

Glossary of benefits

FINANCIAL BENEFITS

Benefit name	Definition
Timber	A good derived wholly or in part from wood, including wood in the rough, sawn, chipped, or shaped form, as well as plywood, veneer, particleboard, laminated board or other ligneous materials, pulp, paper, fuelwood, frames, packing materials, tools, joinery, carpentry or furniture.
Perennial crops (e.g. cocoa, coffee)	Plants that flowers continuously for several years.
Annual crops (e.g. wheat, barley)	Plants that complete its life cycle within one year.
Woodfuel	Wood used as fuel for a fire.
Non-timber forest products	Goods of biological origin other than wood, derived from forests, other wooded land and trees outside forests.
Tourism revenues	Revenues gained from the business of providing services for people on holiday, for example hotels, restaurants, and trips.
Animal and meat products	All products from animals, including animal by-products, animal products industry, wool, leather.
Fisheries	Any enterprise of raising or harvesting fish and other aquatic life.
Carbon sequestration	The long-term removal, capture or sequestration of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to slow or reverse atmospheric CO ₂ pollution and to mitigate or reverse global warming.

ENVIRONMENTAL/SOCIAL BENEFITS

Benefit name	Definition
• Environmental benefits	
Soil fertility	The ability of soil to sustain agricultural plant growth, i.e. to provide plant habitat and result in sustained and consistent yields of high quality.
Soil erosion control	The process of minimizing the potential for soil erosion. Erosion control measures have proven to reduce erosion potential by stabilizing exposed soil and reducing surface runoff flow velocity.
Water quality	The degree to which water is clean, and whether it is suitable for drinking, for making plants grow, or for fish to live in, etc.

Water provision	A source, means, or process of supplying water (as for a community) usually including reservoirs, tunnels, and pipelines.
Flood regulation	The act or technique of controlling river flow with dams, dikes, artificial channels, etc., so as to minimize the occurrence of floods.
Carbon sink and storage	A reservoir that absorbs or takes up released carbon from another part of the carbon cycle. The four sinks, which are regions of the Earth within which carbon behaves in a systematic manner, are the atmosphere, terrestrial biosphere (usually including freshwater systems), oceans, and sediments (including fossil fuels). The expression also includes the process of increasing the carbon content of a reservoir other than the atmosphere.
Pollination	The process in which pollen is transferred from an anther to a receptive stigma by pollinating agents such as wind, insects, birds, bats, or the opening of the flower itself.
Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
• Social benefits	
Spiritual and educational value	Forest area designated or managed for selected ecosystem services or cultural or spiritual values. These areas may overlap with other designation or management functions.
Employment	The process of creating job opportunities for making busy human beings. When people are busy with their task and assignment than automatically create economic and social development.
Gender equality	Women and men, girls and boys have equal conditions, treatment and opportunities for realizing their full potential, human rights and dignity, and for contributing to (and benefitting from) economic, social, cultural and political development.
Recreational value	Value relating to an activity that the public engages in, or may engage in, for recreation or sport, including scuba diving and fishing.
Biological control of disease vectors	Any biological method to limit or eradicate the mammals, birds, insects or other arthropods (here collectively called "vectors") which transmit disease pathogens. The most frequent type of vector control is mosquito control using a variety of strategies.
Tenure clarity and enforcement	Tenure is the relationship among people, as individuals and groups, with respect to land and other natural resources. This relationship may be defined by written law or by custom. Tenure is an institution, i.e. rules invented by societies to regulate behavior. The rules of tenure define how rights to land are to be

	<p>assigned within societies. They define how access is granted to rights to use, control and transfer land, as well as associated responsibilities and restraints. In simple terms, land tenure systems determine who can use what resources of the land for how long, and under what conditions. Security of tenure (secure tenure, tenure security) is the certainty that a person's rights to land will be protected.</p>
Food security and nutrition	<p>The access to adequate, safe and nutritious food to maintain a healthy life without undue risk of losing such access.</p>
Health	<p>A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.</p>
Rural migration	<p>Migration that takes place to, from or between rural areas, independently of the destination or origin or of the duration of the migratory movement.</p>
Reduced disaster risk	<p>It is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development. The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.</p>