Since 1985, IRN has sought a world in which rivers and their watersheds are valued as living systems and are protected and nurtured for the benefit of the human and biological communities that depend on them.

IRN supports local communities working to protect their rivers and watersheds. We work to halt destructive river development projects, and to encourage equitable and sustainable methods of meeting needs for water, energy and flood management.
September 11th and its aftermath forced all of us to reassess what we are doing and how we are doing it. In plainest terms, we have had to ask, “Are we contributing to anger, hatred and violence? Are we working to abate them? Or are we standing on the sidelines?”

We have given these questions a great deal of thought. IRN certainly isn’t standing on the sidelines! But because much of our work is confrontational, our adversaries accuse us of being “troublemakers,” of stirring up passions, of disturbing the “peace.” And that is true: we do try to disrupt, stop and reverse policies and projects that are themselves the root cause of so much violence and suffering. Abuse of rivers is linked directly to a wider assault on the environment, to abuse of human rights and to the perpetuation of social injustice around the world.

More than that, we want to arouse passion for approaches to watershed management that put the needs of people and the Earth above profits and power. The health of rivers is a determining factor in the health of all life. It is vital that this be understood and appreciated.

We will do everything in our power to bring attention to these issues and to foster constructive change, but we have not — and will not — do so in a way that promotes violence of any kind. In recommitting ourselves to nonviolence, we also have rededicated ourselves to the goals we have always served — environmental protection and social justice. We continue to believe, as much as ever, that this is the only true path to peace.

With Best Wishes for 2002,

Juliette Majot and Paul Strasburg
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<th>Paul Strasburg, Chair</th>
<th>Robert Hass</th>
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<td>Dan Beard</td>
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<td>Gigi Coe</td>
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IRN would like to thank Francesca Vietor and Walter Sedgwick who retired from the board in 2001 after many years of dedicated service.

IRN welcomed Angana Chatterji to the board in 2001. Ms. Chatterji is a visiting professor in the social and cultural anthropology program at the California Institute of Integral Studies in San Francisco, and the director of research at Asia Forest Network. She holds a Ph.D. in the humanities with a focus in development studies and social and cultural anthropology. For nearly two decades, Ms. Chatterji has worked with social movements in India, including the Narmada Bachao Andolan (Save the Narmada Movement).
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Africa Campaigner, Ryan Hoover
Assistant to the Executive Director, Anne Carey
Campaigns Assistant, Gila Neta
Campaigns Director, Patrick McCully
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South Asia Campaigner, Malavika Vartak
Southeast Asia Campaigner, Susanne Wong
Southeast Asia Campaigns Director, Aviva Imhof

Policy Consultant, Peter Bosshard

INTERNS AND VOLUNTEERS 2001

Renata Marson Andrade  Genie Park
Brooke Boswell  Sarah Slovak
Nga Dao  Maria Steinmann
Wil Dvorak  Cassidy Teufel
Kapala Hoge  Betty Ann Webster
Belle Kevin
In 2001, IRN hired its first full-time South Asia campaigner. Malavika Vartak is from India, and has worked as a senior research associate at India’s Institute of Advanced Legal Studies.

Malavika writes: *Although I had been supportive of the Narmada Bachao Andolan (Save the Narmada Movement), it was not until the monsoon of 1999 that I visited the Narmada Valley. I went to interview renown activist Medha Patkar about the case the NBA had filed in the Supreme Court against the infamous Sardar Sarovar Dam. My interest at that time was in how people’s movements engage the courts and how judicial reforms had opened up the courts to the issues of the disadvantaged. I got much more than I had asked for. I arrived the day before a big flood caused by monsoon rains backing up behind the partly-built Sardar Sarovar Dam. I was therefore able to witness the inhuman submergence being imposed upon the people, and their courage and strength in refusing to move out of their homes even as the waters in the reservoir continued to rise around them.*

As my involvement with the NBA grew, I learned about the variety of risks that dam-affected people face and how we must challenge oppressive development policies, not only locally but also in the international arena. This is when I learned about IRN and the ways in which it worked internationally to support grassroots movements. Joining IRN gave me the opportunity to gain a holistic perspective on the worldwide struggle against large dams, and the human rights and environmental movement in general.

Note: The Indian authorities remain committed to completing construction on the Sardar Sarovar Project despite plentiful evidence that it is destructive, uneconomic and unnecessary. Despite human rights abuses and violations of Indian laws, opposition remains strong and prevented any further construction on the project in 2001.
Ryan Hoover, Africa Campaigner

Ryan Hoover joined IRN’s Africa Campaign after working with dam-affected communities in Lesotho for three years and authoring the IRN report, *Pipe Dreams: The World Bank’s Failed Efforts to Restore Lives and Livelihoods of Dam Affected People in Lesotho*.

Ryan writes: I traveled to Lesotho after receiving my degree in conflict resolution, expecting to witness dam-affected people engaged in a dramatic struggle for justice, complete with protest signs, marches and rallies.

This idealistic vision was tempered shortly after moving into a village near Katse reservoir. Instead of finding uniform outrage by villagers being dispossessed of their land, I encountered attitudes that ranged from grumbling bitterness to quiet resignation. Many who lost their livelihoods were cowed by the nationalistic fervor surrounding the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) and simply assumed it was too large to resist. The communities’ response was complex and driven by a variety of motives. Advocating for their concerns required local groups to take a measured and varied approach.

Instead of overt protest, which could expose their families to risk, they employed subtle tactics, such as gossip and misinformation. These methods occasionally secured additional benefits for some, but policy matters remained outside their sphere of influence. In order for affected people to be involved in policy-making, they require information and access. We worked to empower communities to participate in decision-making, allowing them space to negotiate how the project would affect them.

I returned to the US eager to apply the lessons I had learned, to help lessen the risks of protest by addressing the power imbalance between affected people and project proponents. With IRN’s history of halting destructive projects, and its close links with local partners, joining IRN was the perfect way to pursue these goals.

Note: In November 2001, more than 2,000 LHWP-affected people protested inadequate compensation and unfulfilled promises of development. It was the first time that dam-affected people in Lesotho had staged such a large and coordinated protest.
Activists working to protect and restore the world’s rivers have plenty of reasons to remain vigilant. Almost every day brings news of plans for more dams, diversion projects and channelization schemes; every week comes news of abuses against the rights of river communities and our fellow activists; and every month there are new reports of the shocking decline of riverine biodiversity. But good news is out there. Almost everywhere one looks, proponents of living rivers are in the ascendant — and worldwide the rate of dam construction is dropping fast. In the US, the number of dams blocking rivers is actually decreasing, as the rate of dam decommissioning now exceeds that of new dam construction. In a growing number of countries, activists are increasingly able to turn their attention from stopping destructive projects to river restoration and dealing with the harmful legacy of misguided development.

Money is needed to build large engineering projects on our rivers — lots of it. And the industry is having trouble getting their hands on it. The World Bank has cut the number of dams it is funding to under half of its peak level. Funding from other multilateral development banks and national development agencies is also declining. Export credit agencies have stepped in to take the place of aid agencies, but are finding it hard to resist public pressure to cut their funding of river intervention schemes.

Privatization has come as a shock to the industry. When public subsidies and guarantees are offered, private investors will gladly step in. But when they are unprotected from the financial risks involved, investors have shown little willingness to shell out huge sums of money. Faced with a funding crisis, the industry is desperately looking for justifications for renewed public subsidies. The hope for the industry is that concerns over global warming will come to its rescue, with hydropower being certified as carbon-free energy. But science is not doing the hydropower industry any favors here — studies show that reservoirs in the tropics can emit greenhouse gases at levels higher than fossil fuel-fired power plants.

Adding further pressure on the dam builders is the news that sustainable energy alternatives are fast gaining credibility with energy planners and investors. The costs of wind and solar power technologies are falling fast,
and their efficiency is rising. Fuel cells, microturbines and new decentralized electrical grids further threaten big hydro with obsolescence. Efficiency measures and small-scale and decentralized systems are also gaining favor in the realm of water supply and irrigation.

But the biggest shock to the dam industry has been the World Commission on Dams. This bipartisan commission with representatives from both the industry and anti-big-dam people’s movements issued its final report in 2000. While there is plenty of language in the WCD report with which dam critics disagree, overall the report is a thorough indictment of the practices and impacts of the international dam industry. And what the WCD says is matched in importance by who is saying it. The WCD was co-sponsored by the World Bank. The commissioners included the CEO of the Swedish-Swiss engineering multinational ABB and an honorary president of the International Commission on Large Dams, the main trade group of the global big dam industry. Despite the World Bank’s post-report backpedaling on the WCD, IRN is committed to making sure the Commission’s guidelines are applied, making it much more difficult to build big dams and easier to implement alternatives.

Anti-dam groups have had numerous successes over the past five years and are now stronger, better connected, and have more public support than ever before. Other river protectors are also growing in strength. Environmentalists in Germany and France have mobilized widespread support against new river transport networks. Plans to channelize some of the major rivers of Latin America have been stalled by transnational coalitions of indigenous people, peasants, activists and academics. In the US, the Corps of Engineers’ plans to expand dams and locks on the Upper Mississippi are being countered by a basin-wide coalition that is sharing strategies with their colleagues in Latin America campaigning against the same transportation and commodity companies.

So while the daily news can look bad, when we look at the big picture it’s clear that history is flowing in our direction.

The above is adapted from the newly released second edition of Silenced Rivers: The Ecology and Politics of Large Dams by IRN’s campaigns director, Patrick McCully.
Dams and diversion projects have degraded an estimated sixty percent of the world's rivers. The channelization of rivers for transport and supposed flood control has impacted many more. The adverse environmental, social and economic impacts of such projects have, for the most part, been poorly predicted, impossible to mitigate, long-term in nature and denied by project proponents. In 2001, IRN continued its progress toward changing this dynamic.

In the US, the heyday of big dam construction is long gone and the days of decommissioning dams and restoring rivers have begun. Internationally, however, plans for new dams and river channelization projects abound, although implementing these plans is becoming ever more difficult. In Latin America, old plans for large dams in the Amazon basin — dams which threaten ecosystems rich in biodiversity and indigenous peoples struggling for survival — are being pushed with renewed vigor. In South-east Asia, the Mekong and the people who depend on it face similar threats, as do the people and rivers of India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Malaysia. In China, the forced eviction of hundreds of thousands of people is underway as the first phase of the Three Gorges Dam nears completion. In Africa, there are plans for more dams on the Nile and Zambezi, while Africans are raising their voices against them. IRN works with these dam-affected communities and environmental and human rights activists to stop destructive river development promoted by multinational corporations and funded by international financial institutions.

There are huge and urgent unmet needs worldwide for energy and freshwater, as well as protection from destructive floods. But experience has shown that big dams and other large-scale river engineering schemes are rarely reliable, efficient, or cost-effective means to meet these needs, and the harm they cause often outweighs the benefits they provide. Because much of the attention of governments, industry and funders is still focused on large dams, other options have not received the attention they deserve. IRN is making sure that the world’s focus changes from the abuse of rivers to river protection and restoration.
IRN is working with communities, activists and academics worldwide to demand approaches to water, energy and flood management that promote equity and democracy and minimize environmental harm. IRN helped establish and continues to coordinate the International Committee on Dams, Rivers and People, an informal network of NGOs and people’s movements from 13 countries. The ICDRP monitored the World Commission on Dams and facilitated civil society input into the process, and continues to advocate for the implementation of the WCD guidelines.

IRN has also supported the formation of regional networks to promote progressive change in water and energy policies. IRN’s efforts have helped catalyze the formation of Rivers Watch East and Southeast Asia; the South Asian Network on Dams, Rivers and People; the Pakistan Network on Rivers, Dams and People; and the Network on Advocacy on Water Issues in Southern Africa.

In Latin America, IRN is helping coordinate the Second Rios Vivos Congress planned for 2002, which will address issues such as sustainable energy, water privatization and civil society participation in development policy. A preparatory meeting of a Latin American network on dams and rivers will be held in 2002.

Working with a coalition of Latin American organizations, IRN succeeded in halting American Commercial Lines’ plans for a barge port in the Pantanal wetlands. As a result, the Brazilian government is requiring that broader studies be undertaken to determine the full impact of the Paraguay-Paraná Hidrovia industrial waterway, which could have irreversible impacts on the world’s largest wetlands, the Brazilian Pantanal, and other valuable ecosystems in Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.
Dams have displaced an estimated 40-80 million people from their homes and lands, leading to economic hardship, physical and psychological health problems, community disintegration and cultural destruction. Indigenous, ethnic minority and peasant communities have been particularly hard hit.

Opposition to dams is often suppressed, with opponents subject to threats, intimidation, violence and imprisonment. IRN supports the rights of people impacted by river engineering schemes to have their voices heard without fear of retribution and to receive fair compensation for their losses. In 2001, IRN worked directly with dam-affected communities in their quest for reparations and environmental restoration, among them the Río Negro Maya-Achì community of Guatemala. Several hundred Maya-Achì were massacred when they resisted eviction for the Chixoy Dam, which was built by Italian, Swiss, German and US companies, and funded by the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank.

Our support for Kimy Pernica Domicó, the kidnapped leader of the Embera-Katío indigenous people of Colombia, focused attention on the resistance and suffering of those affected by the Urrá Dam, and on the risks that dam opponents face worldwide. Sadly, Kimy, who visited IRN’s office in 2000, has not been found and is presumed murdered. IRN continues to be part of a commission monitoring compliance by the Colombian government and Urrá hydroelectric company in an accord with the Embera.
Rivers and Multilateral Development Banks

The World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and other international funding agencies continue to support the construction of large dams, although to a lesser extent than in the past. The World Bank has historically been the largest single source of funds for dams worldwide. While demanding loan repayments, the Bank has never been forced to pay for the harm its projects have caused.

IRN analyzes the practices and policies of these institutions and assists affected people and overseas activists in challenging them. IRN lobbies institutions and funders to adopt reforms in areas such as information disclosure, human rights, public participation and environmental stewardship.

In Latin America, the Inter-American Development Bank has surpassed the World Bank as the primary funder of infrastructure projects. IRN is challenging the IDB’s policies and practices, including its support of Brazil’s dependence on hydropower which has contributed to the country’s severe energy crisis. Together with the Brazilian Movement of Dam-Affected People and the Brazilian Network on International Financial Institutions, IRN has forced the IDB to re-assess compensation offered to those affected by Cana Brava Dam on Brazil’s Tocantins River.

Along with a coalition of international groups, IRN helped to organize protests at the Asian Development Bank’s annual meeting in Hawaii in 2001. IRN published No Aloha for the ADB: Destructive Asian Development Bank Projects from Around the Region and organized “Voices from the

South Africa in 2001 shelved the next planned dam of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project until at least 2025. IRN’s work raising awareness of the need for demand-management and accurate demand projections, as well as our information sharing on the project’s social and environmental impacts, helped influence this decision.
South” forums. IRN met with the ADB to address outstanding issues with the Theun-Hinboun Dam in Laos and helped fund the travel of activists from Asia to take part in the events.

Despite sponsoring the World Commission on Dams, the World Bank’s response to the Commission’s recommendations has been halfhearted at best. IRN is committed to pressuring the World Bank to heed the lessons of the Commission whose mandate and proceedings it supported.

Bujagali Dam, situated near the origin of the Nile in Uganda, was approved for funding by the World Bank’s board of directors in December 2001, making it the first dam to be approved by the Bank in the wake of the WCD’s report. The hydropower project will destroy the culturally significant Bujagali Falls and possibly lead to the extinction of fish species. Thousands of people will lose land and access to river resources. Uganda desperately needs increased supplies of affordable electricity. But critics believe that better means of achieving this have been overlooked in the rush to build Bujagali. Despite repeated requests from IRN and Ugandan citizen groups for it to be made public, the key project contract between Uganda and the project developer, the US-based AES Corporation, remains secret. Critics believe that the contract subsidizes AES to the detriment of Ugandan electricity users and taxpayers.

The Bank justified its approval for Bujagali by arguing that planning for the dam was well underway by the time the WCD’s report was released. But the WCD explicitly called for ongoing projects to be reviewed against its recommendations. Analysis by IRN and Ugandan NGOs shows that Bujagali Dam violates the letter and spirit of the WCD.

While the World Bank and the dam’s sponsor are eager to add another dam to the headwaters of the Nile, a number of funders have rejected Bujagali as too economically or environmentally risky. Funding agencies in Germany (DEG), France (Proparco), the UK (ECGD), US (OPIC) and Sweden (SIDA) all dropped Bujagali in 2001. IRN will continue to work on this project, to monitor the Bank’s involvement and to work with Ugandan NGOs on better ways to supply electricity.
By helping finance the massive Three Gorges Dam on China’s Yangtze River, US investment firms such as Morgan Stanley are aiding in the world’s largest forced relocation—as many as 1.9 million people stand to lose their homes and property. More than 350 miles long, the reservoir threatens the habitat of the endangered Baiji River dolphin, and will destroy hundreds of cultural and archaeological sites. Serious doubts exist that the dam can provide the benefits proponents claim. Internal dissent against the project has been stifled. Four villagers who dared to speak out in 2001 against corrupt resettlement officials have been imprisoned for “disruption of Three Gorges resettlement.”

IRN is working to halt US financing of Three Gorges Dam and to pressure US investment firms to establish criteria that would prevent them from funding other socially and environmentally egregious projects. IRN works with a coalition of groups and activists, including Students for a Free Tibet and Wetlands Action Network, to expose the negative impacts of Morgan Stanley’s financing decisions. With the help of CorpWatch, more than 1,000 faxes were sent to Morgan Stanley in August to protest its financing of Three Gorges Dam. IRN encourages the public to boycott Morgan Stanley’s Discover credit card and other services until it implements environmental and social policies.

In December 2001, the Thai Cabinet agreed to keep open the Pak Mun Dam gates until June 2002 to allow for a 12-month study on the impact. Six months after the gates were opened, the water is going down, the rapids are recovering and fish are migrating back to the Mekong. Surveys have found 130 fish species upstream of the dam, and villagers are hoping to find more. The livelihood of the villagers is recovering—most are able to catch fish for food and income and many have returned to their land, which once was submerged.
Contrary to the widely held belief that hydroelectricity is climate-friendly, studies show that rotting biomass in reservoirs can cause considerable emissions of methane and carbon dioxide. In some cases, emissions of greenhouse gases from reservoirs can be significantly higher than those from fossil fuel plants generating equivalent amounts of electricity. The hydropower industry, however, still hopes to persuade policy-makers that dams should be eligible for carbon credits and other subsidies meant to help reduce global warming. IRN has started a campaign to exclude large hydro from receiving climate-related subsidies.

Just as dams are affecting the Earth’s climate, changes in the Earth’s climate are affecting dams. The predicted increase in the frequency and severity of droughts and greater reservoir evaporation due to hotter temperatures will reduce hydropower generation, and the predicted increase in rainfall intensity could overwhelm the capacity of spillways, leading to flooding disasters downstream. IRN is working to ensure that feasibility studies for new dams take into account this difficult-to-predict but unavoidable new hydrological reality.
PUBLICATIONS, INFORMATION AND MEDIA

PRINT

- With the consulting service of the Helios Centre in Montreal, IRN published Restructured Rivers: Hydropower in an Era of Competitive Markets, an in-depth analysis of the role of hydropower in the deregulated US electricity sector written by Phil Raphals.

- IRN published Reviving the World's Rivers: The Global View of Dam Decommissioning, the first brochure to summarize campaigns to remove dams worldwide.

- IRN released Pipe Dreams: The World Bank's Failed Efforts to Restore Lives and Livelihoods of Dam Affected People in Lesotho, a comprehensive report on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project's social impacts. This report can be downloaded from the IRN website (www.irn.org).

- Five hundred copies of the Lao language version translation of Power Struggle: The Politics of Hydro-Development in Laos were distributed within Laos and internationally.


- In addition to an updated and expanded English language version, Silenced Rivers: The Ecology and Politics of Large Dams, by IRN's campaigns director, Patrick McCully, was published in Chinese and Korean.

WORLD RIVERS REVIEW

For sixteen years, IRN has published World Rivers Review, the leading publication devoted to international river issues and sustainable freshwater management. World Rivers Review draws upon an extensive network of sources and writers, including international NGOs specializing in human rights and environmental issues. Six times a year, more than 1,000 complimentary issues are sent to grassroots activists around the world. Issues are also available for downloading at www.irn.org.
ELECTRONIC

WWW.IRN.ORG
IRN’s web site was redesigned at the end of 2001. Visit www.irn.org for the latest updates on IRN campaigns and the movement for living rivers.

WWW.FLOODWALLSTREET.ORG
IRN manages this website to raise awareness of the environmental and social impacts of Morgan Stanley’s underwriting and financing decisions.

WWW.CHINARIVERS.ORG
IRN manages this Chinese language website that provides in-depth news and analysis of China’s river and water management issues.

LISTSERVS
IRN provides free listservs on the following topics: Action Alerts ~ Africa General ~ Bakun Dam ~ BioBío River~ Dam Decommissioning ~ Latin American Hidrovia ~ Latin America General~ Mekong River ~ Narmada River~ Ríos del Mundo ~ Ríos no Mundo ~ San Roque Dam ~ Three Gorges Dam ~ World Commission on Dams.

RIVER REVIVAL BULLETIN
Through its monthly electronic River Revival Bulletin, IRN provides activists with concise information on global dam decommissioning and river restoration developments.

THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF ACTION AGAINST DAMS, AND FOR RIVERS, WATER AND LIFE
The 4th annual Day of Action included more than 60 actions in 30 countries on six continents. In addition to coordinating the Day of Action, IRN hosted a public event in Berkeley on Uganda’s proposed Bujagali Dam. In Thailand, IRN staff marched with hundreds of villagers affected by the Pak Mun Dam.

RIVER OF WORDS
ROW, IRN’s environmental poetry and art contest for children, became a separate nonprofit organization in 2001, after six successful years at IRN. Information about ROW can now be found at www.riverofwords.org.
The Staff and Board of Directors of IRN would like to express our gratitude to the members, foundations and businesses that make our work possible.

THANK YOU!

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Special thanks to the Richard & Rhoda Goldman Fund which supported IRN’s Africa, Latin America and Private Finance campaigns for four years with its pivotal million dollar grant in 1997.

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Elisabeth Zall
Marc Zimmerman
Scott Zimmerman

For more information about how you can support IRN, please contact our development department.
## International Rivers Network
### Summary Financial Report 2000

Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2000 with Comparative Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 1999

### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$475,209</td>
<td>$603,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>4,446</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants Receivable</td>
<td>393,750</td>
<td>282,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>2,423</td>
<td>3,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td>4,105</td>
<td>7,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>$879,969</td>
<td>$903,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Furniture and Equipment</strong></td>
<td>41,704</td>
<td>49,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants Receivable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>$923,173</td>
<td>$1,029,247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable, (including current portion of long term debt)</td>
<td>$13,592</td>
<td>$32,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable to fiduciary groups</td>
<td>30,050</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Personnel Liability</td>
<td>32,510</td>
<td>29,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>76,152</td>
<td>61,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease Payable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant Improvement Payable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>76,152</td>
<td>71,693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NET ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td>89,394</td>
<td>174,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily Restricted</td>
<td>757,627</td>
<td>783,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>847,021</td>
<td>957,554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL LIABILITIES** $923,173  $1,029,247

**AND NET ASSETS**
Statement of Activities  
Year Ended December 31, 2000 with Comparative Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPPORT &amp; REVENUE</th>
<th>Unrestricted</th>
<th>Temporarily Restr.</th>
<th>2000 Total</th>
<th>1999 Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>$ 134,288</td>
<td>$ 840,000</td>
<td>$ 974,288</td>
<td>$ 757,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>120,060</td>
<td>48,667</td>
<td>168,727</td>
<td>162,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-Kind Contributions</td>
<td>10,051</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,051</td>
<td>5,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of Publications</td>
<td>12,365</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,365</td>
<td>15,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Revenue &amp; Service Fees</td>
<td>15,673</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,673</td>
<td>7,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Events</td>
<td>23,112</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23,112</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>17,195</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17,195</td>
<td>13,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Gain on Investments</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>1,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Income</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>2,070</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Assets Released from Restrictions
Purpose accomplished       879,327   (879,327) 0 0
Time expired                35,000     (35,000) 0 0

TOTAL SUPPORT & REVENUE     $1,247,987  (25,660) $1,222,327 $ 965,612

EXPENSES
Campaigns                   912,115      0       912,115    905,189
Information and Media       98,978        0       98,978     120,432
Administration              184,877       0       184,877    140,440
Fundraising                 136,889       0       136,889    134,245

TOTAL EXPENSES              $1,332,859       0       $1,332,859 $1,300,306

Change in Net Assets       (84,872)      (25,660) (110,532) (334,694)
Net Assets at Beginning of Year 174,266  783,287  957,553  1,292,248

NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR   $ 89,394       $ 757,627  $ 847,021  $ 957,554

2000 TOTAL EXPENSES

68.4% Campaigns
13.9% Administration
7.4% Fundraising
10.3% Information and Media

These summary financial statements are extracted from the audited financial statements for the year 2000. A complete financial report is available from IRN.
This report includes IRN campaign and organizational highlights from 2001 and audited financial report for 2000.