



NEWSLETTER

– Save Water, Save Lakes –

International Lake Environment Committee Foundation

This newsletter is also available in Japanese.



The 18th World Lake Conference Held Virtually

As we adapt to changes during the COVID-19 pandemic, the World Lake Conference is not exceptional. The 18th World Lake Conference (WLC18) which was originally scheduled to be held in 2020 in Guanajuato, Mexico, a beautiful city registered as a World Heritage Site, was postponed for a year due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, and was finally held virtually on November 9-11, 2021.

Along with the theme of WLC18, “Governance, Resilience and Sustainability of Lakes for a Better Society,” six thematic sessions, special sessions, ILBM workshops, and Spanish sessions were organized. Some members from the ILEC Scientific Committee made thematic keynote presentations in their areas of expertise. Taking advantage of a virtual event, participants could easily access the multiple sessions and find the programs they missed afterwards by VOD (Video On Demand). The total number of registered participants was 1,032 from 58 countries, with more participants from Asian countries than from the neighboring Latin American countries. This result can be unique to a virtual event. The Conference also recognized the presence of many youth and women presenters, and that the broad range of participants transcend generations and gender.

The three-day online conference concluded with the draft of the Guanajuato Declaration at the closing ceremony read by Prof. Walter Rust, Chair of the ILEC Scientific Committee. A declaration is issued at each World Lake Conference by the organizing committee, summarizing the contributed views of the participants.

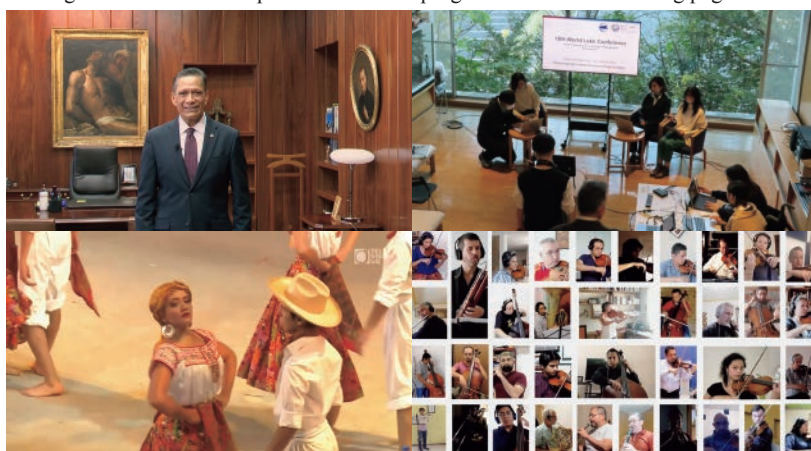
The declaration highlighted the importance of lakes and wetlands, which account for most of the freshwater resources on the planet, for sustainable lake basin management and included some clauses focused on Latin America. One of the recommendations is that the concept of Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM) should be transfused to deal with the interlinked water systems

comprising lakes, rivers, and coastal basins, otherwise referred to as lentic-lotic basins, which have yet to be addressed fully within the frameworks of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM), as exemplified with the Lerma River–Lake Chapala-Santiago River Basin Case in Mexico.

While particular in Latin America, it calls for the involvement of indigenous people from the planning process in the lake basin management because they play a pivotal role with the inheritance of historical experiences. At this conference, there were many sessions on Latin America, including sessions in Spanish, which showed the high level of awareness of the region in lake basin management.

Thanks to the local organizing committee and all the people involved and who participated in the conference, we managed to overcome the challenge of holding the conference online for the first time in the history of WLC. It has become a meaningful and fruitful opportunity to share experiences and exchange information for multi-stakeholders of lakes as has been emphasized in the past WLCs.

More reports on the other program are on the following pages.



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UNEP-ILEC Special Session on Mainstreaming Lakes and Wetlands

In collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), ILEC organized a special session entitled “Mainstreaming Lakes and Wetlands in the Global Water Agenda and SDGs”. It was participated by representatives of key national governments and international organizations sharing the same concern with UNEP and ILEC for the need to bring sharper focus to the world’s lakes and wetlands as subjects of critical importance in the global water agenda and SDGs. This special session was intended to serve for building the momentum toward the upcoming global fora on water and environment, i.e., the Fifth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA5) and the Ninth World Water Forum (WWF9) in early 2022.

It began with a message from the Executive Director of the UNEP, followed by two presentations by members of the ILEC Scientific Committee from Australia and Brazil, highlighting the State of world’s

lakes and emerging challenges. Statements were also presented by international organizations of governmental and non-governmental affiliation including an international professional association who presented their respective views on the need for them to jointly show their concern about the state of world’s lakes and wetlands, and agreed to the need for joint actions. Finally, high ranking national government officials from Latin America, namely Peru and El Salvador, and from Asia, namely Japan and Indonesia, echoed their concern and support for the aim of this special session, i.e., the need for mainstreaming lakes and wetlands in the global water agenda and SDGs. Finally, a short video clip was presented by a member of ILEC Scientific Committee, highlighting the scenes of the International Webinar held in October 2020 on the closely related subject focusing on Asian and Africa. A summary video clip of this special session is uploaded on our website.



High School Session

A session on the exchange between Shiga, Japan, and Guanajuato-Chapala, Mexico high school students under the common theme “What we can do for lake conservation and water resources” was held online on the weekend prior to the Conference.

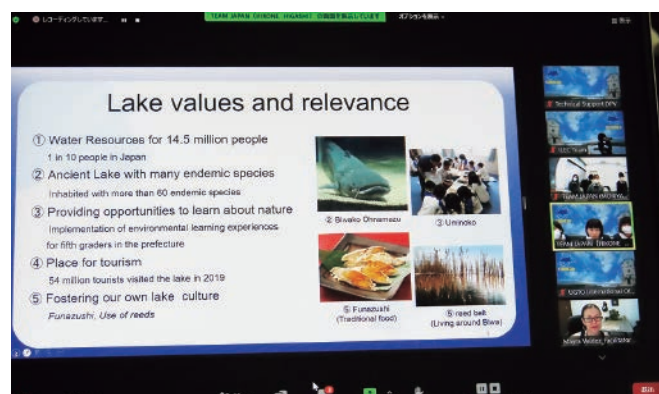
The main objective was to raise awareness of how essential lakes are for our livelihood, understand diversities, and enhance communication skills through presentations and discussion regarding the conservation of water bodies and their future in our environments.

The students divided into five teams made presentations for introducing their familiar lakes and dams. The similarities, differences, and problems on each lake were shared, helping them deepen their knowledge of lakes and both countries. The topic regarding the removal activities of invasive species and the role of freshwater for tourism gave the most attention.

Each team suggested practical actions for lake conservation and water resources at their level in the discussion. Their opinions were not only simple activities but also extended to environmental education to raise the awareness of the valuable water resources in terms of cultural, economic, and environmental aspects. In addition, it was impressive that students recognized the importance of reflecting their proposals into their activities with their related ones.

Prof. Sandra Azevedo, ILEC Scientific Committee member contributed to the session as the commentator from the organizing committee of WLC18. She mentioned that the younger generation has much more knowledge than the older generation that lakes are not simply storages of freshwater but vulnerable and complex natural providing water resources for our lives. The session ended

with her message that the student’s continued efforts for the sustainable utilization of lakes give us hope for a better future.



ILBM Workshop

Over the three days, an International Workshop on Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM), which ILEC aims to promote worldwide, was held to share the results and challenges of the past efforts in Asia and Africa, where some progress has been made, and the current status and prospects of the efforts in Latin America, where further promotion is desired.

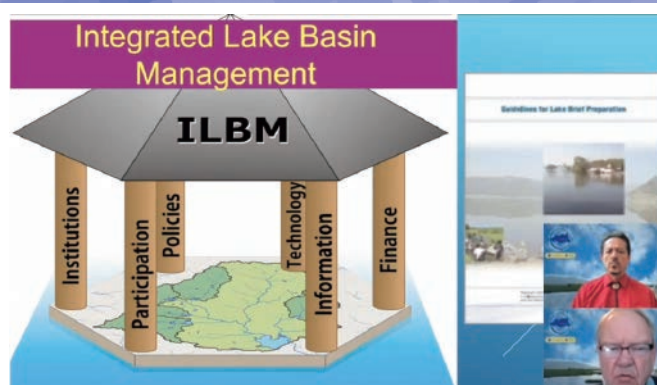
On the first day of the workshop, we introduced the concept of ILBM, reviewed the activities in Kenya and Nepal where ILBM has been supported for more than a decade, and had in-depth discussions on the achievements and challenges.

On the second day, we discussed ILBM initiatives in the Escabá Reservoir (Argentina), the lakes of Amatitlan (Guatemala), and Chapala (Mexico) in the context of the conference held in a Latin American country. By sharing the status of the initiatives and



exchanging information, it was observed that the organizations playing a central role in the initiatives are cooperating to improve the initiatives.

On the last day of the workshop, the ILEC Scientific Committee members pointed



out the possibilities and challenges of policy responses, including ILBM, to the emerging issue of global climate change, which is having a serious impact on lakes. To conclude the three-day workshop, Dr. Sergio Silva, Vice President of the University of Guanajuato, presented a comprehensive view on the importance of integrating ILBM into the current water management policies for the Lerma-Chapala-Santiago river and lake system, which is one of the most important water resources in Mexico.

The key points that emerged during this workshop formed a major part of the Guanajuato Declaration that was subsequently adopted.

Citizen Participation in Lake Basin Management (Shiga Session)

The session was held with the aim of disseminating Lake Biwa's efforts to the world as a case study of lake environmental conservation. The session featured presentations on Shiga



Prefecture's efforts from the soap movement to the formulation of the Mother Lake Goals (MLGs) being a citizen-driven pursuit as the Lake Biwa SDG goals, as well as the conservation activities of young people in Lake Biwa.

Ms. Stephanie Smith, a citizen activist in the field of lakes, the principal of Zephyr Mangata Consulting who participated as a commentator, observed that "Lake Biwa's efforts for citizen participation can be a wonderful lesson for others in different parts of the world. In the development of their activities, it is important to inspire others to take action."

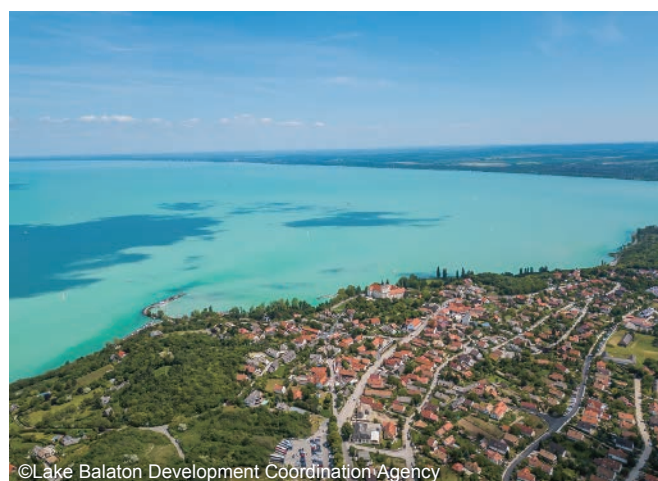
This session, which was planned and managed by university students working in the prefecture, provided an opportunity for the young generation to connect with the world and to accelerate their activities and citizen participation in lake conservation.

Closing – Pass to WLC19 in Balaton, Hungary

After the 3-day program, WLC18 was concluded on November 11. At the Ibaraki Kasumigaura Award Ceremony, two presenters from India and Kenya were honored by Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan. At the closing ceremony, Dr. Sergio Silva, Vice President of the University of Guanajuato, announced the next World Lake Conference will be held in 2023 in Hungary with Lake Balaton as a host lake. Dr. Gábor Molnár from Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency introduced Lake Balaton and delivered a welcome message as a representative of the host organization.

Lake Balaton, located in western Hungary, is the largest freshwater lake in Central Europe and the venue of the 3rd World Lake Conference in 1988. Lake Balaton is a shallow lake with an average depth of 3.2 meters and it extends in the east-west with a surface area of 600 square kilometers. The surrounding area is registered as a Ramsar site to conserve the rich flora and fauna of the ecosystem. Balatonfüred is a town situated on the northern shore of Lake Balaton and known as a hot spring resort. The number of tourists has increased year by year from all over the

world. We hope the pandemic will have settled down by the time to have the next World Lake Conference on-site at the beautiful place.



FY2020/2021 JICA Knowledge Co-Creation Program

In the JICA-KCCP training program “Integrated Lake, River and Coastal Basin Management for Sustainable Use and Preservation of Water Resources”, normally technical government officials from developing countries visit Japan as program participants from summer to autumn to receive training for about two months. However, due to the pandemic of COVID-19, we decided to conduct the program remotely.

The remote training was conducted from January 25 to February 12, 2021, and from September 6 to September 24, 2021, for FY2020 and FY2021, respectively, combining online and offline lectures.

We had a total of five participants from Albania (1), Bangladesh (2), and Botswana (2), as well as one observer from Nepal in the FY2020 program. We also had eight participants from Armenia (1), Bangladesh (1), Botswana (1), Cuba (1), Malaysia (3), and Zambia (1) in the FY2021 program. Since observers were widely recruited, six observers joined the program, including two participants who had previously participated in the training. The returnee participants shared their experiences, including the implementation of action plans

after participating in the activity.

The training hours were shorter than in previous years, and the online lectures were limited to three hours a day due to the time difference, so it was necessary to narrow down the lecture content. We provided offline self-study materials so that the participants could learn the essence of the training. We also enhanced individual guidance to enable participants to create action plans that incorporate the content of this training and to provide advice tailored to each participant.

In addition, follow-up lectures for self-study materials were conducted to make it easier for participants to understand the material well. Also, in the FY2021 program, about 30 minutes before the program, a pre-session was set aside for additional activities such as presentations by observers and discussions with them.

Part 2 of this training, which is scheduled from January 18 to February 1, will be a joint program with both FY2021 and FY2022 participants. It is also conducted online, including virtual tours of the various facilities supposed to be conducted on-site.



2021 JICA President Award

Dr. Masahisa Nakamura, ILEC Vice President, received the 17th JICA President's Award, at a ceremony held at the headquarters of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on December 9, 2021. The award is presented to individuals and organizations that have made significant



JICA-ILEC Follow-up Program in Kenya, 2019

contributions to human resource development and social development in developing countries through international cooperation projects. Dr. Nakamura has been in charge of JICA's subject-specific (JICA-KCCP) training program on watershed management for 32 years and has supervised more than 310 participants from about 60 countries. The training program is structured based on the six pillars of Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM), and through his witty lectures, guidance, and advice on the preparation of participants' action plans, he has earned the trust of the participants. That has led to the development of the ILEC-JICA training participants network even after the training. In addition to this training program, he is also involved in a wide range of JICA projects, such as the regional understanding program for the development of JICA's Graduate School of Development Studies, country-specific training, and the seminar for industry, government, and academia in cooperation with JICA Nicaragua office, contributing to capacity building in lake basin management around the world.

Renewal of MOU with UNEP for Potential Cooperation

We have renewed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the implementation of joint projects with the Science Division of UNEP, which expired at the end of 2021. In this renewal, we have added new cooperation frameworks such as mainstreaming of lakes

and strengthening of training programs. We have conducted the international webinar and the UNEP-ILEC special session at 18th World Lake Conference, and will further promote the mainstreaming of lakes based on the new MOU with UNEP.



Report from a Former JICA Training Participant

Supriyanto (Indonesia)

Directorate of Inland Water and Mangrove Rehabilitation
Indonesia Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Challenges and Solutions for Lake Management in Indonesia

A lake is not only a store of water in the low-lying area, but a lake is an ecosystem of inland water in the basin that has an interaction between upstream and downstream. I always remember this concept since I had an opportunity to be a participant of training in Japan in 2019, which focused on Integrated Lake Basin Management Approach (ILBM). ILBM has been recognized in Indonesia policies for long time, but the implementation has yet to meet national expectation.

I have been working in the department of lake degradation control since 2016. During this period, there were many programmes that had been widely implemented by the government to tackle lake degradation. However, those programmes have yet to answer the problems of lake management. Therefore, I summarize the general challenges and solutions of lake management programmes in Indonesia as follows:

1. Poverty

The insufficiency of basic human needs causes poor people to use natural resources beyond reasonable limits. This also applies to lakes that are widely used by people to earn a living such as agriculture, fisheries,

animal husbandry and tourism. Many of their economic activities are not environmentally friendly which causes lake pollution. For example, a lot of upstream land in Lake Limboto has been converted into corn farming because it is more economically profitable. To deal with this pressure, the government is empowering the community through a business transfer programme, in which an effort to divert community economic activities that are considered damaging or have the potential to disrupt the lake ecosystem. The targets of these activities are farmers who cultivate land without conservation rules and fishermen who carry out the floating cage fish cultivation. There are three approaches for implementing these programmes as follows: 1) *silvofishery* is a model that combines fishery activities through biofloc techniques (minimal use of water and land) and forestry through planting economically profitable tree species; 2) *silvopasture* is a model that combines livestock with many benefits (meat, milk, and methane gas) and planting trees as a source of food for the livestock; and 3) *agroforestry* is a model by planting short-term crops (corn, sweet potatoes and spices) and planting long-term tree species.



Silvopasture in Lake Maninjau



Silvofishery in Lake Rawa Pening

2. Greed

Many activities using lakes exceed the carrying capacity of lakes to absorb pollutants. This probably happens because of the efforts to minimize production costs and to maximize profits by disposing of waste and garbage into lakes. For example, fishery in Lake Maninjau has exceeded the level of the carrying capacity as a result of which the lake water has become heavily polluted. In anticipation of this issue, the government and the university conducted water quality assessment to calculate the carrying capacity of the lake as the scientific basis to control lake water pollution. That was legally stipulated in the local government regulation. Lake Toba is the only lake in Indonesia which has regulation of carrying capacity.

3. Inadequate management

Some of the natural lakes in Indonesia are facing serious degradation, but the capacity of Indonesia to solve those problems is limited. Therefore,

Indonesia collaborates with Japan to tackle this issue. To follow up that bilateral cooperation, Indonesia has dispatched human resources to learn lake management in Japan, either by field visit or by online. Moreover, both countries are working together to accelerate conservation in Lake Rawa Pening and Lake Tondano.

Lake management is not an easy process because of involving many stakeholders. The presence of Japan through ILEC-JICA could be a bridge that connects lake authorities and lake users to discuss together sustainable lake management. The training which has been successfully carried out by ILEC-JICA was able to raise public awareness on the importance of lake ecosystem. Therefore, we expect Japan to continue the contribution of lake conservation programmes in Indonesia, especially in reducing poverty for local people through the grant scheme so that people are willing to switch from unsustainable economic activities to eco-friendly economic activities for the sake of sustainable lake ecosystem.

Lakes and their role in the Achievement of Africa's Agenda 2063

Daniel Olago

Professor, Institute for Climate Change and Adaptation (ICCA) & Department of Geology, Univ. of Nairobi



Africa's Agenda 63, Goal No 1.7, is to achieve environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities. How do the continent's lakes fit into this? The priority areas for goal no. 1.7 are: 1.7.1 Sustainable consumption patterns; 1.7.2 Biodiversity, conservation and sustainable natural resource management; 1.7.3 Water security; 1.7.4 Climate resilience and natural disasters, and; 1.7.5 Renewable energy.

Our lakes range from among those with the highest biodiversity in the world (large and deep lakes e.g. Tanganyika, Malawi/Nyassa, Victoria), to low biodiversity types (relatively smaller and shallow lakes e.g. Naivasha, Bogoria and man-made reservoirs such as Kariba, Chivero and Volta). These lakes tend to be normally surrounded by dense human populations who derive essential goods and services from them, but they are under increasing pressures from various direct uses and cascading environmental degradation and pollution from their watersheds which combined are threatening their ecosystem health and ability to sustain the provision of ecosystem goods and services, thereby affecting human wellbeing and livelihoods.

A number of targets for 2063 have been set for each of these priority areas. For priority area 1.7.1, companies situated along the lakeshores or along their influent rivers can implement sustainable practices which adhere to statutory limits for environmental shedding of waste products, while communities, working together with government and other agencies, can play a key role in environmental conservation and water use efficiency practices as they eke out their livelihoods in the agricultural, fisheries, water, and other sectors. Under priority area 1.7.2, countries should implement the restoration of forest and vegetation cover to the 1963 level as specified, while concomitantly reversing land degradation, stemming loss of biodiversity and natural habitats, and expanding and protecting parks and conservancies. Such actions will ensure that lakes are replenished with clean and safe water, thereby protecting the aquatic biodiversity. In relation to priority area 1.7.3 on water security, many of the lakes may not have water that is directly potable, but some are used for drinking water supplies, after treatment, such as in the case of Kisumu city on the shores of Lake Victoria. Most of the lakes have water of

good enough quality for irrigation agriculture and industrial uses. Given the rising level of water demand from the already dense urban and to a lesser extent rural human populations that occupy the lake basins, it is prudent that the water is protected from pollution and is judiciously managed so as not to affect the natural balance and health of the lakes. The recent sustained rise of lake levels in many of the Eastern Rift Valley lakes over the past ten years, particularly in Kenya, has brought to the fore the reality that lakes need to be taken into account when considering issues of climate resilience and natural disasters (priority area 1.7.4). Major infrastructure damage, displacement of human populations, changes in littoral ecosystems and fish dynamics, adverse impacts on lake-centred tourism, among others, have been occasioned by the rise in lake levels. It is, therefore, critical, that lakes are put at the centre of long-term planning in order to contribute positively to the targets to have at least 90% of fisherfolk practicing climate resilient production systems, and to reduce deaths, displacements and property loss from natural and man-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 60% by 2035. The fifth and last priority area under goal 1.7 is 1.7.5 – Renewable energy. In order to raise the percentage share of renewable energy in the energy mix, the role of lakes in power generation – such as the Shire river which flows from Lake Malawi and the Volta dam – should be considered in the long-term in light of the potential effects of climate change on lake hydrology and, consequently, sustained and reliable power production.

It is clear that lakes play a central role in the achievement of a number of the targets of Africa's Agenda 2063, as well as the shorter term Sustainable Development Goals. In this respect, therefore, the Africa Union can play a leading part in bringing the issues of lakes to the next session of the United Nations Environment Assembly so as to properly mainstream lakes in the global water agenda for the enduring benefit and wellbeing of humans and the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that they interact with on a daily basis.

Our Activities Overview (FY2021)

- **May** 12 Annual Meeting on Joint Activities with UNEP (Web)
- **June** 4 Receipt of a donation from Kinki Rokin Bank
15 Receipt of a donation from Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited
- **September 6-24** JICA-KCCP Training Program Part1 (Web)
- **October** 20 WLC19 Preparatory Meeting with Lake Balaton Development Council (Web)
27 WLC18 2nd Domestic Committee Meeting (Web)
- **November 9-11** The 18th World Lake Conference (Web, Guanajuato)
24-26 The first Indonesia Workshop (Web)
25-26 Participation in TROPLIMNO 2021 as panelists (Web)
- **December 2,15,16** The second Indonesia Workshop (Web)
12 Hosting Parent-Child Workshop for the future of Lake Biwa with Kinki Rokin Bank and a local NPO (Web) **[PIC ①]**
17 JICA Regional Understanding Program (Kusatsu) **[PIC ②]**
22 Renewal of MOU with United Nation Environment Programmes (UNEP)



2022

- **January 18-2/1** JICA-KCCP Training Program Part2 (Web)

~ Board Members Reorganized ~

● Trustees

The new Board Members of ILEC as of June 11, 2021 are as follows:

Misuzu Aoki	Senior Research Officer, Wetlands International Japan
Misuzu Asari	Associate Professor, Kyoto University Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies
Yasuhisa Ishikawa	Director General, Department of Lake Biwa and the Environment, Shiga Prefectural Government
Yoshihisa Shimizu	Professor, Director of Research Center for Environmental Quality Management, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University
Noriko Takamura	Guest researcher, National Institute for Environmental Studies
Kazuhiko Matsui	Manager of International Business / New Business Project Office, Hiyoshi Corporation
Saburo Matsui	Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University
Shinya Yamaguchi	Manager of Business Strategy Division, HORIBA Advanced Techno Corporation

● Directors

The new Board Members of ILEC as of June 11, 2021 are as follows:

Kazuhiko Takemoto (President)	President, Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC); Former Vice-Minister for Global Environment, Ministry of the Environment
Masahisa Nakamura (Vice President)*	Professor by Special Appointment, Research Center for Sustainability and Environment, Shiga University
Shinji Ide	Professor, Faculty of Environmental Science, the University of Shiga Prefecture
Eri Nakajima (Eri Hayakawa)	Vice President, Children's Future Society; Former Vice Governor, Nagano Prefecture; Former Director, Office of Global Environment and Decarbonizing Innovation Research, Ministry of the Environment
Kenzo Hiroki	Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies;
Nobuhiko Miwa	Senior Technical Director, Department of Lake Biwa and the Environment, Shiga Prefectural Government
Yoshika Yamamoto (Yoshika Ohori)	Professor, Department of International Tourism, Heian Jogakuin (St. Agnes') University

※ full-time

● Auditors

The new Board Members of ILEC as of June 11, 2021 are as follows:

Toshiyuki Kaneko	Certified Public Accountant; Licensed Tax Accountant
Kaoru Nakanishi	Operating Officer, Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited

● Advisor

Hironori Hamanaka	Special Research Advisor, Institute for Global Environment Strategies (IGES); Former Vice-Minister for Global Environment, Ministry of the Environment; Former President, ILEC
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Prof. Salif Diop, a member of the ILEC Scientific Committee, passed away on 27th December, 2021. Walter Rast, a dear colleague and Chair of the ILEC Scientific Committee, forwards the following eulogy.

UNEXPECTED PASSAGE OF OUR COLLEAGUE



It is with considerable sadness that I report the demise of a dear friend and colleague, Professor Salif Diop, who passed away on December 27, 2021, in Dakar, Senegal, following a short illness. He has been a member of the Scientific Committee of the International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC) since 2010 and his departure leaves a void, both professionally and personally, in the ranks of the committee. I also had the honor and privilege of working with him during our tenure together at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

His professional expertise speaks for itself. After obtaining his state doctorate in physical geography and coastal geomorphology at Louis Pasteur University in Strasbourg, France, he was a senior Fulbright Scholar at the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences in the USA. His range of expertise blossomed thereafter, including extensive experience in various aspects of freshwater assessment and marine issues, coastal oceanography, and sustainable management and development, all contributing to ILEC's continuing global mission within his role as a Scientific Committee member.

In addition to his ILEC activities, he was the Western African Vice President and subsequently active Governing Committee member of the African Academy of Science (AAS). He represented the AAS on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), including significantly contributing to the IPCC 54th Session. He also was instrumental in promoting ILEC's Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM) platform in the western African region.

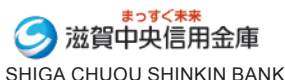
On a personal level, Prof. Diop was an outstanding gentleman, always a bright, enthusiastic, humorous and amiable colleague. It was always a delight to jointly explore the many countries and regions in which ILEC had lake-related projects or activities, particularly within the umbrella of his contagious sense of wonderment and enjoyment. Indeed, his demise is a shock to all ILEC Scientific Committee members, many of whom, including me, cannot yet fathom his loss. We only know that his departure represents a considerable professional and personal loss that will take some time for us to fully comprehend.

In closing, I can only say farewell and wish my dear friend and colleague a happy passage on his journey to eternity.

Walter Rast, Chair
ILEC Scientific Committee

Thank You for Your Support!

● In the Fiscal Year 2021, ILEC received donations from the following organizations



● In the Fiscal Year 2021, ILEC received sponsorships from the following supporting member organizations



Kansai Meiso Co., Ltd.

Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd.



Your donation could provide funding to our activities on the world lake environmental conservation.

If you are interested, please visit our webpage at <https://www.ilec.or.jp/en/support/>



INTERNATIONAL LAKE ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE FOUNDATION (ILEC)

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*The latest issue and back issues of this newsletter are also available on our website above.