Indus For All Programme

Glossary

PREFACE

The Indus For All Programme (IFAP) envisions improved livelihood and sustainable development in the lower Indus Basin through Natural Resource Management. To achieve this, the Programme has diverse activities to be accomplished at Micro, Meso and Macro levels.

The purpose of the present glossary is to develop a common understanding of key terms used in the IFAP programme document and Log Frames. The glossary also aims to minimize the risk of confusion or ambiguity in the interpretation of terms commonly used by direct and indirect stakeholders, WWF Pakistan and the Donor (Royal Netherlands Embassy). The IFAP glossary will be a living document so that periodic review and addition of words is envisaged.

Utmost care has been taken in defining the terms as simply as possible. References to sources of information have also been given at the end of definitions, wherever possible. A Standard Operating Procedure for maintaining the Indus For All Programme Glossary has been developed and will be followed through for any future changes in the glossary.

World Wide Fund for nature WWF-Pakistan
Indus For All Programme Glossary

A

Activity

An activity is a specific task that when completed with a number of other related tasks contribute to the achievement of a sub-output or output. In the context of the Indus for All Programme, the time-period for an activity is generally six months or less.

Advisory Committee

The IFAP Advisory Committee reviews the progress of field level interventions and leverages support from site-specific stakeholders. Committee membership consists of site-specific stakeholders representing line departments, civil society, academia, private sector and WWF management. Committee membership would be approved by the Indus Ecoregion Steering Committee

Advocacy

In general, the term refers to a campaign undertaken by individuals or groups to promote measures that would broadly benefit society. In the context of the Indus for All Programme, the term refers to the pursuit of influencing outcomes -- including public policy and resource allocation decisions within political, economic and social systems.

Animal Husbandry

Controlled cultivation, management, and production of domestic animals, including improvement of the qualities considered desirable by humans by means of breeding

Assessment (Poverty-Environment/Ecological Baseline)

There are a number of questions to be answered and decisions to be made in the course of planning and implementing a community-based Natural Resource Management (NRM) approach that is responsive to poverty-environment linkages, including determining the most appropriate objectives for NRM, establishing sustainable use levels, and deciding how to improve livelihoods and where to concentrate efforts. Assessments, such as Poverty-Environment and Ecological Baseline assessments to be conducted by the Indus for All Programme are carried out at the very outset of the programme and typically consist of descriptive and evaluative studies aimed at answering questions with a special focus on clear identification and resolution of important operational problems. Assessments are instrumental in developing and revising effective community-based NRM strategies, effecting economies, and saving time in arriving at preferable strategies by narrowing the range of choices and eliminating unproductive field trials.

Awareness Material

Awareness material refers to all informative material developed under the communication and awareness component of the programme. These comprise of brochures, posters, fact sheets, pamphlets, signboards, streamers, banners etc.

B

Better Management Practices (BMPs)

Guidelines that have been determined to be the most effective and practical means to carry out certain activities

C

Campaign

A campaign is an audience specific awareness drive or movement taken by a group of likeminded individuals or organisations aiming at invoking public awareness or opinion on any specific issue or intervention of Indus for All Programme. It can be a call for action or practical demonstration. Different communication tools could be used to carryout a campaign including plantation campaign, media campaign, awareness raising walks, organising a puppetry show or film festival etc

Capacity

The term capacity means ability to do something. The doing can be (i) creating a new idea, (ii) implementing new or existing ideas and or (iii) copying something through an action etc. Interpretation of capacity may vary according to the requirement of action. In the context of Indus For All capacity is the ability, aptitude, power and competence of the stakeholders at individual and organisational level and also the physical and technical facilities that the stakeholders posses to take up and demonstrate the Indus Ecoregion conservation programme

Capacity Building

The World Customs Organization (WCO) defines capacity building as "activities which strengthen the knowledge, abilities, skills and behaviour of individuals and improve institutional structures and processes such that the organization can efficiently meet its mission and goals in a sustainable way."

Citizen Community Boards CCBs

A Citizen Community Board (CCB) is a registered public organization that is entitled to request and obtain funds from district Government.

Co-Management agreement

Co-management agreement is power-sharing arrangement in resource management. It involves stakeholders working together to manage a resource in a sustainable way that achieves the goals of all parties consistent with their roles. In the context of IFAP, the co-management does not imply legislative authority, jurisdiction, or devolution.

Communities (Local)

Community can be a social grouping of people who share geographic locations or common interests. In the context of four Priority Areas of Indus For All Programme, a community can be a group of people living in a village and/or cluster of villages, small towns and scattered populations near the programme sites.

Community Action Plans (ICDP, ICLDP)

A road map for creating community change by specifying what will be done, who will do it and how it will be done. The plan describes what the target group wants to accomplish, what activities are needed during a specified timeline and what resources (money, people and materials) are needed for it to be successful.

Community-based institutions

A place where community goes for getting answers to complex community problems. In the context of Indus Ecoregion a community-based institution could be Village Development Organisation (VDO), Community Based Organisation (CBO), a Punchayat or Jirga

Community dialogue

Is a forum that draws participants from as many parts of the community to exchange information face-to-face, share personal stories and experiences, honestly express perspectives, clarify viewpoints, and develop solutions to community concerns and opportunities.

Community-based Natural Resource Management

Community-based natural resource management is the management of natural resources under a detailed plan developed and agreed to by all concerned stakeholders. The approach is community-based in that the communities managing the resources have the legal rights, the local institutions, and the economic incentives to take substantial responsibility for sustained use of these resources. Under the natural

resource management plan, communities become the primary implementers, assisted and monitored by technical agencies (such as WWF-Pakistan, Forest Dept., etc.)

Consultation

The term consultation refers to a meeting between two or more people to consider a particular question.

Corner Meetings

Small informal meetings held between project staff and local communities as and when required

Cover (Mangrove Forest)

The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crown of a tree and the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth. Canopy closure may be the amount of overhead tree cover as measured using a spherical densiometer held at 1.5 m from the ground OR Plants and plant parts, living or dead, on the surface of the ground. Also the percentage of a named area that has such plants.

D

Decision Support Systems

A decision support system (DSS) is a tool intended for planners and practitioners to assist in the process of solving problems or making decisions. In the context of the Indus for All Programme, a DSS may consist of such items as research outputs purposely designed to identify problems and assess possible solutions to both design and operational processes; manuals or practical reference tools for policy makers and practitioners with some knowledge about natural resource management, livelihoods, or community development, but not expert on the intersection between the three; raw data (e.g., enumerations obtained through surveys) as well as processed data (e.g., weighted indicators); databases, including practical ones such as experts directories; results of valuation studies that assign monetary values to ecosystems that can be entered into benefit cost analyses or national accounting; or, layered maps that can display principal problem clusters and show how they are related to one another.

Degraded (Forest)

Changes within the forest which negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site, and thereby lower the capacity to supply products and/or services.

E

Economic valuation / valuation studies

The economic value of something is measured by the summation of many individuals' willingness to pay (WTP) for it. In turn, this WTP reflects individuals' preferences for the good in question. The focus of economic valuation / valuation studies in the context of the Indus for All Programme is on conducting exercises whose resulting valuations (for natural resources such as a mangrove forest) are in money terms because of the way in which preference revelation is sought -- that is, by asking what people are willing to pay, or, by inferring their WTP by other means. An example of the latter 'revealed preference' approach used by environmental economists is the Travel Cost Method, while an example of the former 'stated preference' approach is the Contingent Valuation Method. The use of money as a measuring rod for permits the comparison that is required between 'environmental values or uses' and 'developmental values or uses'.

Ecoregion (Indus)

A large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of species, natural communities, and environmental conditions. The boundaries of an Ecoregion encompass an area within which important ecological and evolutionary processes most strongly interact. In the preliminary stages, the boundary of the Indus Ecoregion only covered the deltaic area. Recognizing the impacts of activities outside the Indus delta on the deltaic biodiversity, the northern edge of the Indus Ecoregion was extended all the way to Guddu. Since this is a freshwater Ecoregion, the current boundary has also been defined keeping in mind the habitat of the Indus Dolphin, a flagship species. The current boundary of the Indus Ecoregion has been finalized in consultation with stakeholders from the Government, civil society, academia and the private sector.

Ecoregion Action Plan

Sets forth a comprehensive strategy for action to conserve and restore the biodiversity of an Ecoregion over the span of several decades. Likely to be implemented by a number of different agencies, through a collective or individual action plans, this plan provides an overarching framework for achieving the biodiversity vision and its long-term goals for biodiversity conservation in an Ecoregion. A draft version of the Indus Ecoregion Conservation Plan has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders that outlines the objectives, conservation targets and milestones for the Indus Ecoregion as well as five drafts institutional action plans that outline roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders towards achieving conservation targets.

Ecoregion Vision

Long-term goals for the conservation of the Ecoregion natural resources and biological diversity. The scale of an Ecoregion vision is the entire Ecoregion. The vision for the

Indus Ecoregion was finalized in 2004 through a consultative process involving stakeholders from the Government, civil society, academia and the private sector

Environmental Awareness

Awareness refers to the understanding of target audiences and or stakeholders and their ability to interpret the Indus ecoregion, key natural resources and ecosystem, associated issues and their best possible solutions. At micro level it would be about specific issues like causes and effects of the current natural resource use practices and the applicable wise use practices. For instance the target fisherfolk community should understands and interpret that how the current fishing methods are effecting their fish resources and what would be the wise techniques and their positive effects on fish resources. What are the key species found in the area and what's the present status? At meso and macro level the awareness would be the understanding of the Ecoregion conservation concept, poverty-environment linkages and their effects on natural resources, the enabling policies and best management practices

Environment Societies

Environment society is a student's body established at higher educational level (in colleges and universities) envisioned to promote environmental education and awareness activities in the college/university for developing an action oriented positive attitude amongst the students for their environment. The society would have an executive body comprising of students under the patronage of a faculty member. The environment society membership would be offered to all students. The education field staff of IFAP will facilitate the formation and planning meetings for the nature clubs and help develop and implement the action plans. Each society may have their own way generating funds for the planned EE activities.

Equitable Benefit Sharing

The phrase refers to just division of monetary and other benefits arising from such things as utilization of traditional knowledge and innovations (in the context of biological resources), technology transfer (in a broader context), or financial mechanisms of various kinds. Implementing fair or just sharing of benefits is achieved through legal instruments, multi-party guidelines, and other softer instruments and frameworks. In the context of biological resources, (see: http://www.biotrade.org/BTFP/BS/Benefit-sharing.htm)

Equitable Distribution

The phrase is employed in the context of monetary and other benefits arising from such things as utilization of traditional knowledge and innovations (in the context of biological resources), technology transfer (in a broader context), or financial mechanisms of various kinds. Equitable distribution requires a common understanding and use of criteria to distribute benefits. The criteria used for equitable allocation may be utilitarian or based on some other political principle or may simply be specific to the

context whereby an initial distribution is assumed to lead to another more equitable benefits distribution.

F

Field Visit

A pre-planned visit to an areas or community with a defined objective and expected output

Flows (Environmental)

Environmental flows are natural flows or releases of water, intended to supply the environment's needs.

Food Security

Physical and economic access, at all times, to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life

Fuel-Efficient Stove Technology

Primarily to conserve fuel wood and forests, and improve health of the inhabitants where it is installed. Generally they upgrade the domestic environment and help conserve rural trees and forests

G

Gender approach

Gender approach is used to ensure that rural men and women participate in and equally benefit from IFAP program activities. It is achieved by creating the necessary enabling environment and using appropriate tools and procedures

H

Health (Ecological)

Ecological health or ecological integrity or ecological damage is used to refer to symptoms of an ecosystem's pending loss of carrying capacity, ability to perform nature's services, or pending ecocide due to cumulative causes such as pollution

Household:

In the context of Indus for All Programme, household is defined to be constituted of all those persons who usually live together and share their meals. A household may consist of one person or more than one person who may or may not be related to each other.

I

Income generation

Income generation refers to the production of general revenues for financing basic human needs, usually through some economic activity or purpose-built scheme. The focus of income generation in the Indus for all Programme is on income generation for Thatta fisherfolk communities through an amelioration in average unit prices while maintaining stability in the resource stock. This implies a focus on ameliorating harvest methods, processing and marketing of catch. However, it also requires addressing issues such as accessibility of credit, indebtedness, management of input and output relationships between the farm and the buyers in the market, and alternative livelihoods.

Indicators (Poverty and Environmental / Population)

An organism or a class of organisms (such as a species) or an ecological community that is so strictly associated with particular environmental conditions that its presence is a fairly certain sign or symptom of the existence of these conditions. In select cases, an organism that exhibits identifiable responses to a pollutant at low levels.

Information Dissemination

To propagate, publicise, circulate and broadcast information aiming at to inform, aware, motivate and warn the audience about different aspects of the Indus Ecoregion and associated natural resource issues. The information may exist in various from including research findings, survey results, minutes of meetings, training reports, progress reports, photographs, illustrations, videos documentaries, agreements, resolutions etc. Different tools can be used to disseminate information like workshops, seminars, print and electronic media, books, reports, brochures, posters, fact sheets, press releases, website, signboards, banners, etc.

Institutional Capacity

The ability of an institution to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve objectives based on the quality of human capital, mandate(s), resources, systems & procedures and good governance.

Integrated Conservation and Development Project/Programme

Projects or programmes that link biodiversity conservation in protected areas (PAs) with local socio-economic development

Integrated Conservation & Livelihood Development Plan

An Integrated Conservation and Livelihood Development Plan (ICLDP) is a plan that outlines ways to conserve biodiversity alongside developing the livelihoods of local communities and users with the ultimate objective of giving sufficient incentives to communities to sustainably manage their natural resources. The plan should have a clear and transparent mission, shared objectives between all stakeholders that includes repeated clarification of primary objectives as well as clarifying the meaning and measure of biodiversity conservation. The plan should use a dynamic process to develop shared objectives and outline strategies for selecting beneficiaries of the plan. The plan must promote active community involvement and ownership and also outline organizational requirements for participation. The plan must include issues such as its enforcement which will take into account indigenous people living in the protected area and conflict resolution. Decisions made in the plan must be based on solid scientific evidence and also recognize the diversity of indigenous groups and impact of modern technology. Finally the plan must be clear in defining the boundaries, both physical and social (finding common ground).

K

Katchehri

Name of a gathering in an 'ottaque' (defined earlier in the glossary in a footnote accompanying the definition of 'Community Based Organization') of a village in rural sindh, where male villagers of all ages meet to discuss their ideas, enjoy recreational activities, resolve internal conflicts through the arbitration of local influentials and meet with visitors.

L

Livelihood

Livelihood represents goods and money intended for consumption.
A livelihood is the means by which a person or household makes a living over time.

Livelihood Security

Livelihood security is the adequate and sustainable access to and control over resources, both material and social, to enable households to achieve their rights without undermining the natural resource base.

Livestock Breeds

Animals that, through selection and breeding, have come to resemble one another and pass those traits uniformly to their offspring.

Local community

Is a geographically defined community, a group of people living close to each other. The term community suggests that its members have some relations that are communal - experiences, values, and/or interests may be shared, they may interact with each other and are concerned about mutual and collective well-being.

Logical Framework Approach

(LFA) is a management tool mainly used in the design, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. The approach is applied through LogFrame (a 4x4 column matrx docuemt).

Local Government Ordinance 2001

The set of legal guidelines and processes introduced under the Devolution Plan by General Pervez Musharraf's Government. The implementation of the Local Government Ordinance, 2001 that has resulted in establishment of a District Governments with several tiers of Local Government falling under it such as Tehsils and Union Councils. The overall aim of the Local Government Ordinance, 2001 is to ensure increased decision-making powers and financial freedom at the local level. In the context of the Indus for All Programme, this devolution plays is significant due to its role in providing increased opportunities for community involvement and empowerment.

M

Manual

A manual in the context of the Indus for All Programme refers to a reference tool for policy makers and practitioners who have some knowledge about natural resource management, livelihoods, or community development, but not expert on the intersection between the three. The purpose of developing the manual is to highlight the linkages between poverty, environment and population (the so-called poverty environment nexus). Its aim will be to foster a broader understanding of these inter-linkages to enable practitioners to develop practical approaches to integrating these policies. Close integration of these policies is necessary to maximise the benefits that natural resource management policies can have on raising livelihoods and reducing pressures placed on marginal lands by population growth.

Memorandum of Understanding

An official agreement establishing the principles that will guide the implementation of programs or projects

Meeting

Member(s) of the community are invited to ask questions, identify issues, and provide ideas relating to Indus For All. The (community) meeting is intended to enhance public participation. It provides an opportunity to identify issues at an early stage.

N

National Accounts

National income accounts record monetary flows and transactions within the economy. Their primary purpose is to record economic activity, they do not attempt to measure aggregate wellbeing in the nation. Nevertheless, they are widely used to indicate wellbeing and rates of change in aggregates such as Gross National Product (GNP) are readily construed as measures of 'development'. In any event, GNP is deficient and needs to be modified to record (a) depreciation of natural capital stocks (in the same way that net national income = gross national income less estimated depreciation on man-made capital) and (b) any losses accruing to human wellbeing from the extraction, processing and disposal of materials and energy to receiving environments. Both adjustments involve economic valuation. The latter does not fit in the scope of the Indus for All Programme and involves valuation of such things as health impairment, pollution damage to buildings, crops and trees, aesthetic and recreational losses and other forms of 'psychic' damage. Instead the project directly targets the former. This involves a valuation of the natural capital stock. With a 50 yr vision, the project will contribute to making relevant depreciation of stocks of natural capital for planners responsible for measuring sustainable income that is the income that Pakistan can receive without running down its capital base. In conventional accounts, this is partially captured by estimating net national product (NNP) which is defined as $NNP = GNP - Dk$ where Dk is the depreciation on man-made capitals (e.g., machines, roads). The further adjustment required is $NNP = GNP - Dk - Dn$ where Dn is depreciation of environmental assets. Project valuation results, e.g., the estimated dollar value of a given number of hectares of mangrove forest, constitute a part of Dk and will be used to influence a genuine agreement among Pakistan's national accountants on how best to make the appropriate adjustments.

Nature Clubs

Nature club is a student's body at school level envisioned to promote environmental education and awareness activities in the college/university for developing an action oriented positive attitude amongst the students for their environment. The club would have an executive body comprising of students under the leadership of a teacher.

Nature club membership would be offered to all students. The education field staff of IFAP will facilitate the formation and planning meetings for the nature clubs and help develop and implement the action plans. Each club may have their own way generating funds for the club and plan EE activities.

Natural forest

A natural forest is a complex ecosystem, comprising of indigenous species that has evolved over millennia.

Natural Resource Management

NRM can be defined as the responsible and broad-based management of the land, water, forest and biological resources base--including genes--needed to sustain agricultural productivity and avert degradation of potential productivity

O

Objectively Verifiable Indicators OVIs

A group of criteria used to verify the degree of accomplishment (foreseen or actual) of the objective, and the inputs and outputs of a project. They can be quantitative, and therefore both verifiable and measurable or qualitative and therefore only verifiable. (See: A guide for project M&E; Internal Fund for Agricultural Development)

P

Participatory Rural Appraisal

A family of approaches and methods to enable rural people to share, to enhance and analyze their knowledge of life and conditions, to plan and to act

Payments for Environmental Services PES Scheme

'Payments for Environmental Services' is a relatively new approach focused on accounting for the environmental benefits and services that are often ignored in a market-driven system. It is an integrated approach (focused on fuelling the local economy and preserving ecological integrity) that values environmental services not reflected under the prevailing market dynamics by introducing incentives that not only account for environmental services, but also sustain the communities and institutions that are part of the local economy. Specific goals and implementation mechanisms for a PES scheme are context driven.

Plans (Sectoral and Provincial)

Government documents that outline goals and targets to be achieved by the concerned line departments. These are usually annual, but some are produced periodically. Examples include Area Development Plans, Forest Sector Master Plan, etc.

Platforms (District / Tehsil-wide for Dialogue and Coordination)

The District/Taluka-wide platforms established for dialogues and coordination among communities and local institutions. Areas of cooperation and ToRs of these platforms are idenfied and agreed upon by the local stakeholders CBO/CCBs/community groups and local government institutions.

Population

The total number of inhabitants constituting a particular race, class, or group in a specified area

Potable Water

Potable water is water that is safe for human consumption. Potable water is free from pollution, harmful organisms and impurities

Poverty

There are a number of approaches to defining poverty, including approaches based on monetary income, capabilities, social exclusion and participation. Traditionally, poverty has been conceptualized as an economic or social condition, with income and consumption indicators used to map poverty. Poverty is recognized today as being multidimensional and this is the basis for its application in the Indus for All Programme. From the Human Development perspective, poverty is defined as a deprivation of the capabilities and opportunities essential for human development. In the context of the Indus for All Programme, deprivation of these capabilities and opportunities stem from a limitation of physical, natural, human, social or financial capitals. This approach sees poverty not as a condition but as a process.

Poverty-environment indicators

Analysis by WWF proposes three categories of poverty –environment indicators which, when applied together, provide some indication of the state of poverty and the environment, and suggest levers which may be affected to create a stronger status change.
These categories are:

- **Status indicators** – reflecting the state of the environment, access to natural resources by people and the level of income of communities dependant on natural resources. These status indicators will provide the most basic measure of whether

resources are available for use by communities and what state in terms of quality and quantity those resources are in.

Examples include: size of fish stocks, rate of forest conversion, topsoil erosion rates, percentage of income derived from non-timber forest products, number of individuals affected by flood and drought.

- **Enabling conditions indicators** – in three basic categories: institutional arrangements, economic policies, and ecological management capacity.

  Examples include: share of spending on poverty environment projects in relation to other development activities, application of strategic environmental analysis for major projects, availability of incentives for protecting the environment and provide access of resources to the poor.

- **Social capital indicators** – reflecting the capacity of local populations to influence basic decisions and institutional arrangements such as the ability to organize, existing networks, ability to engage in decision making, capacity to mobilize investment, ability to gain access to information and markets etc.

  Examples include: to what degree the poor can influence institutions linked to management of rural livelihoods and environmental resources, to what degree the rural poor can mobilize resources to improve access to and management of natural resources-including investment capital, and information.

Poverty-environment linkages

A characterization of local poverty and environmental conditions, their co-linkages and proximate causes that are driving their deterioration or impeding an improvement in their conditions

Poverty-environment Map

A Poverty-Environment map is a graphical depiction of socio-economic and ecological information onto a map of one of IFAP's priority sites. It essentially superimposes separate GIS layers, e.g., species diversity or income or human population data onto a single map. It then becomes possible to present indicators that bear upon both political and biological regions. The map would allow decision-makers and others using it to add data to augment the knowledge database within the system. It is hoped that the mapping system will form the basis for future government policies in the Indus Eco-region on sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management in the coming 50 yrs and beyond

Promotional material

Promotional material would include shoulders bags, key chains, paper weights, souvenirs, certificates, writs watches, caps, mugs, wall clocks, diaries, pens, stickers, etc.

Poverty-environment nexus

See poverty-environment linkages

Q

Quality (Water)

A term used to describe the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually in respect to its suitability for a particular purpose

R

Raising (Nurseries)

Grounds or premises on or in which nursery stock is propagated, grown, or cultivated for the purpose of distributing or selling nursery stock

Rangeland

Rangelands are ecosystems which carry a vegetation consisting of native and/or naturalized species of grasses and dicotyledonous herbs, trees and shrubs, used for grazing or browsing by wild and domestic animals, on which management is restricted to grazing, burning and control of woody plants

Rangeland Management

A management strategy to restore or reclaim degraded land, arrest degradation and improve the feed supply and carrying capacity.

Rapid Rural Appraisal

A qualitative methodology used to gather information during (relatively) short but intensive studies in the field. A multidisciplinary team makes use of a range of tools and techniques that facilitate the sharing of knowledge through local participation

Rehabilitation (forest)

A management strategy applied in degraded forest lands that aim at re-establishing site productivity and protective functions and many of the ecological services provided by a functional forest or woodland ecosystem.

Resource Material

Resource materials are the informative and teaching or learning material developed under the communication and awareness component of the programme. These include training manuals, education kit (teachers guide), education kit (students' worksheets), floral guide book, biodiversity guide book, NRM user guide, flip chart presentations etc.

Resource User Groups

Groups of the community members whose livelihood is typically associated with a specific natural resource

S

Seminar

A presentation on a topic covering some facet of knowledge or skill. The program can be public or private (see "training"). The presentation is usually organized into modules. The speaker's goal is to impart knowledge of the topic, and he or she typically uses a combination of lectures, visual aids, interaction with participants, and exercises to get the job done. A half day (3 hours) session in which the participants learn the concepts behind the subject is the focus of the seminar.

Sensitivity Survey

A survey of public opinion, awareness and responses to Indus Ecoregion and associated natural resource issues. The survey would comprise of three phases. The first phase would be conducted at the beginning of the programme to assess the existing level of understanding, perceptions and responses about Indus for All Programme. The second phase would be conducted inline at the time of midterm evaluation of the programme. It would focus on assessing the impact of programme interventions specially the environmental education and communication interventions on public awareness and opinion regarding Indus Ecoregion and associated natural resource issues. The third phase would be conducted at the end of the programme phase-I and again it will gauge the impact of awareness raising initiatives. Based on the third and final survey results, a public opinion and awareness baseline would be established for Indus Ecoregion.

Significant Levels (refers to population levels by 2025) AD

The term describes population density capable of negatively affecting livelihood or quality of life for the Pakistani populace in general or in the 4 sites considered in IFAP. Population growth is often associated with increased agricultural land expansion, diminishment in land frontier, little possibility of expanding onto new land, and mismanagement of natural resources.

Social Forestry

A forestry which aims at ensuring economic, ecological, and social benefits to the people, particularly to the rural masses and those living below poverty line, specially by involving the beneficiaries right from the planning stage to the harvesting stage. The target of the social forestry is the 'rural poor' and not the 'tree' alone (See: banglapedia.search.com)

Stakeholders

The individuals and organizations that have a legitimate interest in the programme are referred to as stakeholders. Seven broader categories of stakeholders have been defined for Indus for All Programme as: 1. Communities and community Organisations, 2. NGOs, 3. Government Department/Organisations, 4. Academia and Research Organisations, 5. Media, 6. Donor (Royal Netherlands Embassy), and 7. World Wide Fund for nature WWF- Pakistan. The stakeholders' involvement is at three level; Micro, Meso and Macro. Local communities, local NGOs at four priority sites are stakeholders at Micro level, District and Provincial government organisations including some of the NGOs operational at provincial levels are the stakeholders at Meso level and Federal government department, national and international conservation NGOs and programmes are stakeholders at Macro level.

Steering Committee

Steering Committee is a group of high-level stakeholders who are responsible for providing guidance on overall strategic direction. They are usually composed of the decision makers in a company

Strengthening Local Level Institutions (MZK)

The local level institutions include community-based organisation, local NGOs, and local government organisations at district, tehsil, taluqa and union council level. Strengthening the institutions means addressing their training needs, improving their organisational structure, and providing them with needful resources.

Sustainable Livelihood

A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (See: Sustainable livelihoods guidance sheets DFID)

Sustainable (Natural Resource) Management

Using, conserving and enhancing natural resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased.

Sustainability

Meeting needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainability is composed of desirable ecological, economic, and social conditions or trends interacting at varying spatial and temporal scales.

Sustainable Fishing Practices

Sustainable fishing "practices" refers to fishing methods used to ensure that the annual fish catch is not in excess of annual fish growth.

Sustainable Use

Sustainable use means the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.

T

Terms of Partnership

Written description of roles and responsibilities, mutually agreed & signed by Indus For All Programme WWF-P and partner(s)

Threats (Anthropogenic)

The term "anthropogenic threats" refers to man-made threats to natural environments. Using the example of a lake, the following are examples of anthropogenic threats: i) technical encroachments; i.e. construction of dams, dikes, etc. as well as effects of drainage of land; ii) pollution, i.e. eutrophication, acidification, and contamination by toxic substances; iii) introduction of non-native species; and iv) exploitation of species populations. According to the American Council of the United Nations University, anthropogenic threats can also come from the natural environment itself (excessive natural radon emissions from the ground) or natural environmental change (earthquakes, floods, mountainous mud flows, though many of them now are becoming more human-induced). See http://www.acunu.org/millennium/es-2def.html

Training

An activity leading to skilled behaviour. Training involves an organized attempt to assist learning through instruction, observation, or practice. Training goals normally reflect the demands of a job role

Traditional Communication Methods

Traditional communication tools are the local avenues of information sharing or dissemination of messages among general public that exist in the four priority sites. These may include religious ceremonies, local festivals, exhibitions and shows where a large number of people gather and interact.

Traditional Ecological Knowledge

Traditional Ecological Knowledge generally refers to the matured, long-standing practices of natural resource use by the local communities that led them to live in harmony with nature. It also encompasses the wisdom, knowledge , and teachings of these communities regarding wise use of natural resources. Some forms of this knowledge is expressed in stories, legends, folklores, rituals, song and also in customary laws.

V

Veterinary Camps

Temporary camps established in or near a village with an objective to provide free or otherwise vaccination and treatment facilities to livestock belonging to the community

Village clusters

Generally defined as an area consisting of several neighbouring villages where groups have been formed on the basis of a common theme such as geographical proximity, dependence on natural resource, tribal affinity etc

W

Watch and Ward Mechanism

A system in which the community is empowered to carry out surveillance and enforcement activities for a particular area or resource

Watering Ponds

Water bodies established to increase available waterfowl habitat in a given area

Workshop

Set of activities designed to promote learning, discussion and feedback about a topic or event. It may be a meeting attended by programme stakeholders to create a plan,

specification or other documentation that can guide the implementers in their development tasks.

Youth Greening Events

Youth greening events are action oriented awareness activities carried out by involving the youth of the area to promote environmental awareness and inculcate a caring attitude amongst the youth members for their environment. These activities may be plantation campaigns, cleanliness campaigns, bird watching events, nature camping etc.