

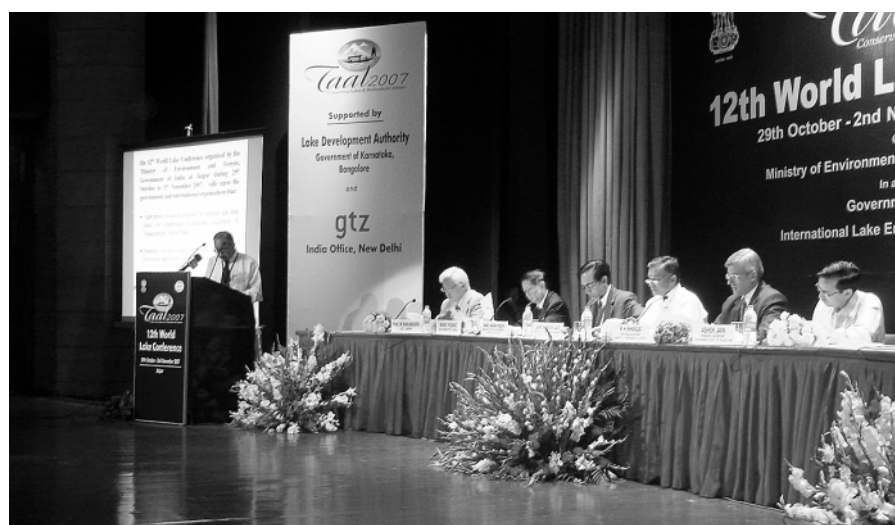
# NEWSLETTER

*International Lake Environment Committee*

**=Promoting Sustainable Lake Management=**

This Newsletter is also available in Japanese.

## Successful Conclusion to the 12th World Lake Conference in Jaipur, India



The 12th International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes (the "World Lake Conference") was successfully held from 28 October to 2 November 2007 in Jaipur, India. The Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests hosted the conference.

This was the first time the World Lake Conference was held in South Asia, a region of diverse climates and water needs. The location in Rajasthan allowed the participants to see first hand how ancient and modern civilizations have come to grapple with large annual variations in rainfall.

It is interesting to note that of all the locations of past World Lake Conferences, Jaipur is by far the one that experiences the greatest intra-annual variation in rainfall, with most rain falling intensely in a few short months. The response to these

conditions (including the widespread construction of impoundments known locally as tanks) provided the 600 participants from 59 countries an ability to consider Integrated Lake Basin Management from a relatively unexplored but vital perspective.

Details of the conference, as well as day-to-day reports, can be found at the Conference homepage at: <http://www.taal2007.org/index.asp>

Some of the key highlights included:

**Address by the President of India.** The conference was inaugurated by the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil. She welcomed all the participants by emphasizing the importance of conserving lakes and wetlands through a quote from 'Rahim' the saint poet who in those earlier times talked about the importance of water as water was life and life cannot exist without water.

**Plenaries and other special lectures.** In addition to the President, other dignitaries also made presentations, including Shri Namo Narayan Meena Minister of State, Ministry of Environment and Forests Government of India, Smt. Vasundhara Raje, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, and Sh. Laxmi Narain Dave, Minister Forest, Environment & Mines, Govt. of Rajasthan. Technical plenaries were offered by Prof. V.L. Chopra, Member Planning Commission Government of India, Prof. Saburo Matsui, Emeritus Professor of Kyoto University, and Prof. Walter Rast of Texas State University, a member of the ILEC Scientific Committee.

**Mid-conference Excursion.** The afternoon of the third day was spent by the delegates in understanding the problems and ongoing restoration efforts in Lake Mansagar by visiting it and holding discussions there.

**Jaipur Declaration.** The major, formal output of the Conference was the Jaipur Declaration, debated throughout the conference and launched on the final day. The Jaipur Declaration takes its place along side previous Declarations from World Lake Conferences such as the Biwako Declaration (1984, 2001), the Kasumigaura Declaration (1995), and the Nairobi Declaration (2005). It is hoped that the Jaipur Declaration will be instrumental in promoting Integrated Lake Basin Management. A copy of the declaration can be found at: [http://www.taal2007.org/jaipur\\_declaration.asp](http://www.taal2007.org/jaipur_declaration.asp)

**Towards 13th World Lake Conference.** The Jaipur Conference ended with an invitation from the delegation from the site of the next World Lake Conference, Wuhan, China. This will be the second World Lake Conference to be held in China with the first one in 1990 in Hongzhou. The 13th World Lake Conference is scheduled for November 1-5, 2009. Please visit <http://www.ilec.or.jp> for more information.

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# Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM) and Governance

Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM) is a conceptual framework for assisting lake basin managers and stakeholders in achieving sustainable management of lakes and their basins. It takes into account the biophysical features of as well as managerial requirements of lake basin system, that are associated with the lentic (standing or static) water properties of lakes as well as the inherent dynamics between humans and nature in the process of development, use and conservation of lakes and basin resources.

## Lessons Learned from the Global Lake Basin Management Experiences

The global experience of lake basin management encompasses a wide variety of lessons. Some are at early stage of resource development and the resulting deterioration of their environment is minimal. Others have been overexploited and their ecological services functions are suffering from serious degradation. And still others have been introduced with measures for achieving sustainable resource development, use and conservation. Regardless, the way in which the stress is exerted from the basin to the lentic body of lake water is the same, and a common and integrated approach is needed to address these wide-ranging issues in lake basin management. As an example, the GEF-ILBM Project summarized the experiences from the management of 28 lakes as follows.

**Improvement of Basin Approach:** Management does not stop at the lakeshore, but must extend into the basin, and often beyond. The largest number of lake issues reported in the project from their upstream or downstream basins.

- **Border Barriers (Transboundary Lakes) Must be Overcome:** In principle,

transboundary lakes are more difficult to manage. In practice, there is good progress in establishing agreed plans of action and institutions.

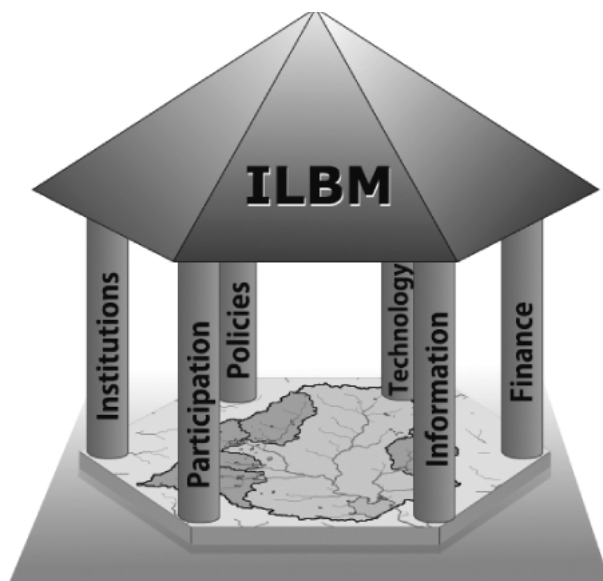
- **Technological Interventions Can be Effective:** Technologies can have dramatically positive effects on lakes, provided the root causes of their problems and their sustainability are properly addressed.
- **Success Depends Heavily on Stakeholder Involvement:** Degradation of the ecosystem services provided by lakes results from unsustainable human interventions for lake resources development. Sustainability can be best achieved when the respective stakeholders fully understand and appreciate roles regarding the problems.
- **Long-term Commitment is Essential:** The long water retention time and complex dynamics of lakes means that successful project outcomes are seldom immediate. Thus, there is a need for indicators that illustrate both planning (Process Indicators), Implementation (Stress reduction indicators) and actual basin improvements (Environmental Status Indicators).
- **Monitoring Should Not be Overlooked:** Long-term monitoring data sets can form the basis for mutual understanding of lake basin

management issues, thereby leading to cooperative actions to address them.

- **Lake Basin Management is a Continuing Process not a One-time Project:** Management interventions at a lake basin usually first happen in isolation, often for non-lake related reasons. Through time, however, the need for the integration of projects can grow.

The experiences learned from the GEF Project indicate that good lake basin management requires: (1) Institutions to manage the lake and its basin for the benefit of all lake basin resource uses; (2) Policies to govern people's use of lake resources and their impacts on lakes; (3) Involvement of people central to lake basin management; (4) Technological possibilities and limitations exist in almost cases; (5) Knowledge both of a traditional and scientific nature is valuable; (6) Sustainable Finances to fund all of the above activities are essential. These constitute the essential components of basin governance about which ILBM can provide the overall framework for application

**ILBM Will Continue to Evolve as Lake Problems Continue Toward Achieving Greater Sustainability in Global Lake Basin Governance**



Six components of ILBM

## ILBM as the Basis for Lake Basin Management Evaluation Topics

ILBM is not a prescriptive planning procedure. Rather, it is a compilation of the lessons from lake basin management experiences globally, synthesized to address complex planning issues using a basin governance framework that reflects the unique features of the lentic waters as lakes and reservoirs. Since it is a product of compilation and synthesis, ILBM will evolve as we continue to learn more from other lake basin management experiences and from other perspectives of governance that have not yet been adequately reflected. Continuous efforts will be needed to further expand, and refine, the concept of ILBM for it to have significant impacts

on the future of lakes and other waterbodies facing serious threats of degradation, particularly from human activities within their basins.

There is no doubt that lakes, whether natural or artificial, are important for human development and well-being, as well as the preservation of sound, life-supporting ecosystems and biodiversity on our planet. Their resource values are numerous and provide many uses of different values to humanity, making their protection and conservation of special

importance value to humanity. Nevertheless, lakes and their unique characteristics and values have not yet received the attention they need because we are only now beginning to appreciate the complex interactions between lakes and their surrounding drainage basins, the latter being the source of most of the problems threatening the sustainable use of lakes, and most of which are human-induced and, therefore, require human solutions. The concept of ILBM, even while still evolving, provides a powerful concept and tool towards achieving this

goal. We have learned much, and we have much yet to learn about managing lakes and their resources for sustainable use. Nevertheless, we are taking major steps in this direction. Indeed, as stated eloquently in the World Lake Vision, the first of the ILEC efforts directed to the goal of integrated lake basin management, "...if we are able to use lakes in a sustainable and responsible manner, much hope we can meet the needs of the human and natural communities that depend on them for clean freshwater resources, the key to life."

## New ILEC Scientific Committee Members Decided

A general meeting of ILEC Scientific Committee (SciCom) was held in Stockholm on August 25 and 28, 2006 during the 2006 Stockholm Water Symposium. One of the agenda was to discuss new SciCom membership for the next term (April 2007~March 2010). All the members nominated there were officially approved at the ILEC Directors Board meeting held on December 20, 2006.

### Scientific Committee Members for 9th Stage (April 2007~March 2010).

	Name	Nationality	Affiliation, Title
Chair	Masahisa Nakamura	Japan	Research Center for Sustainability and Environment, Shiga University
Vice-chair	Walter Rast	USA	Texas State University Department of Biology
Vice-chair	Chris H.D. Magadza	Zimbabwe	University of Zimbabwe
Secretary	<b>Tsugihiko Watanabe</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>Research Institute for Humanity and Nature</b>
Bureau	Nick Aladin	Russia	Zoological Institute of RAS
Bureau	<b>Adelina Santos-Borja</b>	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>Laguna Lake Development Authority</b>
	<b>Luigi Naselli Flores</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>University of Palermo Department of Botanical Sciences</b>
	<b>Sandra Azevedo</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>Federal University of Rio de Janeiro</b>
	<b>Mohan S. Kodakar</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Indian Association of Aquatic Biologist</b>
	Dianne Dumanoski	USA	Environmental Journalist
	Xiangcan Jin	China	Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences
	<b>Anders Jägerskog</b>	<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Stockholm International Water Institute</b>
	<b>Daniel Olago</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>University of Nairobi</b>
	Richard D. Robarts	Canada	UNEP GEMS/Water Collaborating Centre Environment Canada
	<b>Juan Skinner</b>	<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>PRO-LAGO Lake Atitlan Environmental Protection Society</b>

Bolded: New SciCom members

### Outgoing SciCom Members

	Name	Nationality	Affiliation, Title
Former Chair	Sven Erik Jørgensen	Denmark	Royal Danish School of Pharmacy, Professor
Former Secretary	Saburo Matsui	Japan	Kyoto University, Emeritus Professor
Bureau	Jose Galizia Tundisi	Brazil	International Institute of Ecology
	Ricardo de Bernard	Italy	CNR Institute of Ecosystem Study, Director
	Albert T.J. Calcagno	Argentina	Argentina Institute for Water Resources, President
	Madhave A. Chitale	India	Secretary General Honoraire
	Eric O. Odada	Kenya	University of Nairobi, Professor

# A New Round of Global Initiative toward Sustainable Lake Basin Management



**Masahisa Nakamura,**  
**New Chairman of Scientific Committee**

ILBM, a New Round of Global Initiative toward Sustainable Lake Basin Management

When ILEC was born in 1986, the world weren't well aware that lakes and reservoirs are vital global resources and their resource values were rapidly degrading. ILEC's Scientific Committee was established to help accelerate protection and conservation of the world's lakes and reservoirs through promotion of scientific approaches in their management. In the first decade of ILEC activities, the Committee members endeavored to produce a wide ranging resource material for global dissemination, for awareness raising, training and education, and scientific pursuits. These were reinforced by other ILEC accomplishments, i.e., organization and implementation of the biennial World Lake

Conferences, publication of Data Book of World's Lakes, publishing of Lake & Reservoirs: Research and Management, development and implementation of various training courses and workshops.

At the dawn of Second decade of ILEC activities in late 1990's, it became clear that the world would face the prospect of global water scarcity. The lake issues, however, failed to be brought into the mainstream water issues. The challenge facing Scientific Committee then was to bring the global water community to the attention that the lake and reservoir issues are central to the global water management discussion. Under scarcity, management of water in lentic (impounded and quiescent) state is far more complicated and difficult, both in quality and quantity, than water in lotic (flowing and transient) state. The ILEC Scientific Committee members agreed that the experiences compiled and the knowledge base created by ILEC on lake basin management provide a great deal of insights into the management of the global waters, and their accomplishments should to be brought into the mainstream of global discussion. For that, two initiatives had to be pursued, one the World Lake Vision (WLV) and the other the Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM). The message on this issue by the outgoing Chairman, Dr. Sven Jørgensen, eloquently described the

purpose and needs of WLV.

ILBM, which is complimentary to WLV, stemmed from a global collaboration project entitled Lake Basin Management Initiative funded in part by GEF from 2003 through 2005. The conceptual framework of ILBM has been developed and its application gradually being tested. It is a useful extension of many of the outputs of the first Decade of committee activities, reinforced by a newly developed framework of governance analysis consisting of institution, policy, participation, technology, knowledge and information, and funding. It is also a vital part of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) as well as Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM).

Restructuring of the ILEC Scientific Committee has taken place over the past years, for one to reinforce the past accomplishments and achievements, and for another to face the challenge of global water management discussion involving lentic waters of varying scale, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, impoundments, etc., that constitute the most fragile ecosystem and yet that are endowed with most precious resource values to protect for sustainable use. Thanking the outgoing Scientific Committee members for the tremendous contribution in establishing the foundation, the new members now set out to explore ways for meeting this great challenge.

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## Open letter to ILEC



**Sven Erik Jørgensen**  
**Former chairman of the scientific committee**

**Dear ILEC,**

ILEC is for me tantamount to the governor of Shiga, who has always been supporting ILEC,

the Scientific Committee, the ILEC staff, the board of ILEC and everybody that has supported ILEC and ILEC's activities. I have been member of the scientific committee in twenty years, from ILEC was launched in February 1986 to August 2006; the last twelve years as chairman of the scientific committee. I have had an extremely interesting time with ILEC and when I retire from ILEC, it is not because I am tired of ILEC; but because an organization as ILEC needs from time to time new blood. I am still ready to work for ILEC, whenever ILEC would need my help. I have always given a high priority to ILEC, because I fully agree with ILEC's idea to make a difference for the lakes of the world, particularly for lakes in the developing countries.

ILEC's focus in the nineties was on the

guideline books, the school project, the lake data book and a number of courses in lake management. I was heavily involved in the first two mentioned projects and in 1997 I was visiting professor at Kyoto University, which gave me occasion to follow ILEC on a day-to-day basis. About year 2000, ILEC launched Lake Watch with the idea to follow 25-30 important lakes year by year and report on the observed changes. I was also heavily involved in that project. ILEC needed, however, new projects and new idea focusing on the lakes in the developing countries. The last 3-4 years has the focus of ILEC been the WLV and the cooperation with The World Bank under the prudent leadership of professor Nakamura. I have been less involved in these two projects and in the last two lake



conferences. It was therefore naturally and more rational for ILEC to elect professor Nakamura as the next chairman. I am sure that Professor Nakamura's devotion for lake and lake management will be very beneficial for ILEC.

ILEC has still a lot of work to do. The problems of the lakes in the developing countries are far from being solved. It would therefore be very beneficial if the cooperation between ILEC and The World Bank (WB) could continue, because the ILEC's expertise on lakes and lake management is advantageous for the WB's lake projects. At the same time would such a cooperation be consistent with the scope of ILEC. I would also recommend ILEC to continue the work and the application of WLV. The World Lake Vision as it stands today is an excellent basis for further progress in lake management in the developing countries, although we still need to build a bridge to the practical and every day lake management. How could we implement in practice WLV? Together with Professors Rast and Tundisi, I am preparing a guideline book on

the implementation of WLV in practical lake management. I hope there will be occasion at the forthcoming conference in India to discuss the first draft version. It will be published late in 2008, with the useful inputs from this and other discussions. ILEC should furthermore in my opinion assist in implementation of WLV for concrete and specific lakes in the developing countries. ILEC should so to say adopt a number of lakes and give support in the development of a good lake management strategy, that would follow the principles of WLV. The experience for such projects should be published and disseminated to all developing countries, to enable all lake managers to imitate and learn from such experiences and effort to apply WLV in practical and concrete context. That would probably imply that ILEC should hold a number of short courses in "The Application of the World Lake Vision" in several developing countries. Generally, ILEC's most important mission may still be to transfer information about lake management to developing countries, as it has

been in the entire life time of ILEC. The review of The World Bank supported lakes revealed that the limiting factor for improvement of the lake management for many African lakes is the lack of information and education in lake management. It will probably be a huge task for ILEC in the coming years.

I have been member of ILEC in twenty years and ILEC has achieved a lot during these twenty years, but there are still a lot of problems to be solved and a lot of work to be done before we have the best possible lake management in all countries. I would therefore like to finish this open letter to ILEC with the best wishes for a continuous success the coming twenty years in your serious effort to improve the lake management, particularly in the developing countries

King regards

Sven Erik Jørgensen

Copenhagen the 28th of March 07

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## Lakes of the World:

# CONSERVATION OF LAKE HUSSAINSAGAR, HYDERABAD, INDIA

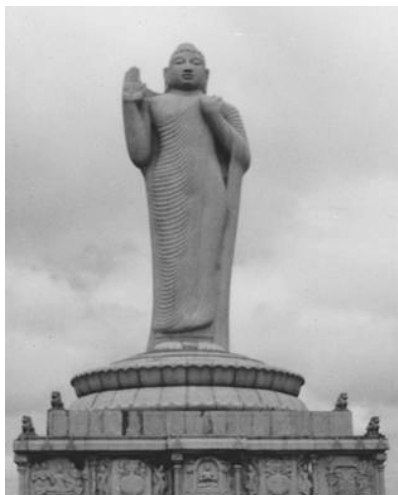
**Mohan S. Kodarkar**

Secretary, Indian Association of Aquatic Biologists (IAAB), Hyderabad, India.



### Introduction :

Hussainsagar, the picturesque lake situated between twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India, is an engineering marvel and ecological and cultural landmark on the map of mega-city. More than 450 years old lake with 275 sq km highly urbanized and industrialized basin was constructed in 1562 mainly to store drinking water.



Today the lake environment has developed in to a great recreational centre. One of the biggest attractions in the lake is the statue of Lord Buddha. It measures 60 feet in height, 17 feet in width and 450 tones by weight and majestically stands on the rock of Gibraltar in the centre of the lake. The Budha has bought city of Hyderabad on the tourism map of the world.

Total de-spoilation of the pristine lake is a direct result of un-planned industrialization and urbanization leading to pollution of the lake from untreated domestic sewage and toxic industrial effluents. The extensive degradation is evident in the form of shrinkage of lake area, hyper-eutrophication,

extensive groundwater pollution, loss of biodiversity, breeding of vectors and recurrent fish kills and loss of recreational potential. The worst sufferers of lake pollution are the lake dependent communities like fishermen, small dairy farmers and washermen communities belonging to weaker sections of the society. Today, the highly degraded lake ecosystem with extensively developed surroundings is used for 'on water, non contact' sports and recreation.

### Lake conservation :

The conservation history of lake Hussainsagar has a special place for 'Save the lake campaign' a civil society initiative in 1990 and subsequent judicial interventions, as a result of which, the State Government initiated a comprehensive programme for protection and conservation of lakes including lake Hussainsagar under Green Hyderabad Environment Project (GHEP). The conservation measures included (1) Development of three major parks, green belts and recreational zones around the lake; (2) Necklace road to prevent further encroachments along the lake shore

line; (3) Interception and down stream diversion of sewage and industrial wastes; (4) 20 mld capacity Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) with, (5) Solid waste management and

(6) Involvement of stake holders in the lake management. However, these measures did not address the basic issue of lake water quality.

Further, under Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) funded project following actions are proposed; (1) Interception and diversion of sewage at five points and apart from up-gradation of existing one, establishment of second 50 mld Sewage Treatment Plant (STP); (2) Dredging of sediment along five in-lets to remove accumulated nutrients and toxic waste; (3) Community based solid waste management in the lake basin; (5) Regular harvesting of algal and macrophyte biomass as an 'in situ' conservation measure and (6) Introduction of fishery.

### Epilogue ;

To summarize, there is a general consensus among different stake holders that future of the lake is linked to redressal of issues like (A) The water quality and quantity, (B) Prevention of shrinkage of the lake area, (C) Ecological interventions, (D) Establishment of lake protection society, (E) Enforcement of existing laws and (F) Strict regulation of developments in the water shed and bio-conservation zone around the lake.

## JICA Course on Integrated Basin Management for Lake Environment

Eleven trainees from ten countries arrived in Japan in early January 2008 for the 10-week training program on Integrated Basin Management for Lake Environment hosted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and conducted by ILEC.

This is the 3rd year for this course, which was conceived at the conclusion of the 15-year JICA Water Quality Management course described in these newsletters over the years.

The course is designed for mid-career government officials and senior researchers who are responsible for the management of lake basins in developing countries. The trainees study local, regional, national and international programs for integrated lake basin management.

The course provides an education and entertaining mix of lectures and field visits, all with the goal of helping the trainees develop implementable lake basin management plans in their home countries.

The course is led by Prof. Masahisa Nakamura, the retired Director of the Lakbe Biwa Research Institute and the Chairman of the ILEC Scientific Committee. This year, he is joined by Prof. Tsugihiko Watanabe of Research Institute for Humanity and Nature



who is the co-coordinator. Dr. Thomas Ballatore who recently stepped down as Lead Researcher at ILEC is serving as the Technical Coordinator.

## Sessions organized by ILEC in 12th World Lake Conference



### Round Table

On November 1, ILEC hosted a round table session for the purpose of promoting the Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM). The discussion was facilitated by Professor Masahisa Nakamura, Director of Research Center for Sustainability and Environment, Shiga University, Japan, and also Chairman of the ILEC Scientific Committee. The discussion focused on how to work together to disseminate and put ILBM in place in many countries and areas around the world, where it is needed.

Through the discussion, it was pointed out that there is need to clarify the benefits of ILBM approach more explicitly, including its application as a tool for planning and evaluation, and to prepare more easy-to-understand promotion materials. It was also pointed out that further studies will be needed to beef up ILBM framework so that it can meet various governance needs, such as creation of sustainable financing mechanism, facilitation of institutional innovation, improved decision-making and policy formulation in countries and regions, clarification of possibilities and limitations of technological interventions. The session also discussed various topics, including the contents of training syllabus and modules for ILBM, and development of an ILBM self-learning tool and knowledge-based data system.

The discussion emphasized that, in disseminating ILBM, there is need to make a point of the distinctiveness of ILBM from IWRM, because ILBM builds on the unique features of lakes and reservoirs, different from those of

other water resources like rivers. The meeting noted that Africa particularly needs special focus on good governance and capacity building whose lack hinders implementation of ILBM. Finally the ILBM session was proposed to be organized in the coming 13th World Lake Conference to be held in Wuhan, China in November 2009.

### Environmental Education Session

On October 29, an environmental education session was organized by ILEC. The session was chaired by professor Ide of the University of Shiga Prefecture. It started with a keynote speech by Dr. Archana Chatterjee, India, who emphasized that fact-finding and awareness raising activities of adults and children at all levels are important and effective as the first step towards conservation of lakes and reservoirs environment. Presentations followed, from individuals and groups working on

environmental education in and outside of India, with Q & A session for each presentation.

All the presentations were based on their hands-on experiences and full of useful information. From Japan, an NPO "Hojo-no-Sato (Akanoi-Biwa Environmental Citizens Initiative)", based in Moriyama City, Japan, participated. Three representatives of the organization, Ms Junko Kusakabe, Mr. Masaki Uetani, and Ms Ayuko Miyagi, introduced their environmental education activities for children in Tandou River. The Q & A session highlighted cross-cultural differences between countries and regions. For example, one participant put a question "Why is it important for children to touch fish, and what implication does it have?" To all these questions, the three representatives answered sincerely, each giving their own thoughts and views.

The session confirmed that environmental education and awareness raising activities are effective and can play a very important role in achieving the goal of the sustainable environment management of lakes and wetlands. The participants included some officials of the Ministry of Forestry and Environment, India. Hearing the presentations of NGOs and community people, one of the officials commented that the government has a lot to learn from their activities. Even after the session ended, participants were seen inside and outside of the room exchanging opinions and contact information, friendly and pleasant chatting each other, all of which contributed to increasing mutual understanding between and beyond regions, countries, and fields.





## *Activities of ILEC (January –December 2006)*

### **January – March**

- Training workshop of Water Quality Improvement  
(January 8-14, Joint Program with UNEP-IETC)
- The 3rd JICA Training Course on Integrated Lake Basin Management  
(January 15 - March 16, hosted by JICA)

### **May**

- The 2nd Field Visit to Lake Bhopal for FY 2006 Post Evaluation of the JBIC-funded Lake Bhopal Conservation and Management Project  
(May 1-17)

### **March**

- World Lake Vision Action Report published

### **July - August**

- Environmental Education Class for Children  
(July 25, August 4 and 30, Sponsored by Heiwado Foundation)

- Kick-off Meeting for 12th World Lake Conference: Taal 2007  
(August 12)  
Open Seminar entitled "From World Lake Vision to Integrated Lake Basin Management", both organized in Stockholm during the 2006 Water Week.  
(August 17)
- The 3rd Field Visit to Lake Bhopal for FY 2006 Post Evaluation of the JBIC-funded Lake Bhopal Conservation and Management Project  
(August 8-9)

### **September - October**

- The 8th Environmental Education Course  
(September 3 – October 19, hosted by JICA)

### **October - November**

- 12th World Lake Conference "Taal 2007"  
(October 28 – November 2, co-hosted by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment, India)



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