

Glossary

List of Abbreviations:

BZ	Buffer Zone
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEPA	Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness
CFUGs	Community Forest User Groups
CSUWN	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal
DDCs	District Development Committees
GLA	Ghodaghodi Lake Area
GoN	Government of Nepal
HHs	Households
KTWR	Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve
MFSC	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation
NWC	National Wetland Committee
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
ToT	Training of Trainers
VDCs	Village Development Committees
WDC	Wetland Dependent Community
WIAM	Wetlands Inventory, Assessment and Monitoring
WIK	Wetlands Indigenous Knowledge

List of definitions:

Awareness strategy – a policy or a plan of action that is designed to increase or change the perception or knowledge about wetlands

Conservation – careful management of natural resources found in our environment such that the total value of the physical quantity remains constant in a system

Dissemination – the act of circulating some information to the general public in order to increase their awareness

Habitat management – manipulation of a natural area, such as forests and savannas, to enhance the environment which provides the requirements of a habitat – food and shelter – for organisms

Indicator species – an animal or a plant species the presence of which indicates that certain environmental conditions exist in that ecosystem due to the fidelity of that species to certain habitat conditions

Invasive species – a plant or animal species that has been transported out of its natural range either intentionally or unintentionally, where it reproduces aggressively and spreads rapidly, displacing the natural flora/fauna causing negative impacts on the ecosystem, the economy and/or human health.

Livelihood – The means by which a person is able to support themselves by securing the necessities of life.

Participation – the act of taking active part in events so that transfer of knowledge and information takes place and responsible decisions based on good information are possible

Ramsar Convention – the official name for the convention held in 1971 is ‘The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance’ and it is an intergovernmental treaty that provides a framework for international cooperation as well as national action for the conservation and wise-use of wetlands and their resources (ramsar.org, 2011)

Siwaliks (Nepali: शिवालिक) – Also called Churia (Nepali: चुरिया), Siwaliks are the east-west mountain chain of the Himalaya that area geologically the youngest and found southernmost. The Siwaliks altitude ranges from 600 to 1200 meters which roughly translates into 2000 to 3900 ft.

Sustainable use – responsible use and extraction of natural biological resources at a rate and under a management regime that allows for continued existence of the resource under question and does not threaten the integrity of the ecosystem

Terai (Nepali: तराई) – is the plains south from the edge of Siwaliks as well as several low valleys in the Siwaliks in Nepal. Originally, it was areas that were marshy grasslands, savannas and forests; however, due to deforestation and draining of the water, the areas are being converted into agricultural land.

Wetland – According to the Ramsar Convention wetlands as “areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters.”