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The Himalayan Wetlands

Strengthening Wetlands Governance

FRAMEWORK & GUIDELINES

Call for Collective Inputs and Actions

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ACRONYM/ABBREVIATION

CDB	Central Department of Botany, TU, Kirtipur
CDG	Central Department of Geography, TU, Kirtipur
CDHCA	Central Department of the Nepalese History, Culture and Archeology, TU, Kirtipur
CDNHCA	Central Department of the Nepalese History, Culture & Archaeology, TU, Kirtipur
CDZ	Central Department of Zoology, TU, Kirtipur
CODEFUND	Conservation Development Foundation
d.p.i	Dot per inch
eps	Encapsulated Post Script
ILBM	Integrated Lake Basin Management
ILEC	International Lake Environment Committee Foundation/Japan
ISSN	International Standard Serial Number
IUCN	International Union for Nature and Natural Resources
P-value	Probability value
RECAST	Research Center for Applied Science & Technology, Nepal
RCSE	Research Center for Sustainability and Environment/Japan
SA	South Asia
SD	Standard Deviation
SEM	Standard error of the mean
SI	International System of Units
tif	Tag Image Bitmap File
TU	Tribhuvan University
WI	Wetlands International
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

The Himalayan Wetlands Journal

1. Context

The Himalayan wetlands often refer 'Water Towers of Asia', and are crucial source areas for water supplies and ensure sustainable development in mountain regions, downstream and water-limited lowlands (Chaterjee *et al* 2010). They are important because they share freshwater to many transboundary rivers. All the major rivers in Southeast Asia—the Ganga; Indus; Brahmaputra; Irrawaddy; Salween; Mekong; Amu Darya; Hilmand; Yangtze and Yellow rivers originate in high-altitude lakes; ponds; peats; marshes; swamp; floodplains; reservoirs and other wetlands with a huge water storage capacity, and provide supporting, provisioning, regulating and cultural ecosystem services. The depiction of these wetlands in global economy is not yet available but understood integral to the sustainable development. This waterscape serves over 600 million of the world's population and biodiversity (WWF 2012), shapes the cultures of the Indian subcontinent and many Himalayan peaks are sacred (Box 1). In country like Nepal alone, it covers 5% of the country, and sustains the livelihoods of over 10% of ethnic groups and offers excellent ecological habitats (Baral *et al.* 1996; IUCN 2004; Hua 2009; Pokharel & Nakamura 2012; Rajbansi 2013).

Box 1 HIMALAYAN LAKES ARE HEADWATERS

The Himalayan region is dotted with hundreds of lakes mostly at less than 5,000 masl. Freshwater wetlands in Qinghai–Tibetan plateau covers around 13.3 × 1010 m^2 excluding small wetlands patches. Headwater of the Yangtze River hosts the largest clusters of wetlands (3.29 × 1010 m^2) and Qilian Mountains contains 2nd largest group of wetlands (1.5 × 1010 m^2). The Zoig Peat Plateau and surrounding are sources of Yellow and Yaluzangbu rivers.

Nepal alone holds 2,323 glacial lakes. *Tilicho* in Nepal is one of the highest lakes in the world. *Pangong Tso* (700 km^2) across India-China border and *Yamdrok Tso* (638 km^2) in central Tibet are amongst the largest lakes. Lake *Manasarovar (*Area: 320 km^2) nearby Mt. Kailash is revered a sacred place for Bön, Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism connected to lake *Rakshastal* and is near to the source of Sutlej river. Nearby of *Mansarovar* are the sources of the Brahmaputra, Indus and Ghaghara rivers those draining to Ganges. Other notable lakes include *She-Phoksundo* & *Gokyo* complex in Nepal, *Gurudongmar* Lake/North Sikkim, India, and *Tsongmo* in Indo-China border in Sikkim.

Some of the lakes present a danger of glacial lake outburst flood. *Tsho Rolpa* located at 4580 m in Nepal is rated as the most dangerous which has grown considerably over the last 50 years due to glacial melting.

(en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himalayas#Hydrology, modified)

These wetlands follow the global trend of wetlands degradation, and contribute to the economy loss worth US $ 2.7 trillion a year from 1997 to 2011, particularly higher in Asia (Davidson 2014). Further, climate change has started showing mark on the Himalayan wetlands such as decreasing dry season flow but unprecedented & extreme floods with increased risk of disaster and mass displacement. One of the reasons for such degradation is the weak 'Governance' prevailing elsewhere (ILEC 2005); thus strengthening 'Wetlands Governance' becomes one of the staggering tasks of any government in the world to alter the drivers of wetlands degradation i.e., population growth; increasing economic & infrastructure development; land conversion; water withdrawal; eutrophication & pollution; overharvesting; overexploitation of wetland resources; and invasive alien species.

In above context, improving 'knowledge' and sharing these through an effective mechanism of documentation and dissemination are necessary that recommends appropriate interventions addressing issues of the Himalayan wetlands and reversing the magnitude of threats. Hence, this concept framework for the publication of a journal is realized necessary.

2. CODEFUND and Journal

Conservation Development Foundation (CODEFUND) is the non-political, non-profitable and non-governmental institution registered under government entities in 2011. CODEFUND pledges for wetlands focus conservation development. It is NGO partner member of IUCN, and is associated with International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)/Japan for the Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM) (www.codefundnepal.org.np). ILBM is the evolving prescription to improve basin governance to sustain socio-ecological features of lakes. Based on the experiences CODEFUND learnt and shared with national and global organization under the compliance with objective 4 of CODEFUND, this concept framework for the publication of wetlands journal from the date to commemorating the World Wetlands Day 2018 is prepared.

CODEFUND is in communication among ILEC/Research Center for the Sustainability & Environment/Japan, Ramsar Secretariat/Switzerland, Wetlands International (South Asia), and IUCN & WWF chapters in Nepal with this particular matters.

3. Title of the Journal

The cover name of the publication will be 'The Himalayan Wetlands Journal'. Just below of this main title there will be a sub-title indicating dedication of the publication. It will appear as:

The Himalayan Wetlands Journal

Strengthening Wetlands Governance

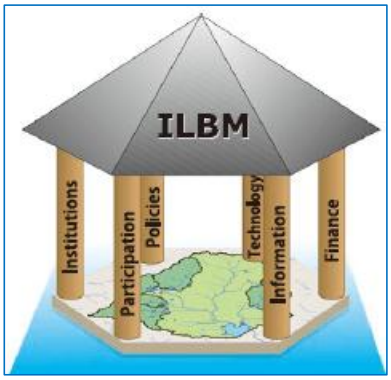
4. Objective

1. To promote theories and practices of wetlands science, technology, innovation and management of the Himalayan and other wetlands for safeguarding the socio-ecological features and productivity of the Himalayan wetlands
2. To contribute in promoting and globalizing Integrated Lake Basin Management as evolving management prescription to sustain freshwater basins and biodiversity in the world.

5. Scope

Journal follows the Ramsar definition of wetlands and their categories. The Himalayan wetlands as such is nowhere in the Ramsar classification. This journal implies to all kinds of wetlands in any forms that influence or may influence the Himalayan environment and human ecology. The journal will cover issues described under different goals of the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan (2016-2024) and 7 principles of the World Lake Vision (2007) and 6 lake governance pillars by ILEC/Japan.

Journal views 'Wetlands governance' at the setting of 'Lake Governance', which is an approach for achieving sustainable management of lakes through gradual, continuous and holistic improvement of basin governance, including sustained efforts for integration of institutional responsibilities; policy directions; stakeholder participation; scientific and traditional knowledge; technological possibilities; and funding prospects and constraints (ILEC 2005).



Lake governance pillars (ILEC 2005)

A broad outline of the scope of the journal includes peer reviewed original research articles; case and technical reports; reviews and analyses papers; short communications and notes to the editor; interdisciplinary information on the practice and status of researches in wetlands and technology; and both natural and manmade.

It accepts papers having strong linkages with wetlands from any continent but emphasis given to the Himalayan wetlands considering that wetlands structure & functions does not act in isolation.

6. Frequency of publication

This will be a biannual publication. The 1st will be published in February 2018 and 2nd in August 2018, thereby following the publication cycle in similar way in subsequent year. Refer Publication Schedule in 18.6.

7. Collaboration

CODEFUND has requested ILEC/Japan, Wetlands International (South Asia), IUCN/Nepal and WWF/Nepal for the collaboration. Their responses in the due period will determine the status of collaboration once the first Carbon Ready Copy of publication is produced.

8. Length of an article

Each article shall remain within the frame of either 2, 4, 6 or 8 page/s of A4 size paper that includes abstract; main text; tables; map; figures; photos; footnotes, appendixes; references etc. Please refer Guidelines for manuscript under title 18.

9. Article number per publication

Each journal will hold 10 to 20 articles.

10.Finance

This publication will charge minimum charge to sustain cost for peer review, secretarial and communication and web maintenance/update. Final announcement about it shall be made soon.

11.Management/administration

CODEFUND will administer the publication/dissemination of journal. CODEFUND will provide full time space and human resource with communication, secretarial and IT facilities in Kathmandu.

12.Licensing

Journal will follow registration process as per prevailing legal provision under the Government of Nepal. It will have International Standard Serial Number. This provision takes the form of the acronym ISSN followed by two groups of four digits, separated by a hyphen. The eighth digit is a check digit calculated according to a modulus 11 algorithm on the basis of the 7 preceding digits; this eighth control digit may be an "X" if the result of the computing is equal to "10", in order to avoid any ambiguity; for example, ISSN 0317-8471 & ISSN 1050-124X.

ISSN is obtainable after the submission of Carbon Ready Copy of the first publication.

13.Copyright

In order to publish and disseminate research articles, CODEFUND needs publishing rights. This will be determined by a publishing agreement between the author and CODEFUND. This agreement deals with the transfer or license of the copyright to CODEFUND and authors retain significant rights to use and share their own published articles.

Each article published will be incorporated in Learning Acceleration and Enhancement System, which is a knowledge enhancement mechanism developed by ILEC/Research Center for the Sustainability and Environment/Sigha University/Japan (*This provision is yet to approve by ILEC and its associates*).

The format of agreement will be available once collaborators are finalized.

14.Contact address & person/s

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15. Tentative themes

Table below illustrates about themes for the preparation of papers in harmony with six pillar of lake governance i.e., Institution; Policy; Participation; Information; Technology and Finance. However, themes are not limited but subject to modification.

Themes	
i. Structure & functions of wetlands	
Wetlands and freshwater taxonomy	Wetlands ecosystem & biodiversity conservation
Wetlands, ground water and linkages	Dam and reservoirs
Urban wetlands and water resource issues	Foodweb, energy flow, bio-geo-chemicals and nutrients
Human ecology and water system interactions	Cyanobacteria; phytoplankton; zooplankton and dynamics
Global climate change and hydrological linkages	Environmental risk; food security; health etc
Climate change, disaster and disaster risk reduction	Chemicals; contaminants; biodegradation; bioremediation etc
Pollution (point/non-point); heavy metals; organic compounds; eutrophication and their transport	Water quality and monitoring
ii. Institution, Policies & Participation	
Global, regional and national forums/practices	Wetlands policies, strategies and plans
Water policies and customs	Government, NGOs, citizens etc
iii. Knowledge, Information and Technology	
Archeology, culture, indigenous/traditional knowledge and practices	Wetlands politics and global security
Wetlands mapping, modeling, GIS etc	Chemistry and dynamics
Genesis, pollination and evolution	Wetlands assessment and monitoring
International, regional and national linkages	Empowerment, awareness and education
Instrument, technology and Apps	Pollution control and abatement technology
Environmental standards and criteria	
iv. Finance	
Wetlands and water resources' industry	Wetlands and renewable energy
Agriculture; fishery; mining etc	Recreation; ecotourism; education etc
Global, regional and national financing: Track and trends	Economics of wetlands, sustainable development and effectiveness
v. Management	
Wetlands restoration, management and case studies	ILBM, IWRM and other practices
Transboundary wetlands and wetlands of international importance	Wetlands, gender and inclusiveness

16.Advisory/editorial board

Boards	Name	Address
	Deep Narayan Shah Dr.	CDES, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
	Govinda Bahadur Basnet Dr.	CODEFUND, Nepal
	Nakul Chettri Dr.	ICIMOD, Nepal
	Sansanee Choowaew Prof. Dr.	Mahidol University, Thailand
	Gea-Jae Joo Prof. Dr.	Pusan National University, South Korea
		Japan
	Najam Khurshid Dr.	Pakistan
		Bangladesh
		China
		India
		Sri Lanka
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	Dipen Dahal	Ligon Tech. Private Ltd., Nepal
	Suraj Luitel	Iceberg Technology Private Ltd., Nepal
	Suryaman Shrestha	CODEFUND, Nepal
Executive Editor	Shailendra Pokahrel	CODEFUND, Nepal

17. Guidelines for author/s

17.1 Nature of articles

Articles must have a theoretical/conceptual basis clearly stated objectives and research questions and/or hypotheses, and provide insights with relevance for the understanding of the wetlands, and/or the improvement that reach beyond the study area and study system.

Articles published in this journal will comprise original research papers; reviews; management papers; short communications, letters to editors etc. Reviews can be either systematic, narrative or quantitative and must include a methods section explaining the rationale and process of literature selection. Systematic reviews are preferred. Management papers should aim to promote the dissemination of information about management problems or systems, and scientific evaluations of the effects of management actions related to wetlands; they can have the structure of an original research or review paper

BOX 2 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

- The acceptance criteria for all papers are the quality and originality of the research and its significance to our readership. Except where otherwise stated, manuscripts are peer reviewed by anonymous reviewers and the editor. The editorial Board reserves the right to refuse any material for publication and advises that authors should retain copies of submitted manuscripts and correspondence as material cannot be returned. Final acceptance or rejection rests with the editorial Board.
- Manuscripts should be in the English language intelligible to the professional readers. Where contributions are judged as acceptable for publication on scientific content, the editor or the Publisher reserve the right to modify typescripts to eliminate ambiguity and repetition and improve communication between author and reader. For extensive alterations, journal admin will request to the authors for revision.

17.2 Submission/acceptance

Authors are requested to email their articles in MS Word format following the prescribed guidelines directly to the contact person/s for the first issue. In the second issue, CODEFUND will provide template for direct submission build up within the website of CODEFUND in a separate Title Box or Slot.

At first, the contact person assesses the article whether it fits within the scope of the journal. If it fits, the paper will be forwarded to relevant reviewer/s. If it does not fit, the paper

will be returned with immediate rejection. Administrator/managing editors will provide the acceptance of article once reviewed by initial Editors in 4 weeks from the date of submission or inform if any delay due to unprecedented reasons. Refer Box 2 for criteria and below the terms & conditions (17.3) for this journal.

17.3 Terms of conditions

- Work not published elsewhere and not under consideration for publication in any outlet except a brief abstract in the proceedings of symposium or meeting, not available in web.
- Original work that contains no plagiarized content (i.e., it does not include any unpublished intellectual property taken without knowledge and consent of another individual, copyrighted material for which permission to reproduce has not been obtained, or substantial copying of written work without proper attribution). This certification applies to use of the author's own previously published material without proper attribution.
- In case of multiple authors, all authors have read and approved the manuscript. All individuals who meet all of the criteria are included as authors and those not meeting these criteria not listed as authors but in the 'Acknowledgement'.
- Agrees to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions relating to accuracy or integrity of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.
- Upon acceptance of a manuscript, administration shall provide a link to the Journal Publishing Agreement form to the corresponding author. This form transfers copyright to the publisher and certifies that authors will not publish the work elsewhere without the written consent of the copyright holder.
- For coauthored papers, the corresponding author must obtain signatures from all authors on this form. The signed form is considered as evidence that all coauthors are willing to release for publication the draft accepted by the journal.
- Authors, not the journal or its editors and publisher, are responsible for the content of manuscripts, for accuracy of information presented and correct quotation and attribution, the legal right to publish submitted material, and appropriate handling of co-authorship.

17.4 Peer review process

This journal will be a peer review journal. All articles in this journal shall undergo rigorous double blind peer review, based on initial Editor screening and anonymised refereeing.

17.5 Editorial procedures

All papers considered appropriate for this journal will go under review process anonymously by at least two outside reviewers, which may take around four weeks. The comments from reviewer/s will be sent to corresponding author and the corresponding author will be responsible to submit the revised version of the paper. Papers once accepted for publication are subject to no substantive, stylistic editing. The Editor reserves the right to make any necessary changes in the papers, or request the author to do so, or reject the paper submitted. Journal admin will send a copy of the edited paper along with the first proofs to the author for proofreading which may need correction and then redirected to the Editor within a week. Once the final version is accepted, authors are requested not to make further changes.

17.6 Plagiarism

By submitting manuscript to this journal, authors accept that manuscripts are free of plagiarism against previously published works. Avoid third party works in the manuscripts.

17.7 English-language editing

Authors whom English is the second language may choose to have their manuscript professionally edited before submission.

Please note that all services shall be arranged by the authors themselves.

18.Guidelines for manuscript

18.1 Language

Prepare manuscript in English language and submit in digital form in Microsoft Word.

18.2 Parts of the manuscript

Manuscripts needs arrangement in following order: i) Title page; ii) Abstract & key words, (iii) Main text; iv) Conflict of interest; v) Acknowledgement; vi) References and vii) Annexes.

i. Title page

The title page shall contain title of article; authors' full name and addresses of the institutions involved in the genesis of article; full postal/email address including facsimile and telephone numbers of the author to whom correspondence about the manuscript, proofs and request for offprints shall be sent. The title shall be short & concise and informative that contains the major key words. Authors need to provide running title less than 40 characters including spaces.

ii. Abstract & keywords

Article must present a brief abstract not exceeding 2000 characters including space or even fewer explaining the purpose; basic procedures; main findings; and principal conclusion. Avoid references and abbreviations in abstract.

Mention key words (5-10 words) for the purposes of indexing in alphabetical order in the subsequent paragraph.

iii. Main text

Authors shall use subheadings to divide the sections of their manuscript into Introduction (Background/context); Methods; Results; Discussion; Conclusion. Author(s) is requested to provide a brief overview indicating that how the finding of this article is useful for water scientists and wetlands managers at basin level wetlands governance/management.

Fix the figures; maps; photos and tables logically at appropriate places in the main text. Footnotes in main text are not acceptable; any such material shall remain as parenthetical matter.

iv. Conflict of interest

Author/s must disclose or declare if conflict of interest exists at the time of submission. Any known or potential conflict of interest including financial, personal and other relationships with people or organizations within 3 years of initiating the submitted work that may inappropriately influence or be perceived to influence the author's objectivity must be disclosed. Declaration of a conflict may not preclude publication. Corresponding authors must review this policy with all co-authors and list in the cover letter to the Chief Editor and in 'Acknowledgements' all pertinent relationships.

v. Acknowledgement

This section of article shall acknowledge institution or individual providing grants for conducting the research, declaration of the authors' industrial links, affiliations and contribution from colleagues, communities, local institutions etc..

vi. References

Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the references. The Harvard (author, date) system of referencing should be used. Provide author's name followed by the year in parentheses, for example,

Smith (2001); if two authors, use 'and' to separate the name of authors, for example, Smith and Jones (2001); and if three or more authors, the first name of author shall be followed by *et al.*, for example MacDonald *et al.* (2002). In case of book, mention the pages that are referred. Reference to unpublished data and personal communications should not appear in the list but should cite in the text only (e.g. Smith A., 2000, unpubl. data).At the end of article, all cited references in the main text shall explain in alphabetical order following the format as Box 3

BOX 3 EXAMPLES OF REFERENCES

1. Generally, Harvard Reference List citations follow this format as Last name, First Initial. (Year published).Title. City: Publisher, Page(s).

Shrestha, S. (2012).*Global crises and the crisis of global leadership*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.pp-22-35.

Hodgson, R.M. and Pokharel, M.N. (eds.) (2000).*Principles of physiology*. 3rd edn. London: Mosby.

Gurung, B. (2010). Realignment in the Centre: The Liberal Democrats', in Allen, N. J. and Bartle, J. (eds.) *Britain at the Polls 2010*. London: Sage, pp. 63-88.

Atwood, M. (1985). *The Handmaid's Tale*. Available at: http://www.amazon.co.uk/kindle-ebooks (Downloaded: 17 July 2014).

John, J. (2009). Whatever happened to the young workers? Change and transformation in 40 years of work, *Journal of Education and Work*, 22(5), pp. 417-431.

2. Article with no author: Where an article (or indeed any document) is published by an organization and no author is named, the organization becomes the corporate author.

The Royal Marsden Hospital Bone-Marrow transplantation Team (1977). Failure of syngeneic bone-marrow graft without preconditioning in post-hepatitis marrow aplasia, *Lancet*, 2(8041), pp.742-744.

vii. Annexes

Annexes needs placement as end chapter numbered in Roman numerals, and referred to the text.

viii. Tables

Tables needs typing in single space 8 pt font accompanied by a title head at the top, and numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals. Each table must refer to the text but not duplicate the text. Ensure that explanatory matters are in footnotes below the tabular matter, not in the heading, in minimum but explain all abbreviations. Footnote symbols: †, ‡, § should be used (in that order) and *, **, *** should be reserved for P-values. Statistical measures i.e., SD or SEM shall be in headings.

ix. Figure & legends

Line drawings and photographs are considered as figures that authors shall provide individual image files at high resolution (at least 300 d.p.i.), saved as .eps or tif format. Upload each figure separately. Ensure that letters, numbers and symbols are clear and legible (equivalent to 8 pt Universe after reduction) and referred to text.

All legends of figure needs typed in single space and numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals. Ensure that stains used for photomicrographs are given, and symbols, arrows and numbers or letters used to identify parts of illustrations are well identified and explained. All legends should be concise but understandable without reference. Provide title of figure at below in single space and bold, and a letter stating copyright authorization if figures are from other sources.

x. Equations

Equations should be numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals; these should be ranged right in parentheses. All variables should appear in italics. Use the simplest possible form for all mathematical symbols.

18.3 Style; font; margin and paragraph space

The manuscript must conform to the journal style. Spelling should be the British and usage must be consistent throughout. All measurements must be in SI units. Abbreviations should be used sparingly and only where they ease the reader's task by reducing repetition of long, technical terms. Initially use the word in full followed by the abbreviation in parentheses thereafter. At the first mention of a chemical substance, give the generic name only but no trade names. Other specifications include:

Font	Verdana	**Alignment**	Main title: Centered; Subtitles: Left; Body text: Justified
Font size	Main title (Heading 1): 20 Bold	**Indentation**	Left: 0"; Right: 0"
	Abstract (Heading 2): 14 Bold	**Spacing**	All titles: Before: 0"; After: 6"
	Sub-title 1 (Heading 2): 10 Bold		Reference: Before; 0"; After: 4"
	Sub-title 2-3 (Heading 3): 9 Bold, Italics	**Line space**	All except reference: Multiple 1.25
	Body text: 9, regular		Reference: 1.15
	References: 8	**Indent/bullet**	All subtitles adjust with space only
	Table: 8, regular. Caption: Bold	**Margins**	All sides: 1"
	Figure, photo: Caption: 8, Bold	**Paper size**	A_4
Note: All pages shall be numbered consecutively at the top right-hand corner, beginning with the title page. Turn the hyphenation option off. Include only those hyphens that are essential. All binomial shall be in italic.			

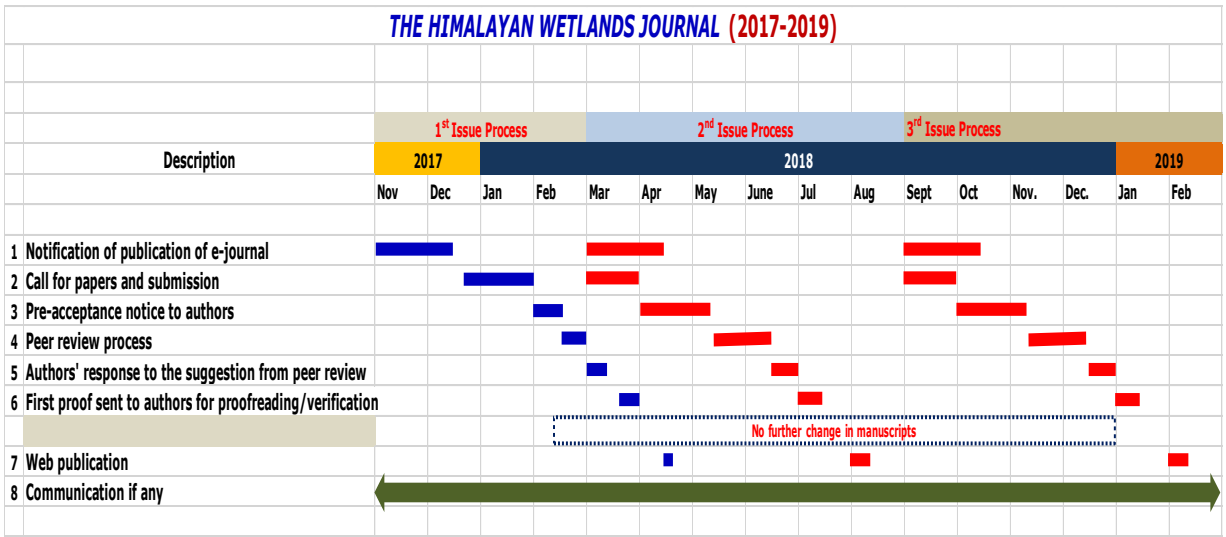
18.4 Other instructions

- Do not use the carriage return (enter) at the end of lines within a paragraph.
- Turn the hyphenation option off.
- Specify any special characters used to represent non-keyboard characters.
- Take care not to use l (ell) for 1 (one), O (capital o) for 0 (zero) or ß (German esszett) for (Greek beta).
- Use a tab, not spaces, to separate data points in tables.
- If you use a table editor function, ensure that each data point is contained within a unique cell; i.e. do not use carriage returns within cells.
- Digital figures must be supplied as .tif or .eps files at a resolution of at least 300 d.p.i.

19.Article PDF and offprints to author

A PDF of the article will be made available to the corresponding author via Author Services. Paper offprints may be ordered online. For offprints, guidelines will be available before 2nd issue.

20.Publication schedule



21.References

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