

World's Lakes and the Role of International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC)

Save Water



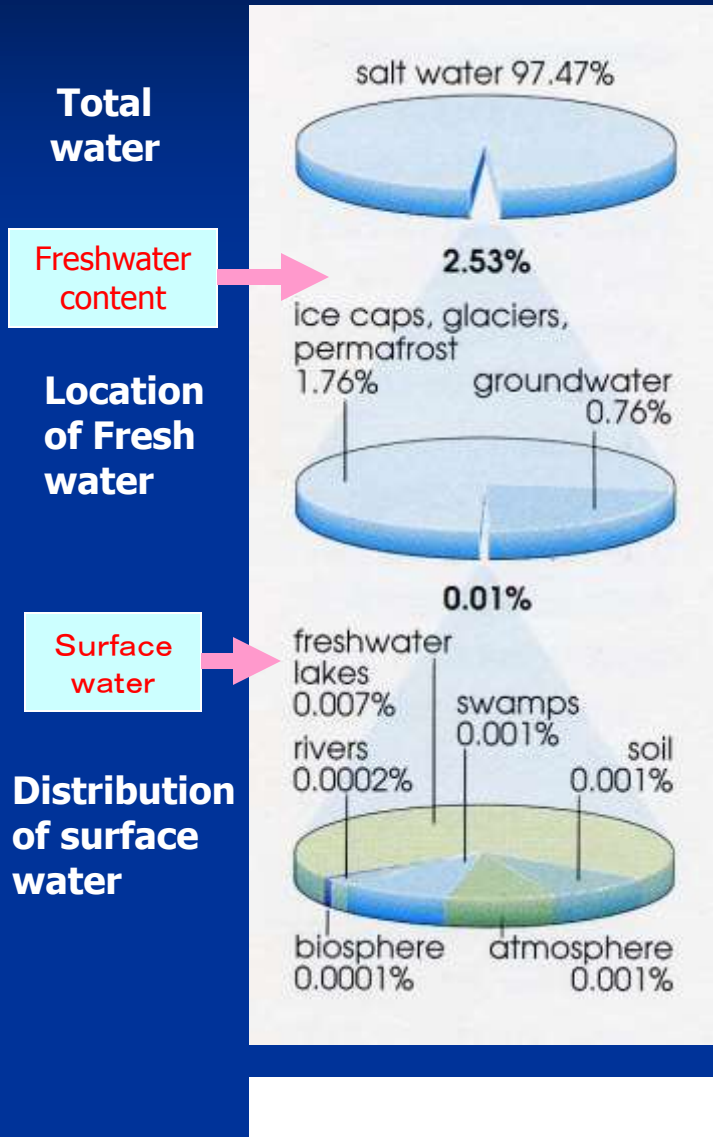
Save Lakes

WWW.ilec.or.jp, infoilec@ilec.or.jp

Global Freshwater Resources

- 97.5% salt water (unsuitable for drinking, growing crops, others)
- 2.5% (35 million km³; =70-m water layer)
- Vast majority (>75%) of freshwater in ice & permanent snow cover (Arctic, Antarctic, Greenland) or deep underground aquifers
- Lakes, rivers wetlands: 0.26% (90,000 km³; easy human access)

ILEC focus on Lakes and Their Basins



- Lakes contain 90% of liquid surface water
 - * Wide range of Ecosystem Services
 - * Rich biodiversity with endemic species
- **Lakes are in Crisis, & Most Vulnerable to Global Warming**



Sustainable lakes are key to our Global Water Future

Number of Lakes & Geographical Distribution

270 lakes from 73 countries

Region	Sub-region / Country	Nmber of Lakes
Asia	Japan	29
	China	25
	South Asia	11
	South East Asia	10
	Asian part of former USSR	6
Oceania		5
Europe	Western Europe	51
	Eastern Europe	44
Africa	South East Africa	15
North America	Western North America	12
	Eastern North America	35
South America	Central America	7
	Southern South America	10

Values of Lakes

- Water body to support human lives and activities
- Repositories of food and biodiversity
- Sources of recreational pleasure
- Aesthetic features & Spiritual values
- Significant repositories of natural and human history
- Flood control & Energy production
- Providing water during scarcity; Moderating climate

Supporting human life

Supporting Biodiversity

Fishery

Recreation

**Religious and Spiritual
Significance**

**Aesthetic Natural
System**

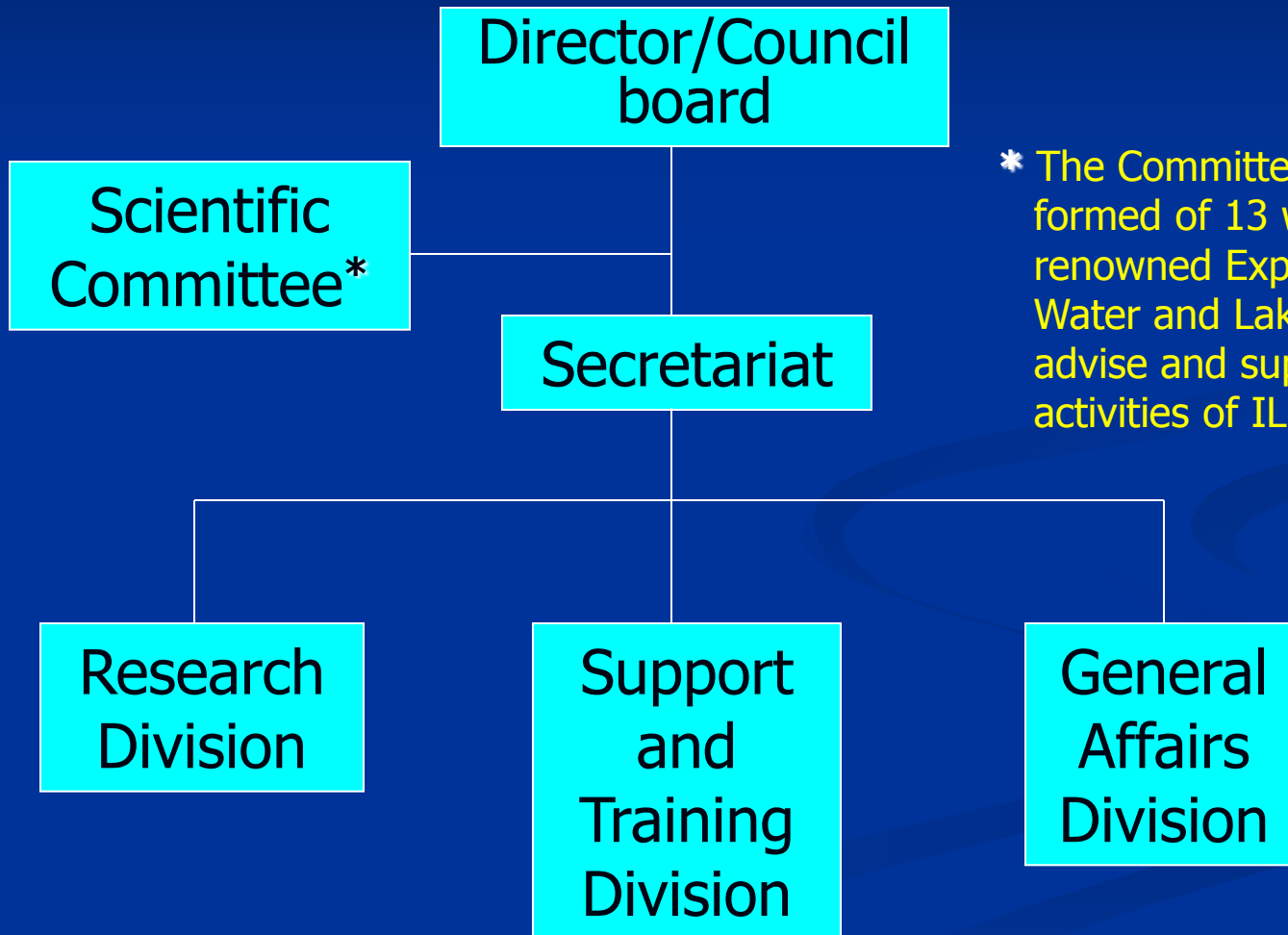
Flood Control & Electricity

Chronological Record of ILEC

1984	1 st World Lake Conference
1986	Establishment of ILEC
1987	Legal Status from MOE & MOFA
1988~1993	World Lake Database
1989~1999	Guidelines on Lake Management
1990~	Training Program
1995	Lakes & Reservoirs (Journal)
1994~2011	Supporting Foundation of UNEP – IETC
2003	“WLV” Presented at WWF3
2005	“ILBM” Framework proposed at WLC11
2011	MOU Conclusion with UNEP

Inauguration of
ILEC (1986)

Organizational Structure of ILEC



* The Committee is formed of 13 world-renowned Experts on Water and Lakes. They advise and support activities of ILEC.

Mission & Focus

* Mission: To promote the sustainable management of world's lakes through international cooperation

* Focus of Activities

1st phase (1986 – 2000)

- Setting the basics for Lake Management
 - WLC, World Lake Database, Guidelines, Journal

2nd phase (2000 ~)

- Mainstreaming Lake Basin Issues
 - World Lake Vision (WLV)
 - Integrated Lake Basin Management (ILBM)

World Lake Conference (WLC)

An opportunity for world's scientists, government officials, citizens, NGOs, ... to get together

- to exchange information / experiences in lake basins,
- to discuss to explore solutions to lake environment problems

* 1st Conference held in Shiga, Japan in 1984 organized by Shiga Pref. Government.

* Conference declarations set guidelines for lake management.

- Lake Biwa Declaration (WLC1, WLC9)
- Nairobi Declaration (WLC11)
- Jaipur Declaration (WLC12)
- Wuhan Declaration (WLC 13)
- Austin Declaration (WLC14)

1st WLC (1984, Otsu, Japan)

World Lake Conferences

- **1st** 27-31 Aug. 1984 Otsu,
Shiga, *Japan*
- **2nd** 18-21 May 1986
Mackinac Island,
Michigan, *USA*
- **3rd** 12-17 Sep. 1988
Kesthey, *Hungary*
- **4th** 5-9 Sep. 1990
Hangzhou, *China*
- **5th** 17-21 May 1993
Stresa, *Italy*
- **6th** 23-27 Oct. 1995
Tukuba/Tuchiura,
Ibaraki, *Japan*
- **7th** 26-31 Oct. 1997
Sanmartin de Los
Andres, *Argentina*
- **8th** 17-21 May 1999
Copenhagen, *Denmark*
- **9th** 11-16 Nov. 2001 Otsu,
Shiga, *Japan*
- **10th** 22-26 June 2003
Chicago, Illinois, *USA*
- **11th** 31 Oct.- 4 Nov. 2005,
Nairobi, *Kenya*
- **12th** 28 Oct.- 2 Nov. 2007
Jaipur, *India*
- **13th** 1-5 Nov. 2009
Wuhan, *China*
- **14th** 31 Oct. -4 Nov. 2011
Austin, Texas, *USA*

15th World Lake Conference

15th World Lake Conference

Lakes:

The Mirrors of the Earth

Balancing Ecosystem Integrity
and Human Wellbeing

September 1-5, 2014
Perugia - Italy

Under the Distinguished Patronage
of the President of the Italian Republic



Organized by:



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DELL'INGEGNERIA



Ordine dei Giornalisti
Consiglio Regionale
dell'Umbria

Under the Auspices of:



EUROPEAN NETWORK OF UNIVERSITIES
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE
CONVENTION

Role of ILEC

ILEC Plays a Facilitating Role to support ILBM Platform Activities through:

- Guidelines for Lake Brief
<http://www.ilec.or.jp/eg/index.html>
 - *To acknowledge the state*
- Knowledge Base (LAKES)
 - *Interactive knowledge base on ILBM Governance*
- World Lake Database
<http://wldb.ilec.or.jp/>
 - *A Global data repository*
- Training Module (Integrated Basin Management for Lake Environment)
 - *Capacity Building*

World Lake Database

<http://wldb.ilec.or.jp/>

Searchable by name, by country, and by Free word

The screenshot shows the World Lake Database website. At the top, there is a logo for ILEC (International Lake Environment Committee Foundation) and the title "World Lake Database". Below the title, there is a navigation bar with links for "Character size", "Scale up", "Scale down", "Undo", and "Contacts". A search bar is located below the navigation bar, with a "GO" button. The search bar contains the text "Search Lakes by Name | Search Lakes by Country | Search Data by Free Word | Search by Free Word | Home |". Below the search bar, there is a list of lakes starting with the letter 'N'. The list is titled "List of Lakes (Search by Initial Letter of Lake Name = N)". The list includes the following entries:

Lake Name	Country
Nagase Nagase Reservoir	Japan
Nahuel Huapi Lake Nahuel Huapi	Argentina
Naivasha Lake Naivasha	Kenya
Naknek Naknek Lake	USA
Nakuru Lake Nakuru	Kenya

Figure B14-2. A Screenshot of World Lake Database

UNEP/ILEC Guidelines of Lake Management series

Edited by ILEC SciCom Members

- Vol.1 Principles of lake management (1989)
- Vol.2 Socio-economic Aspects (1991)
- Vol.3 Lake shore management (1990)
- Vol.4 Toxic Substances (1992)
- A Focus on Lakes/Rivers in Environmental Education (1992)
- Vol.5 Acidification (1993)
- Vol.6 Management of Inland Saline Waters (1998)
- Vol.7 Biomanipulation (1995)
- Vol.8 The World's Lakes in Crisis (1997)
- Vol.9 Reservoir Water Quality Management (1999)

Training Program

- **JICA Program**

- Water Quality Management (1990~2005)
- Integrated Basin Management for Lake Environment (2006~)
- Environment Course for Water Environment Conservation (2000~)
- Nature-based Environmental Education (2008-2009)
- Country-specific
 - Iraq Marshland Restoration (2006-2008, 2010)
 - India (2008), Guatemala (2011)

- * **World Bank Program**

- ILBM Training in China (2008-2009)
- UNEP Program
 - Iraq Marshland Restoration (2004)

- * **Other**

- Environmental Education Class for Children

Lakes & Reservoirs: Research and Management

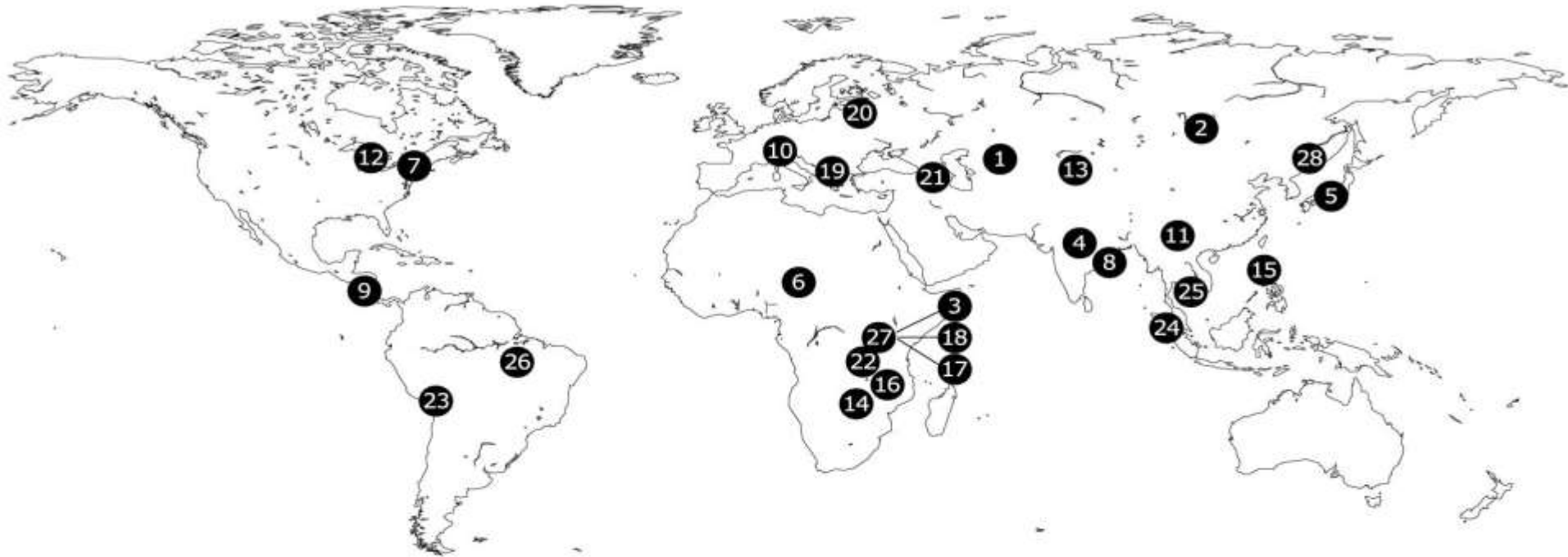
[Blackwell Science Issue.]

- **Official publication of ILEC focusing on Lakes/Reservoirs Management**
- **Including International research on the management and conservation of lakes and reservoirs to facilitate the international exchange of results.**
- **Quarterly issued (Since 1995 May ~)**
- **Editor-in-chief: Walter Rast (ILEC SciCom)**
- **Language: English**
Size: A4
Color: B/W
ISSN: 1320-5331

ILBM Definition and Implications

28 global case study lake basins

Figure 1.1 GEF-MSP Lake Basin Management Initiative: Project Lake Basins



- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Aral Sea | 8 Chilika Lagoon | 15 Laguna de Bay | 22 Tanganyika |
| 2 Baikal | 9 Cocibolca (Nicaragua) | 16 Malawi/Nyasa/Niassa | 23 Titicaca |
| 3 Baringo | 10 Constance | 17 Naivasha | 24 Toba |
| 4 Bhoj Wetland | 11 Dianchi | 18 Nakuru | 25 Tonle Sap |
| 5 Biwa | 12 Great Lakes (Laurentian) | 19 Ohrid | 26 Tucurui |
| 6 Chad | 13 Issyk-kul | 20 Peipsi/Chudskoe | 27 Victoria |
| 7 Champlain | 14 Kariba Reservoir | 21 Sevan | 28 Xingkai/Khanka |

Global experience and lessons learned

from

- 28 lakes and teservoir basins globally
- 8 are transoundary
- 8 are from Asia
- Lake Toba from Indonesia
- 3 are man-made

16 In-Lake Socio-Littoral Population Basin Global

Lakes in the World

Lake Basin	Unsustainable fishing practices	Introduced faunal species	Salinity changes	Weed infestations	Nutrients from fish cages	Shoreline effluent discharges	Shoreline industrial discharges	Shoreline water extraction	Loss of wetlands	Excess sediment inputs	Non-point source nutrients	Agro-chemicals	Water abstraction	Changes in run-off	Effluent and stormwater	Industrial pollution	Atmospheric nutrients	Atmospheric industrial contaminants	Climate change
Aral Sea			→																
Baikal																		→	
Baringo	→																		↓
Bhoj Wetland				→															↓
Biwa																			↓
Chad																			↓
Champlain																		→	
Chilika Lagoon			↑	↑															
Cocibolca/Nico																			
Constance		↓																	
Dianchi		↓																→	
Great Lakes (North America)		↓														→		→	
Issyk-kul		→																	↓
Kariba Reservoir																			↓
Laguna de Bay	→	↓	→	→												→			↓
Malawi/Nyasa	↓ ⁵			↓													↓		↓
Naivasha	↑	→		↑													↓		
Nakuru																	↓		
Ohrid	→	↓																	
Peipsi/Chudskoye	↓			→															
Sevan	↓	↓																	
Tanganyika	↓ ⁵	↓																	↓
Titicaca		↓															↓		
Toba	↓	↓		↓													↓		
Tonle Sap	↓	↓																	
Tucuruí Reservoir				→															
Victoria	→	↓ ⁸		↑													↓ ⁴	↓	
Xingkai/Khanka	↓																	↓ ⁹	
Total Occurrences	12	10	3																



① Overfishing due to fine mesh size



② Invasive parasitic fish, Sea Lamprey



③ Exposed salt in Lake Nakuru



④ Impacts on transportation by Water Hyacinth



⑤ Fish pens in Laguna de Bay



⑥ Shoreline and littoral habitat destruction



⑦ Sediment plume to Lake Superior



⑧ Toxic contamination



⑨ Dried Aral Sea bed



⑩ Stormwater effluent



⑪ Industrial wastewater



⑫ Smoke from biomass burning covering Lake Victoria



⑬ Damage from acid rain



⑭ Increasing lake levels in Himalayas due to glacial melt

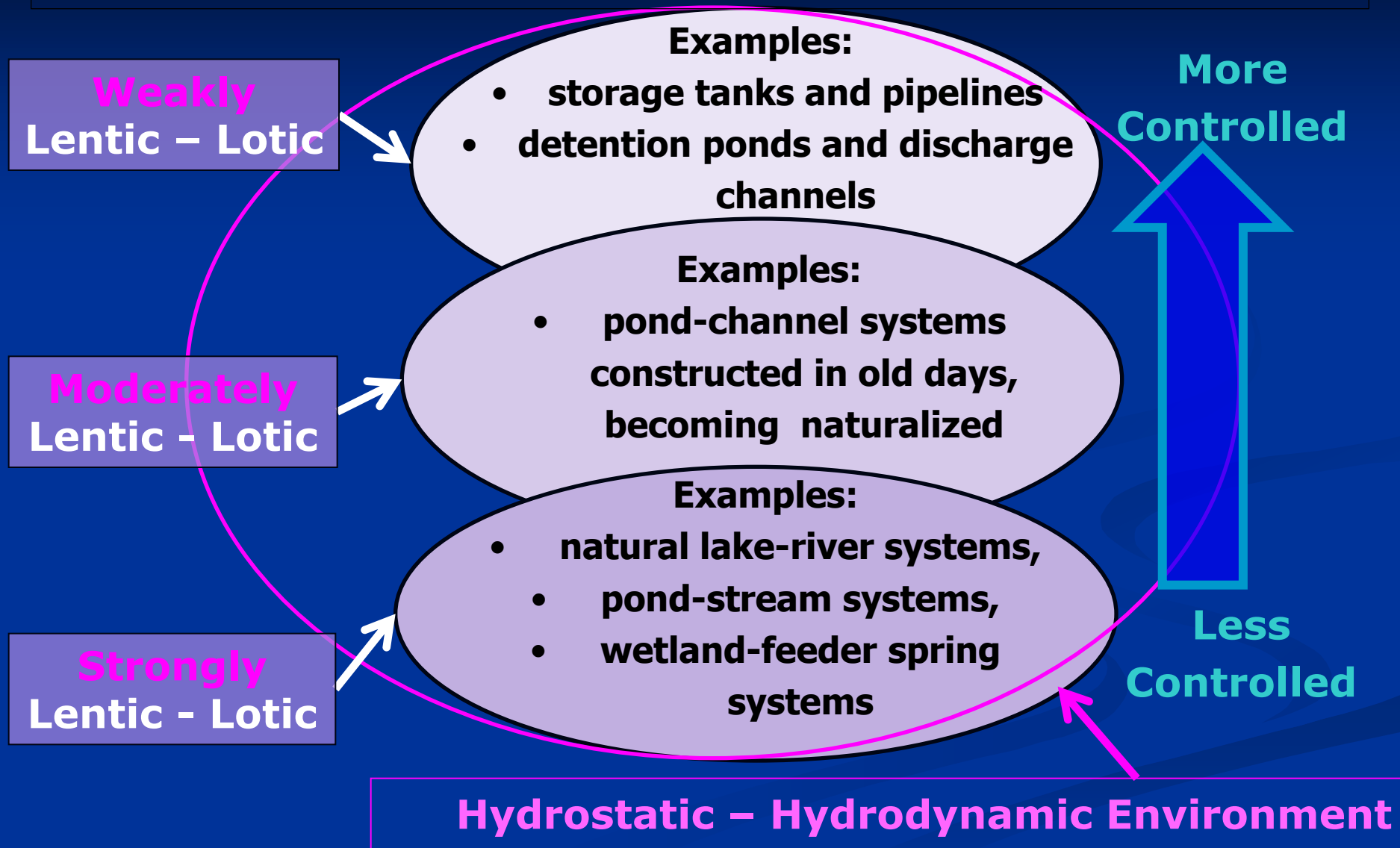
◆ **Hydrodynamic – Hydrostatic Waters**

the expression of the physical state of water

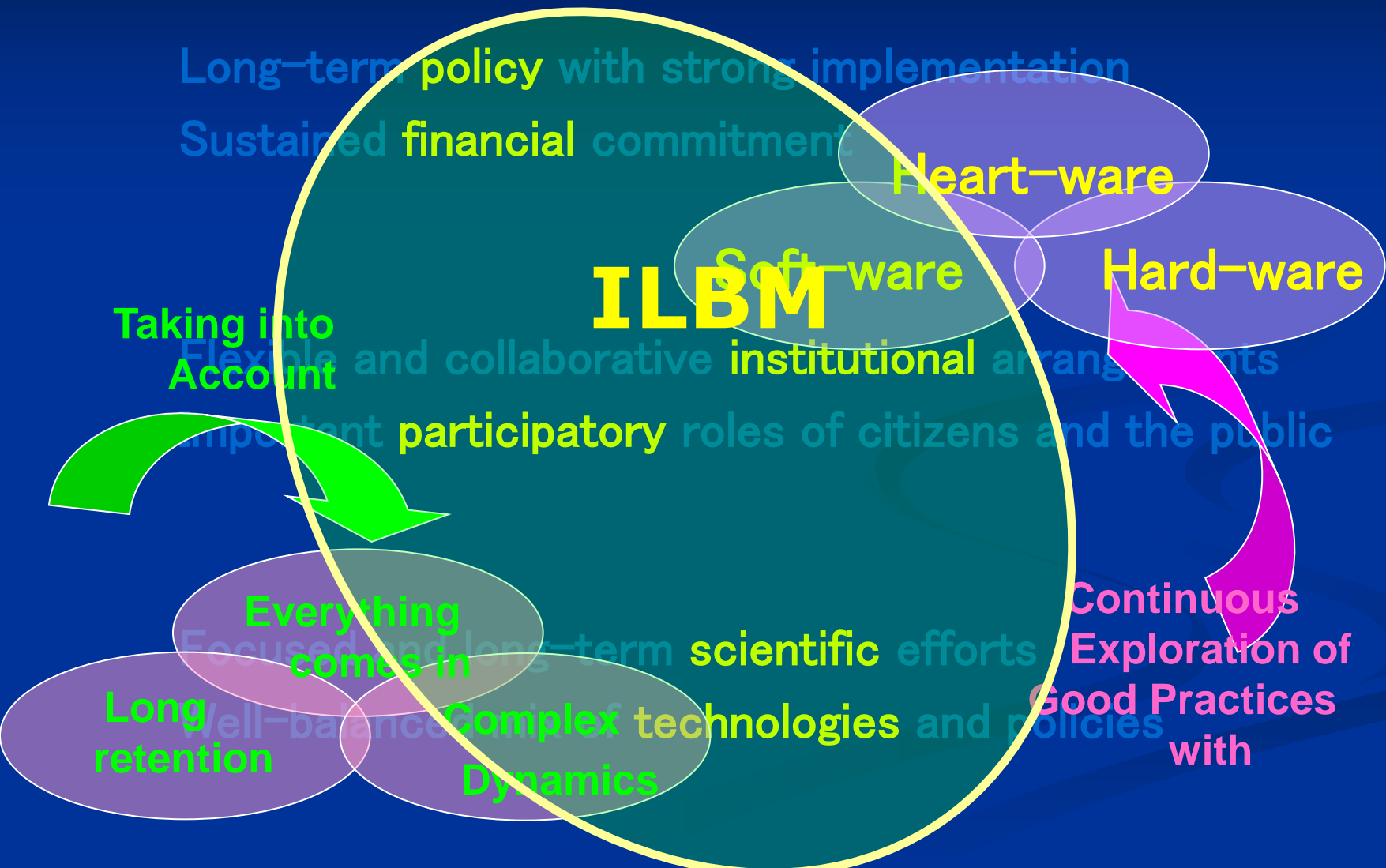
◆ **Lentic – Lotic Waters**

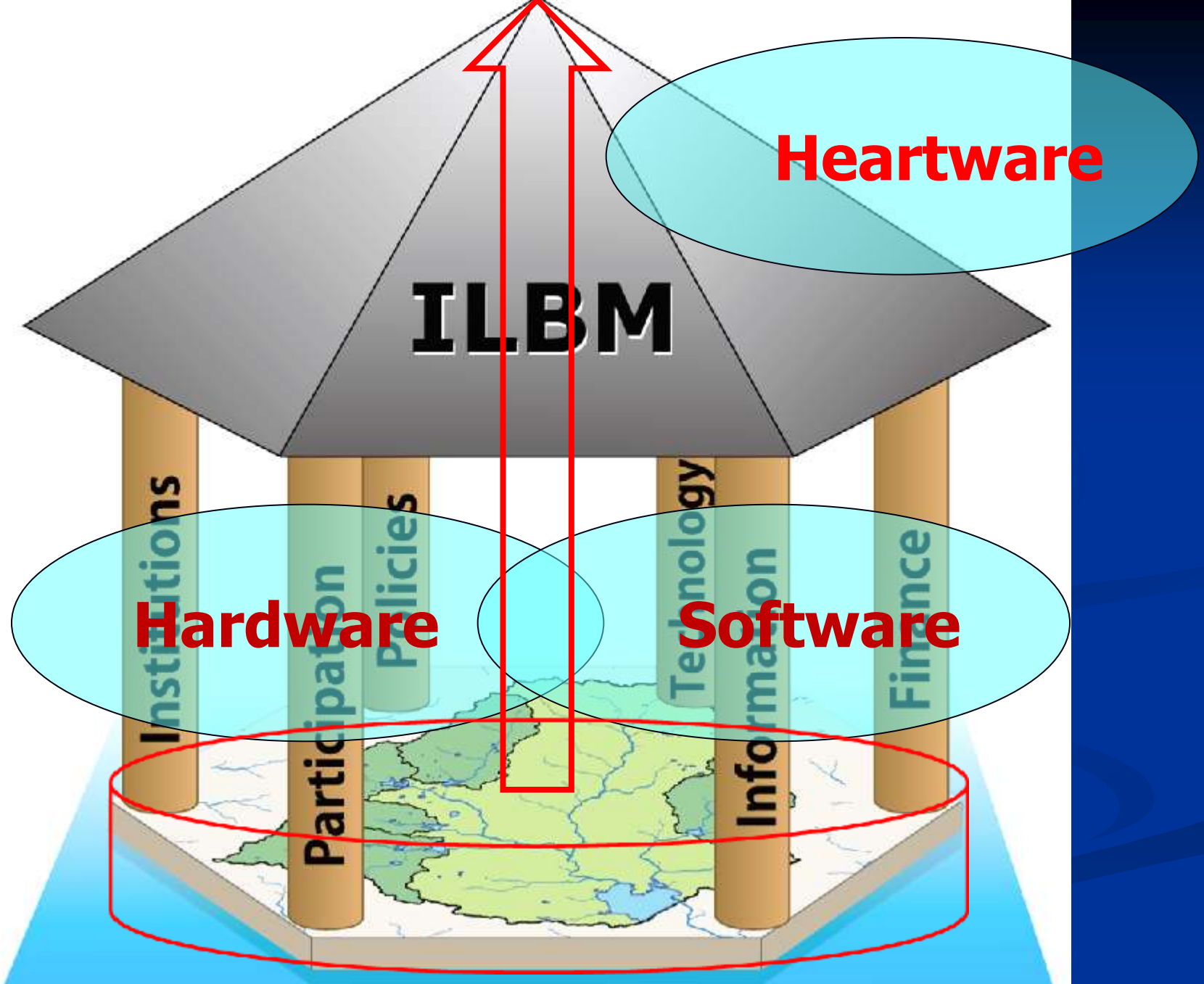
the expression of the ecological and anthropogenic state of water with evolutionary and historic memories of human–nature interaction

Lentic-Lotic Basin Systems in the Hydrostatic-Hydrodynamic Environment: A Conceptual Framework

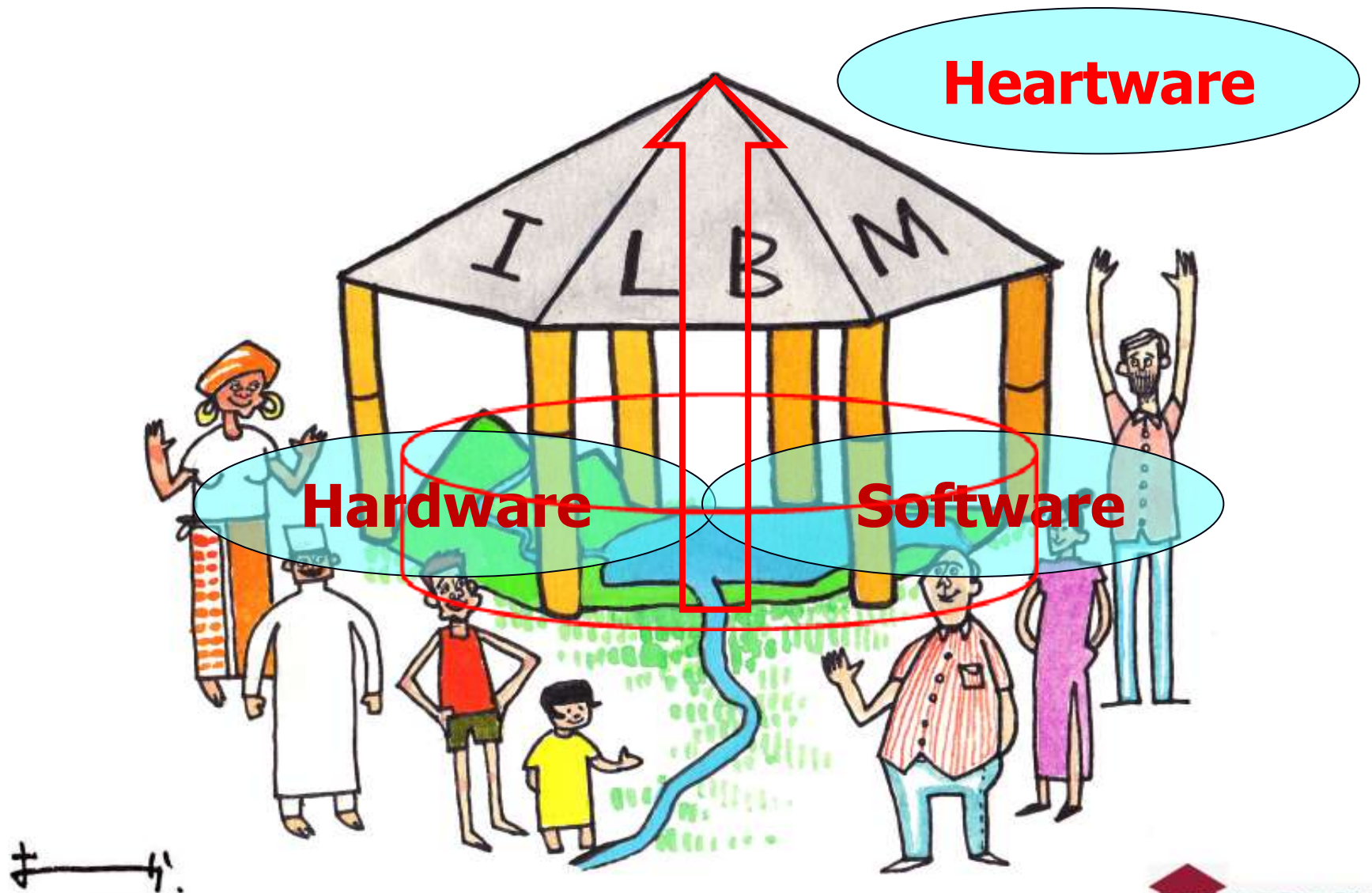


Lessons Learned from 28 Cases:





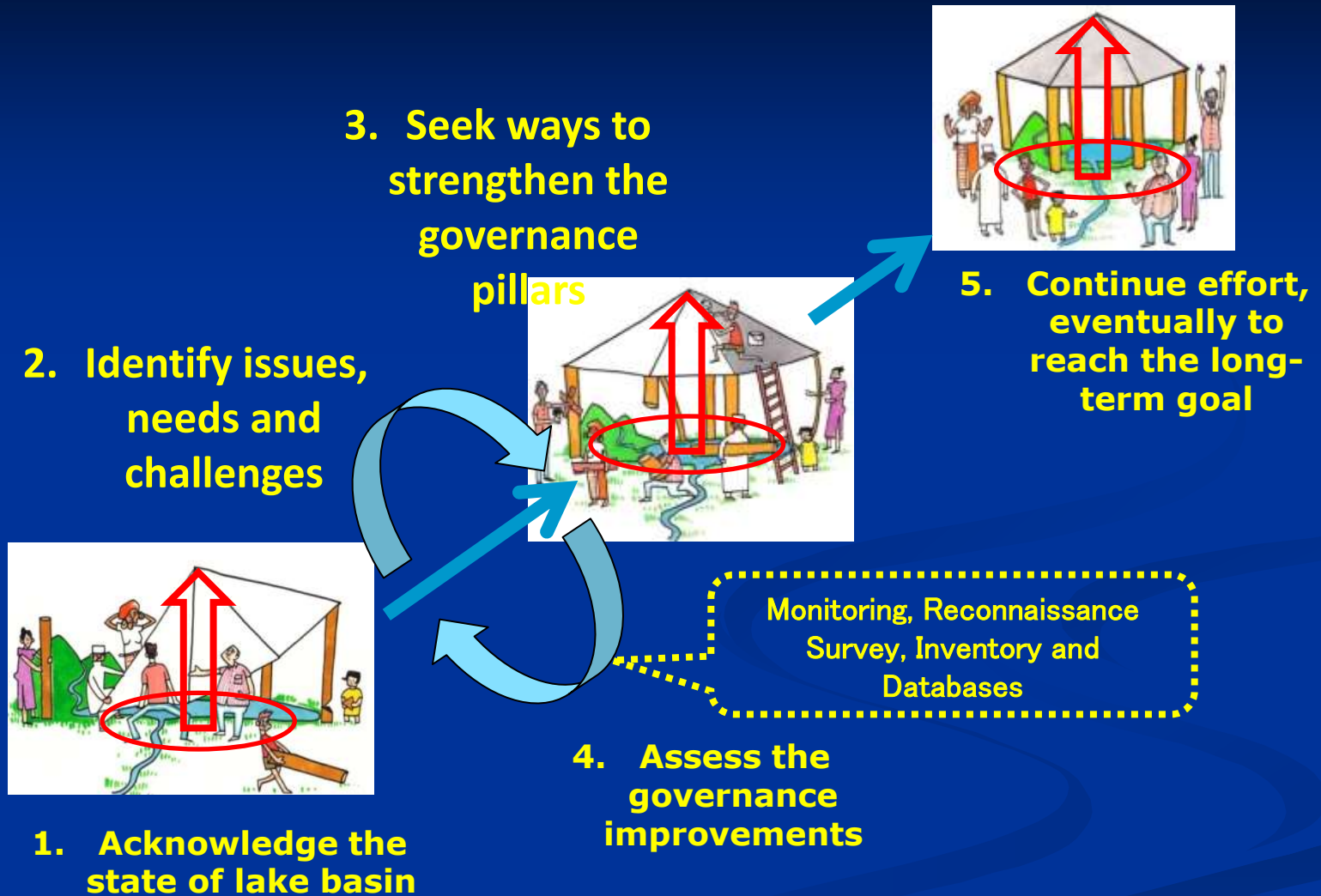
Everyone Lives in the Basin of some Lentic System, and ILBM helps them Live Happily



More
Sustainable

Cyclic Platform Process

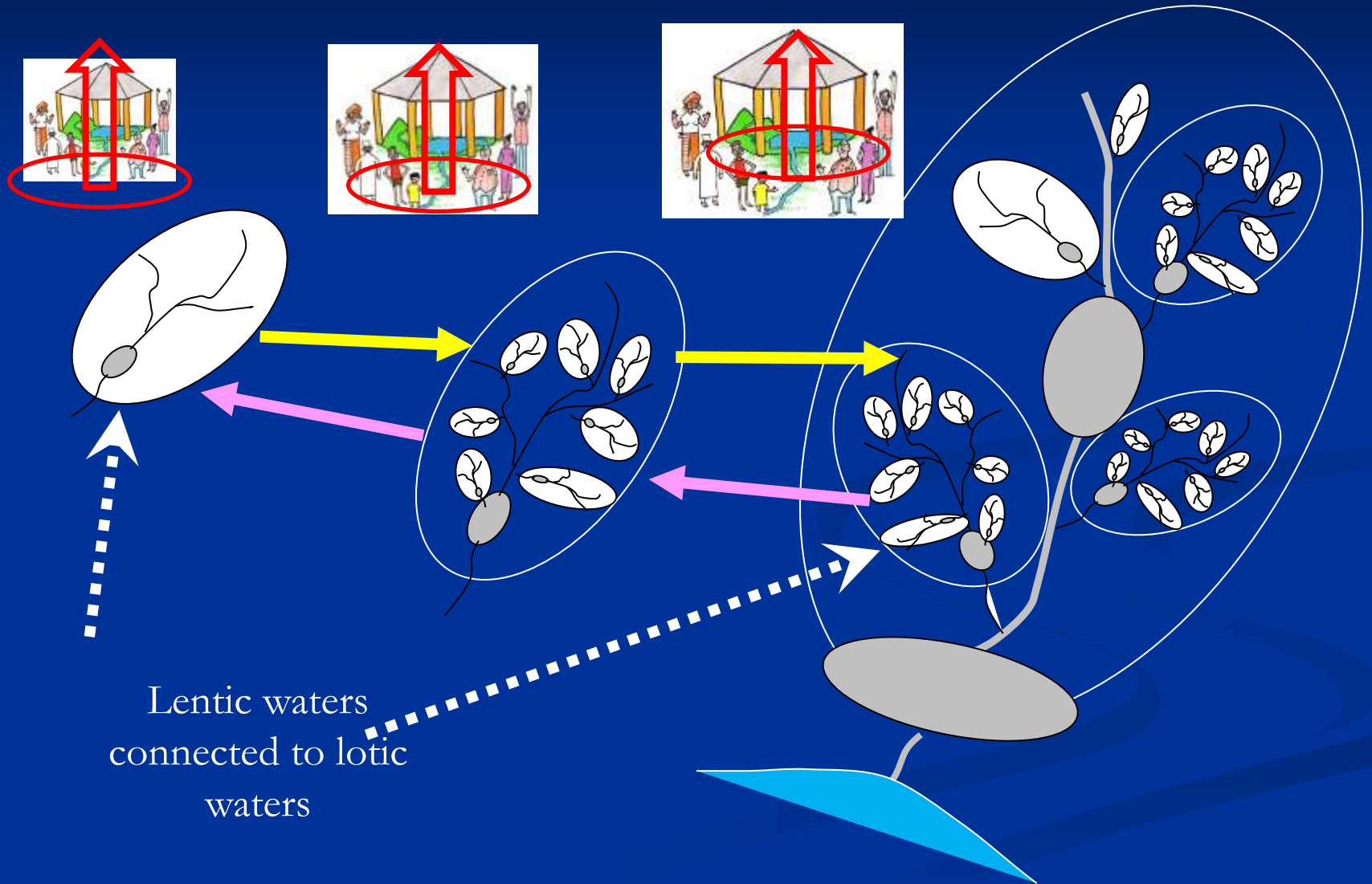
Level of Sustainability



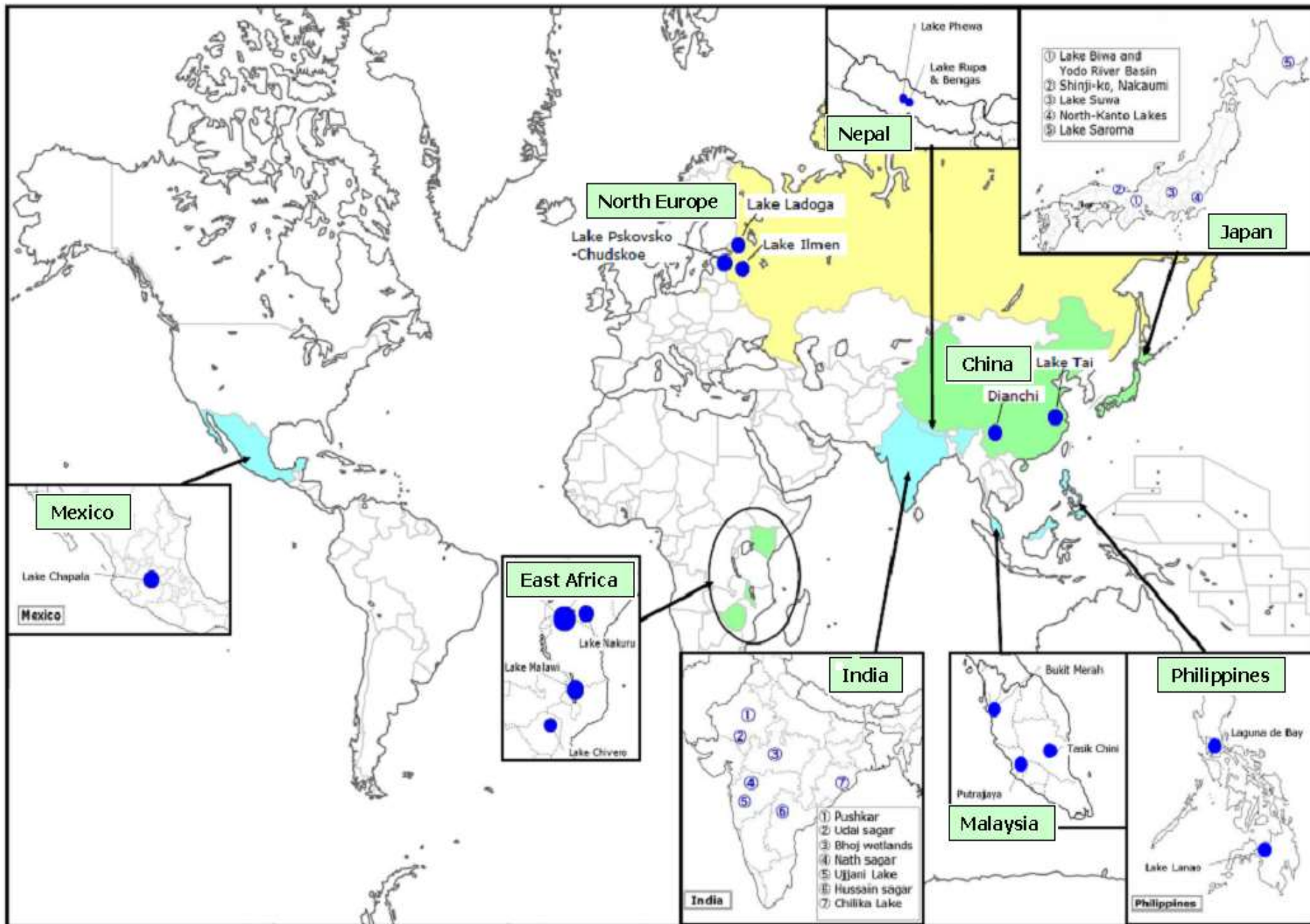
Time

Future

ILBM Platforms may need to be developed at micro, meso, and macro levels



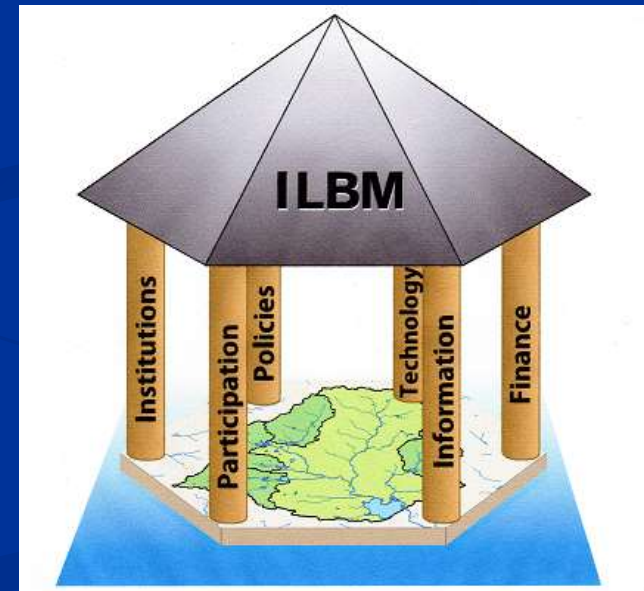
Lake Basin Governance Project (Case Study Lakes)



“ILBM” Approach

ILBM is an approach for achieving sustainable management of Lakes

- through gradual, continuous and holistic improvement of basin governance, including sustained efforts for Integrating
 - * Institutional Responsibilities
 - * Policy Directions
 - * Stakeholder Participation
 - * Scientific and traditional Knowledge
 - * Technological Possibilities, and
 - * Funding prospects and constraints.
- Focus on on-the-ground governance
- Integration by “necessity”



Sharing of the common lessons, challenges and opportunities with ILBM

- ILBM offers a platform for diverse stakeholders to deliberate on conservation issues in water sector
- ILBM stimulates interest on lake inventory and information gathering
- ILBM moves stakeholders to get involved in good governance in water
- ILBM encourages Public Private Partnership for conversation and management of water resources
- ILBM can influence decision making on the implementation of river basin management and lake basin management
- ILBM offers a unifying approach in the management of lakes, rivers and groundwater in local, national and international scale
- ILBM needs to be disseminated and understood on the ground

ILBM's Role in the Global Water Challenge?

Global water crisis issue examples:

- safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- water for food vs. water for environment
- climate change impacts

Sectoral concerns and interests

- ground-waters and continental aquifers
- large marine ecosystems
- oceans
- rivers

Global Water Resources Crisis

→ **IWRM** (Integrated Water Resources Management) :

impact on policy reforms in water resources, particularly in developing countries

Global Degradation of River Basins

→ **IRBM** (Integrated River Basin Management) :

impact on policy and program development in basin management

IWRM, IRBM



Where do “lakes” fit in?

IWRM
IRBM



What is the missing link?

“lentic properties of water
systems” on the globe!



Integrated Lake Basin Management
(ILBM)

IWRM + *ILBM (ILLBM)*



ILLBM

Everyone Lives in the Basin of some Lentic System, and ILBM helps them Live Happily

