman hayati:** Keragaman tumbuhan dan binatang yang hidup di bumi atau habitat tertentu.

**Kebun binatang jalanan:** Kebun binatang yang tak terakreditasi atau atraksi pingir jalan yang merupakan tontonan komersial dan aktivitas lainnya yang melibatkan hewan, termasuk kera.

**Kebutuhan beban dasar:** Daya yang diperlukan untuk menjalankan fasilitas, perangkat elektronik dan peralatan yang selalu menyala, seperti perangkat rumah sakit dan pendingin. Berbeda dengan kebutuhan beban puncak, yaitu daya yang diperlukan untuk menjalankan peralatan dan mesin yang dapat dinyalakan dan dimatikan, seperti komputer dan televisi.

**Kerangka kerja pengelolaan lingkungan hidup (dan sosial):** Rencana yang menetapkan prosedur apa yang harus digunakan dalam persiapan dan persetujuan analisis dampak lingkungan (dan sosial) tempat tertentu atau rencana pengelolaan lingkungan (dan sosial) untuk suatu proyek pembangunan.

**Penurunan status, penyusutan luas, dan pelepasan kawasan lindung (PADDD):** Pengurangan resmi ukuran atau status perlindungan taman dan kawasan lindung lainnya, biasanya untuk memperoleh akses ke sumber daya alam di dalam taman-taman tersebut atau untuk mengizinkan proyek infrastruktur melintasinya.

**Keterwakilan ekosistem:** Sejauh mana suatu unit ekosistem mewakili kelas biologis atau fisik yang biasanya sesuai dengan kategori biologis dan fisik. Sepetak hutan hujan tua di kawasan lindung dapat memiliki nilai keterwakilan yang tinggi atau rendah sesuai dengan jenis vegetasi di lanskap sekitarnya.

**Keuntungan bersih:** Dalam konteks ekologi, hasil positif bagi keanekaragaman hayati mengikuti proyek pembangunan dan penerapan langkah-langkah konservasi yang ditargetkan.

**Komputasi awan (atau teknologi awan):** Penggunaan jaringan server jarak jauh yang berbasis internet untuk menyimpan, mengelola, dan memproses data.

**Konektivitas fungsional:** Sejauh mana lahan yang membagi dan memisahkan habitat alami memfasilitasi atau menghambat kemampuan habitat dalam memungkinkan pergerakan binatang dan melaksanakan fungsi ekosistem. Lihat juga: konektivitas struktural.



**Konektivitas hidrologi:** Sejauh mana air dan organisme, materi serta energi di dalamnya mampu bergerak bebas dengan pengaturan waktu alami melalui siklus hidrologi, termasuk di sepanjang dan di antara dimensi longitudinal (panjang sungai), lateral (dataran banjir) dan vertikal (air tanah).

**Konektivitas struktural:** Susunan lanskap berdasarkan atribut ekologis daerah (tipe habitat dan komposisi) dan konektivitasnya (vs. fragmentasi) di dalam lanskap, tidak termasuk pola perilaku organisme di area tersebut. Lihat juga: konektivitas fungsional.

**Konspesifik:** Anggota spesies yang sama.

**Kontraktor manajemen yang didelegasikan:** Entitas publik atau swasta yang dipekerjakan untuk menerapkan aspek tertentu suatu proyek pembangunan atas nama negara atau pemangku kepentingan lain.

**Koridor pembangunan:** Kawasan yang dicirikan dengan infrastruktur penting terintegrasi, seperti jalan aspal, rel kereta, jaringan listrik dan gas. Semua beroperasi secara paralel dan dirancang untuk membuka suatu kawasan bagi peningkatan aktivitas ekonomi dan penggunaan lahan, seperti di Afrika dan bagian lain negara berkembang.

**Koridor satwa liar:** Habitat yang bergabung dengan dua atau lebih wilayah yang lebih besar dari habitat yang sama sehingga memungkinkan pergerakan satwa liar, mendukung kelangsungan hidup populasi dan menjaga proses ekologi. Koridor dapat terbentuk secara alami, seperti hutan riparian, atau dibuat melalui praktik pengelolaan habitat.

**Koridor:** Lihat Koridor Satwa Liar.

**Kritis:** Menghadapi risiko kepunahan di alam liar yang sangat tinggi.

**Lahan basah Ramsar:** Area lahan jenuh air yang ditetapkan di bawah Konvensi Lahan Basah, dikenal sebagai Konvensi Ramsar, perjanjian antarpemerintah yang menyediakan kerangka kerja bagi aksi nasional dan kerja sama internasional untuk konservasi dan penggunaan lahan basah dan sumber dayanya secara bijak.

**Lahan basah:** Area di mana air kadang-kadang atau selalu menggenangi, di atau dekat permukaan tanah.

**Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM):** Sensor yang mengawasi Bumi ditempatkan di atas satelit dalam program Landsat. Sebuah TM menampilkan tujuh rangkaian data gambar (kasat mata dan gelombang infra merah), yang sebagian besarnya memiliki resolusi 30 m. Sensor Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+), yang mencakup rangkaian kedelapan (pankromatik) dengan resolusi spasial 15 meter, berada di atas Landsat 7 ketika berhasil diluncurkan pada 1999. Lihat juga: Citra Landsat.

**Megawatt:** Satuan energi setara dengan satu juta watt.

**Menyapuh:** Membiasakan binatang usia muda pada makanan selain air susu induknya.

**Metapopulasi:** Sekelompok populasi spesies yang sama yang terpisah secara spasial yang berinteraksi pada tingkat tertentu.

**Metrik landskap:** Pengukuran satu seksi atau lebih area lahan, seperti petak-petak hutan atau mosaik, digunakan untuk menghitung komposisi dan konfigurasi spasial, termasuk ukuran dan fragmentasi hutan.

**Miombo:** Pohon yang seperti pohon ek (genus *Brachystegia*); hutan sabana yang ditemukan di Afrika timur dan selatan didominasi oleh pohon-pohon ini.

**Mitigasi:** Tindakan untuk menjadikan kondisi atau konsekuensi tidak begitu parah.

**Monogami:** Memiliki satu pasangan pada periode tertentu.

**Morf:** Bentuk yang berbeda dari suatu organisme atau spesies.

**My DigitalGlobe:** Aplikasi berbasis web di mana para pengguna dapat melihat, menganalisis, dan mengunduh citra satelit beresolusi tinggi DigitalGlobe. Tersedia di: [services.digitalglobe.com/myDigitalGlobe](http://services.digitalglobe.com/myDigitalGlobe).

**Nilai Universal Luar Biasa:** Penetapan UNESCO yang digunakan untuk mengakui warisan signifikansi budaya atau alam yang luar biasa dan tanda bahwa perlindungan permanennya merupakan hal yang paling penting bagi masyarakat internasional.

**OpenStreetMap (OSM) Analytics:** Dirilis pada 2016, platform ini memungkinkan penelusuran aktivitas pemetaan jalan dan bangunan di tingkat global. Tersedia di: [osm-analytics.org](http://osm-analytics.org).

**OpenStreetMap (OSM):** Diluncurkan pada 2004, peta dunia gratis dan dapat diedit ini diperbaharui secara berkala oleh anggota resmi. Data OSM dimasukkan ke dalam inisiatif pemetaan Roadless Forest dan Jalan Kayu Tebangan, di antara program-program lain yang berfokus pada krisis lingkungan. Tersedia di: [www.openstreetmap.org](http://www.openstreetmap.org).

**Panen:** Produksi buah yang simultan oleh sejumlah besar pohon setiap 2–10 tahun, tanpa perubahan suhu atau curah hujan musiman.

**Patogen:** Virus, bakteri, dan kuman lainnya, atau infeksi dari organisme ini yang dapat menyebabkan penyakit.

**Patogenik:** Dapat menyebabkan penyakit.

**Pembendungan:** Akumulasi air dalam waduk atau area penyimpanan lainnya.

**Pendekatan Hutan-Cerdas:** Strategi yang bertujuan untuk memaksimalkan manfaat investasi pembangunan sekaligus meminimalisasi dampak negatif terhadap hutan dan keanekaragaman hayati hutan.

**Pengadaan ramah lingkungan:** Akuisisi produk dan layanan yang dapat mengurangi dampak buruk terhadap lingkungan. Pendekatan ini menggabungkan perihal kesehatan manusia dan lingkungan ke dalam pencarian produk dan layanan berkualitas tinggi dengan harga yang kompetitif.

**Pengayaan perilaku:** Kondisi atau stimulus yang diperkenalkan untuk membentuk dan mendukung perilaku alami spesies tertentu dan mengurangi perilaku menyimpang. Tujuannya untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan psikologi dan fisiologis hewan dalam kurungan.

**Pengelolaan sumber daya alam:** Penerapan prinsip-prinsip ilmiah dan teknis untuk mengontrol aset lingkungan seperti lahan, air, tanah, tumbuhan dan binatang sehingga memenuhi tujuan ekologi, ekonomi, sosial, dan kebijakan.

**Pengembang:** Dalam konteks infrastruktur, perusahaan yang melaksanakan berbagai pekerjaan terkait dengan pengembangan suatu proyek, seperti perencanaan, keuangan, teknik, konstruksi, perekrutan, dan manajemen asesor, kepatuhan terhadap peraturan dan koordinasi dengan mitra.

**Pengembangan daerah aliran sungai:** Penggunaan, pengendalian atau pengalihan elemen jaringan jalur air untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi sering kali berdampak terhadap kuantitas, kualitas, sedimen, pengaturan waktu, dan prediktabilitas rezim air, seperti melalui pembangunan PLTA.

**Pengimbangan:** Kompensasi atas hilangnya keanekaragaman hayati akibat proyek pembangunan.

**Penginderaan jauh:** Ilmu mengidentifikasi, mengukur dan mengamati objek atau area dari kejauhan, biasanya dari pesawat atau satelit.

**Penonaktifan:** Berhubungan dengan bendungan, penonaktifan penuh adalah penghentian kegiatan dari seluruh bendungan; penonaktifan parsial adalah penghentian kegiatan sebagian bendungan.

**Penyebaran jenis kelamin:** Baik jantan maupun betina, yang telah mencapai kematangan seksual, akan keluar dari tempat kelahiran mereka untuk membangun wilayah mereka sendiri.

**Perangkat GLOBIO:** Dirancang untuk memfasilitasi analisis lingkungan dan memberikan dukungan kebijakan, model keanekaragaman hayati ini berfungsi untuk mengevaluasi dampak masa lalu, sekarang, dan masa datang aktivitas manusia terhadap keanekaragaman hayati. Tersedia di: [www.globio.info](http://www.globio.info).

**Perencanaan hulu:** Pengaturan target lanjutan dan koordinasi studi kelayakan, desain, implementasi dan operasi suatu proyek investasi, biasanya melibatkan kolaborasi antara otoritas publik dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya, sering kali dengan bantuan teknis.

**Permainan zero-sum:** Suatu keadaan di mana keuntungan atau kehilangan utilitas setiap peserta diimbangi oleh keuntungan atau kehilangan utilitas peserta lainnya. Bahwa daya dukung bumi adalah permainan *zero-sum* menyiratkan bahwa setiap lahan, makanan, atau sumber daya apa pun yang dikonsumsi atau didegradasi oleh manusia pada akhirnya menimbulkan biaya yang sebanding bagi spesies lain atau ekosistem.

**Piksel:** Unit terkecil informasi dalam gambar; unit fundamental kumpulan data dalam penginderaan jauh.

**Planet:** Vendor komersial citra satelit dan konten geospasial beresolusi tinggi. Terdapat di: [www.planet.com](http://www.planet.com).

**Poliandri:** Berkaitan dengan sistem perkawinan yang melibatkan satu betina dan dua atau lebih jantan.

**Poligini:** Mengenai sistem perkawinan yang melibatkan satu jantan dan dua atau lebih betina.

**Polygynandri:** Berkaitan dengan sistem perkawinan eksklusif yang melibatkan dua atau lebih jantan dan dua atau lebih betina. Jumlah jantan dan betina belum tentu sama.

**Pradewasa (subadult):** Tahap perkembangan di mana individu belum memperoleh seluruh karakteristik dewasa.

**Preputial:** Berkaitan dengan kulit khatan atau tudung klitoris.

**Produksi bersih:** Proses dan layanan yang dicirikan oleh aplikasi strategi berkelanjutan yang meningkatkan efisiensi dan mengurangi risiko lingkungan.

**Program Landsat:** Upaya terlama untuk menangkap citra satelit Bumi. Sejak program ini diluncurkan pada 1972, satelitnya telah memperoleh jutaan citra. Lihat juga: Citra Landsat dan Landsat Thematic Mapper.

**Punggung Perak:** Gorila jantan dewasa yang telah mencapai kematangan seksual dan memiliki bulu abu-abu di punggungnya.

**Radar:** Sistem yang mendeteksi kehadiran, arah, jarak, dan kecepatan pesawat, kapal dan objek lain dengan mengirimkan gelombang elektromagnetik berfrekuensi tinggi yang merefleksikan kembali objek tersebut kepada sumbernya.

**Reduksi Emisi dari Deforestasi dan Degradasi Hutan plus (REDD+):** Inisiatif PBB yang tidak hanya pada pelepasan gas rumah kaca tetapi juga memasukkan peran pelestarian, pengelolaan hutan yang berkelanjutan, dan peningkatan cadangan karbon hutan.

**Reintroduksi:** Pelepasan organisme ke habitat alaminya setelah hidup di pusat rehabilitasi.

**Rekayasa biaya:** Praktik mengelola biaya proyek dengan menggunakan pendekatan seperti perkiraan, pengendalian biaya, taksiran biaya, penilaian investasi, dan analisis risiko.

**Rencana aksi pemukiman kembali:** Strategi terperinci dan mengikat secara legal yang harus dipenuhi pengembang ketika merelokasi dan mengompensasi masyarakat yang terdampak oleh proyek infrastruktur.

**Rencana pengelolaan lingkungan hidup (dan sosial):** Panduan yang mengidentifikasi serangkaian tindakan mitigasi, pengelolaan, pemantauan, dan institusional dan menjelaskan bagaimana mengaplikasikannya selama fase implementasi dan operasi proyek pembangunan. Disusun sesuai dengan kerangka kerja pengelolaan lingkungan (dan sosial), rencana ini dirancang untuk menghilangkan, mengimbangi, dan mengurangi dampak lingkungan (dan sosial) yang merugikan yang diidentifikasi dalam penilaian dampak lingkungan (dan sosial).

**Resolusi spasial:** Tingkat detail dalam citra digital (biasanya satelit); sering dinyatakan dalam meter, mengukur panjang tepi piksel, unit terkecil dalam citra. Semakin kecil ukuran pikselnya atau semakin besar jumlah piksel dalam suatu citra, semakin tinggi pula resolusi spasialnya. Citra satelit cenderung dikelompokkan ke dalam tiga kategori resolusi: resolusi rendah (>30 m), sedang (2–30 m) dan tinggi (<2 m).

**RoadFree:** Inisiatif yang dirancang untuk menyoroti pentingnya kawasan belantara bagi pelestarian keanekaragaman hayati dan pengurangan emisi karbon di atmosfer. RoadFree membantu memunculkan Global Roadfree Areas Map. Tersedia di: [roadfree.org](http://roadfree.org).

**Roadless Forest:** Dirancang untuk mengevaluasi manfaat hutan belantara, inisiatif Uni Eropa ini sangat terkait dengan kebijakan UE untuk mengurangi pembalakan liar dan emisi karbon yang dihasilkan dari gangguan hutan. Untuk memberikan informasi kepada pengambil keputusan, inisiatif ini menggunakan Global Accessibility Map guna mengidentifikasi area mana yang memperoleh paling banyak manfaat dari pembangunan infrastruktur dan menyoroti risiko terkait terhadap kawasan lindung. Tersedia di: [roadlessforest.eu](http://roadlessforest.eu).

**Sebaran:** Dalam konteks 'sebaran kera', tingkat kemunculan (EOO) masing-masing spesies. EOO mencakup seluruh populasi yang diketahui dari suatu spesies di dalam batas imajiner kontinu terkecil. Penting untuk dicatat bahwa beberapa area di dalam batas ini tidak cocok dan tidak dihuni.

**Sentinels:** Keluarga satelit yang dikembangkan untuk kebutuhan operasional Copernicus, program observasi Bumi yang dipimpin oleh Komisi Eropa bekerja sama dengan Badan Antariksa Eropa. Sentinels menyediakan observasi seperti citra radar, citra optik beresolusi tinggi, dan data untuk memantau komposisi atmosfer serta ketinggian permukaan laut global.

**Siklus boom dan bust:** Siklus pertumbuhan dan ekstraksi ekonomi. Peningkatan aktivitas bisnis, misalnya sehubungan dengan eksploitasi sumber daya alam yang berharga, dapat diikuti oleh penurunan tajam harga sumber daya tersebut atau eksploitasinya yang berlebih, lonjakan pengangguran dan penurunan pengembalian kepada investor.

**Simpatrik:** Berkaitan dengan spesies atau populasi yang menempati rentang geografis yang sama.

**Sistem informasi geografis (GIS):** Perangkat yang memungkinkan pengguna menangkap, menyimpan, memanipulasi, menganalisis, mengelola, dan menyajikan data spasial dan geografis.

**Sistem sungai:** Struktur alami di mana sungai mengalir, termasuk daerah aliran sungai.

**Situs Warisan Dunia UNESCO:** Area yang signifikansi budaya dan alamnya diakui secara internasional, termasuk formasi geologi dan fisiografi serta area yang digambarkan merupakan habitat spesies binatang dan tumbuhan terancam yang sangat berharga bagi sains dan konservasi.

**Situs Warisan Hutan Hujan Tropis Sumatera:** Situs konservasi seluas 25.000 km<sup>2</sup> (2,5 juta ha) yang terdiri atas tiga taman nasional Indonesia: Bukit Barisan Selatan, Gunung Leuser dan Kerinci Seblat. Situs ini merupakan rumah bagi banyak spesies genting, termasuk satwa endemik orangutan sumatra (*Pongo abelii*).

**Skema run-of-river:** Skema PLTA yang beroperasi tanpa penyimpanan air, menggunakan arus aliran sungai.

**Spesies dasar:** Spesies yang memainkan peran penting dalam cara ekosistem berfungsi, dan yang kehadiran dan perannya memiliki efek besar yang tidak proporsional terhadap organisme lain di dalam ekosistem.

**Standar Terbuka Praktik Konservasi:** Kerangka kerja perencanaan adaptif yang digunakan oleh pemerintah dan organisasi nonpemerintah di seluruh dunia untuk melestarikan flora dan fauna secara kolaboratif dan sistematis. Tersedia di: [cmp-openstandards.org](http://cmp-openstandards.org).

**Suaka:** Fasilitas nirlaba yang didedikasikan untuk menyediakan pemeliharaan bagi satwa liar yatim piatu, hasil sitaan atau yang terluka.

**Surga polusi:** yurisdiksi yang menarik industri-industri yang mencemari karena pembatasan lingkungan yang sedikit, sebagaimana yang diandaikan oleh hipotesis surga polusi (atau efek surga polusi).

**Takson:** Unit yang digunakan dalam klasifikasi biologi atau taksonomi (plural: taksa).

**Taman Nasional ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations):** Lokasi di seluruh wilayah ASEAN—Brunei, Kamboja, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Filipina, Singapura, Thailand, dan Vietnam—yang ditetapkan sebagai kawasan konservasi atas keragaman hayati yang dimilikinya. Empat dari 37 lokasi tersebut juga merupakan lokasi Warisan Dunia UNESCO.

**Tangkapan:** Bentang alami di perdesaan atau perkotaan yang menampung air dari hujan atau proses pengendapan lainnya. Air tersebut secara bertahap mengalir ke saluran umum seperti sungai, teluk atau tampungan air lainnya. Disebut juga sebagai area drainase, cekungan sungai atau daerah aliran sungai.

**Terawatt:** Unit energi setara dengan satu triliun watt, atau satu juta megawatt.

**Terrestrialitas:** Adaptasi untuk hidup di tanah.

**Terra nullius:** Dalam hukum internasional, tanah yang secara resmi bukan milik siapa pun atau negara bagian mana pun, dan dapat diperoleh melalui pendudukan.

**Tidak ada kerugian bersih:** Dalam konteks ekologi, hasil yang mencegah hilangnya keanekaragaman hayati dan layanan ekosistem secara keseluruhan setelah proyek pembangunan dan aktivitas konservasi yang ditargetkan. Istilah ini sering digunakan berkaitan dengan hierarki mitigasi.

**Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA):** Panduan tentang metode biaya rendah untuk mengevaluasi manfaat alam yang diterima masyarakat di situs tertentu sehingga memperoleh informasi yang dapat digunakan guna memengaruhi pengambilan keputusan. Tersedia di: [tessa.tools](http://tessa.tools).

**Translokasi:** Dalam pelestarian, proses memindahkan organisme dari satu area ke area lainnya, dalam kurungan atau alam liar.

**Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs):** Tujuh belas tujuan global yang dibangun oleh PBB untuk mengakhiri kemiskinan, melindungi planet dan menghasilkan perdamaian serta kesejahteraan bagi semua. SDGs diadopsi oleh 193 negara dari Majelis Umum PBB pada 2015, dengan target tertentu yang harus dicapai pada 2030.

**UrtheCast:** Perusahaan sistem pencitraan Bumi yang mengkhususkan diri dalam analisis geospasial. Citra satelit mereka yang beresolusi tinggi terdapat di Global Forest Watch. Tersedia di: [www.urthecast.com](http://www.urthecast.com).

**Vegetasi herba terrestrial:** Spesies tumbuhan yang merupakan makanan pokok kera seperti *Marantaceae* dan *Zingiberaceae*.

**Waduk penyangga:** Danau buatan yang dibentuk dengan membangun bendungan melintasi jalur air alami sehingga air akan terkumpul.

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