



Annual Report

Annual Report 2010/2011

2010/2011



Everything, what is against nature, will not last for long.

Charles Darwin



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Blooming Lake Constance, Germany



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Mangrove reforestation at Lake Pulicat, India

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Preface



Marion Hammerl



Udo Gattenlöchner

Dear readers, dear friends,

The International Year of Forests 2011 superseded the International Year of Biodiversity 2010. The United Nations as well as environmental protection organisations expect greater awareness and further concrete initiatives aimed towards the protection of our threatened ecosystems. The impact forests have on our climate, our drinking water reserves and other conditions essential for our survival has been well known for years. Despite this, over 130,000 square kilometres of forests, an area the size of Greece, are being destroyed every year. Innumerable animal species lose their habitats and join the IUCN's sadly growing list of threatened or endangered species.

It has not been possible to stop the continuing destruction of the forests through projects aimed at voluntary compensation for carbon emissions. There are still too few organisations that support the protection of untouched forests or environmentally friendly reforestation because, while these initiatives are meant to compensate for the organisation's CO₂ emissions, the organisation is not legally required to do so. The rainforest foundation OroVerde and the Global Nature Fund published a practically oriented handbook for companies with a long-term orientation who are looking to engage in forest and climate protection projects. The handbook offers orientation help for companies and investors and clearly explains how to both minimise the risks associated with choosing a climate protection project and maximise the fringe benefits of biodiversity and local population interest protection. The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation supported the handbook.

The GNF and its six project partners are engaging in pioneer work through the European Business & Biodiversity Campaign. The initiative has been well accepted by companies. Multiple companies in diverse sectors have now undergone the first biodiversity checks. The checks transform the complex subject of biodiversity into a concrete thing that can be assessed, implemented and monitored. The framework of the campaign also specifically targets companies that have not so far excelled at the protection of biodiversity. Only if we succeed in expanding the circle of responsible and far-sighted companies, will it be possible to stop the dramatic loss of ecosystems as well as animal and plant species.

The terrible catastrophe in Japan made the necessity of shifting to renewable energy sources and finding more efficient ways to use energy dramatically apparent. The destruction of our water reserves - particularly of lakes and wetlands - though unnoticed by the public, is no less a dramatic problem. Thanks to the engagement of a dedicated GNF team, the motivation of Living Lakes partner institutions and the support of sponsors and industry partners, it was again possible in 2011 to create and continue numerous projects aimed towards lake protection. The breadth of the projects spans multifaceted and diverse activities. As the Flowering Landscapes at Lake Constance initiative demonstrates, GNF and its partners are even active in front of their proverbial front door. To learn more about the diversity of our projects, visit our website at www.globalnature.org.

We continue to do our part to protect forests, biodiversity and lakes with optimism, energy and creativity. Please support us in our endeavours in whatever way you can!

With kindest regards,



Marion Hammerl
Präsidentin

Udo Gattenlöhr
Geschäftsführer

01 ABOUT GLOBAL NATURE FUND

The Global Nature Fund (GNF), founded in 1998, is an international foundation for environment and nature. The founders are private individuals that seek to achieve cross-border environmental protection goals. The GNF is independent from the state and pursues solely not-for-profit goals of environmental and nature protection, landscape and animal conservation as well as environmental education. International cooperation plays a key role in these projects. The main office is situated in Radolfzell at Lake Constance and an additional office is located in Bonn. In Berlin, the GNF is represented by the staff of the Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. (DUH).



The foundation's aims are realised through:

- Development of projects that promote sustainable economic activities as well as climate protection and wildlife conservation
- Initiation and implementation of nature and environmental protection projects for the conservation of animals and their natural habitats
- Environmental education through publications and events regarding environmental protection
- Promotion of international conventions
- Promotion of international dialogue between environmental organisations, industries, administrations, politicians and scientists
- Support for sustainable and fair development around the world as long as these are in conjunction with nature and environmental protection issues.

Structure

The Global Nature Fund was approved by the Senate Office for Justice in Berlin as a foundation on 29 April 1998 pursuant to § 80 of the Berlin legal code in conjunction with § 2 Clause 1 of the Berlin Law on Foundations. A formal and approved charter exists. The foundations assets are currently 417,638.04 Euros. Donations to the foundation's assets are possible from 20,000 Euros and dependent on the agreement of the Board of Directors.

The honorary positions of the foundation are, according to § 4 of the charter, the Board of Directors and the Founding Committee. The Board of Directors is elected every four years by the federal committee of the Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. and it leads and administrates the foundation in line with the charter. The experience of the members of the Board of Directors in the nature and environmental protection area is very helpful in the daily work of the GNF. The day-to-day business of the foundation is delegated to the executive director of the foundation.

The **Board of Directors** comprises the following members and fulfils their roles voluntarily:

- Marion Hammerl (President), Orsingen, Germany
 - Ranveig Eckhoff, Berlin, Germany
 - Jörg Dürr-Pucher, Radolfzell, Germany
 - Prof. Dr. Aitken Clark, Cambridge, England († 9 April 2010)
 - Dr. Hendrik Hoeck, Kreuzlingen, Switzerland
(until 10 December 2010)
- Additionally since 21 July 2010:
- Prof. Dr. Manfred Niekisch (Vice-President), Bad Homburg, Germany
 - Prof. Dr. Harald Kächele, Berlin, Germany
 - Dr. Andrew Venter, Winterskloof, South Africa



The headquarters of GNF are located in Radolfzell at Lake Constance.

The **Founders Committee** also acts on a voluntary basis according to the charter. The Founders Committee comprises founding members and donors and monitors the work of the Board of Directors. The following people currently build the Founders Committee.

- Jürgen Resch, Überlingen-Bonndorf, Germany
- Michael Bauer, Moos, Germany
- Prof. Dr. Thomas Feske, Valencia, Spain

Donors that have renounced their right to vote are Karla Bauer, Dr. Renate Gehring and the A. Ziemann GmbH. The deceased Renate Keith donated to the GNF through a bequest.

Through § 9 of the foundation's charter a scientific **Advisory Board** was created to offer the Board of Directors technical expertise. This advisory board has no formal functions and is consulted on specific issues as needed. The board comprises the following persons, each of whom is internationally active in environmental protection.

- Roger de Freitas, Great Britain
- Mike Ounsted, The Netherlands
- Prof. Dr. Masahisa Nakamura, Japan
- Dr. Antonio Gómez Reyna, Mexico
- Dr. Tillmann Stottele, Germany

- Prof. Dr. Michael Succow, Germany
- Dr. Hendrik Hoeck, Switzerland

Memberships

The GNF is a member of the following Organisations:

- Association of German Press Officers
- Association of German Foundations
- German Fundraising Association
- German Nature Protection Ring
- Eco-Camping
- Ecotrans e.V.
- Freshwater Action Network
- Future e.V.
- Climate Alliance Germany

02 LIVING LAKES

A central project of the GNF is the international Living Lakes network. The intention of Living Lakes is the promotion of sustainable development in the regions where the lakes and wetlands that make up the network are found in.

The goals of this international network are:

- Protection of biodiversity and conservation of lakes, wetland ecosystems and other bodies of water.
- Restoration of changed and threatened wetlands and lake ecosystems.
- Amelioration of the quality of life of the wetland's local population through participatory projects.
- An obligation of sustainable use and development of these ecosystems through farming, fishing, tourism, housing developments, energy and water usage.
- Promotion of the use of applied sciences and technologies for the protection of these ecosystems.
- Support for education programmes and collaboration with local population and other relevant groups with the goal of protecting the biodiversity of these ecosystems.

Starting with a partnership of four lakes in 1998, the Living Lakes network has grown to 97 members today. 47 are international members (33 full members and 14 candidates). The national and international networks include a further 49 lake and wetland members. Lake Wostock beneath the Antarctic ice is an honorary member.

Because of the strength it gathers from intensive, multi-level cooperation, the international Living Lakes network is able to act as an important idea generator and as a driving force in worldwide lake protection efforts. The knowledge pool and lake alliance grows continuously through the inclusion of new member lakes and organisations. When conceptualising projects, the GNF pays special attention to the transferability of the planned measures. The applicability of the projects in different regions and under different conditions is ensured by the cross-border approach to starting projects.

Every two years the GNF organises an international Living Lakes conference that the members of the network take part in. The conferences are meant as forums for knowledge exchange and as an opportunity to develop new cooperation and projects.

National and Multinational Networks

Living Lakes Canada



The Canadian partner organisations Wild-sight and Lake Winnipeg Foundation in conjunction with the Global Nature Fund, founded the Living Lakes network Canada in autumn 2010. The network ties into already existing network structures that make it possible for organisations throughout Canada to share knowledge, experiences and competences relevant to the improvement, protection and regeneration of Canadian aquatic ecosystems. The members of Living Lakes Canada are practically oriented environmental protection organisations that engage in scientific, educational and regeneration projects in order to ensure the long-term protection of precious freshwater resources. The network seeks to sensitise the population to the protection of Canada's extensive catchment areas.

Living Lakes Latin America



Middle and South America possess a fascinating bounty of lakes. Their one-of-a-kind biodiversity and their diverse geographic locations create unique and invaluable habitats. These natural riches must be protected from the threat of pollution, destruction, drainage, and overuse. The Latin America network has been a strong part of the international Living Lakes network since 2009. The alliance includes numerous non-governmental organisations (NGOs) from Middle and South American countries such as Bolivia, Uruguay, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Mexico. Through active communication among the participants and thanks to the financial support of the Inter-American Development Bank, it was possible to carry out successful projects. The Colombian organisation Fundación Humedales organised an educational programme about environmental development that will





Currently, the network Living Lakes consists of 97 members, one of them is Lake Orta.

be completed in 2011. In Guatemala, Vivamos Mejor runs a project titled "Take Part in Monitoring Lake Atitlán." The Bolivian nature protection organisation TROPICO began its broad environmental education and tourist sensitisation initiatives in 2009. Concrete steps are being taken in more than six cities around Lake Titicaca.

Living Lakes Italy



In 2010, the network partners were not as active as it was planned according to the Action Plans for each lake. Nevertheless, activities have been carried out like at Lake Garda, where the environmental education program "Sagami" was took place in collaboration with junior high school children from the lake catchment area. The aim of the program was the monitoring of the water quality of rivers and lakes in the region, through chemical, physical and biological parameters. Further, the partners at the lakes Albano, Nemi, Vico and Bracciano Martignano installed solar panels on school roofs and promoted photovoltaic and solar thermal for tourism facilities and agricultural farms. At lake Bracciano Martignano, a path for bicycles and pedestrians was constructed around the lake. It has information panels regarding cultural and natural highlights along the lake. Together with the University of Tuscia, the Province of Viterbo initiated a program for the protection of biodiversity and the lake ecosystem, especially beaches and shallow lake zones. Legambiente, the NGO partner of Living Lakes Italy realized an ambitious monitoring programme related to climate change and lakes – concentrating on monitoring of some species

in blooms to understand the climatic anomalies and their effects on the plants



Living Lakes China

The members of the Living Lakes China network carried out multiple campaigns aimed to sensitise the population in 2010. The GNF partner organisation Mountain-River-Lake Regional Sustainable Development (MRLSD) organised a number of events and activities dealing with water and water quality on the 18th World Water Day during the 23rd Water Week in China. The goal was to make the inhabitants of the Jiangxi province and the city of Nanchang aware of the importance of Lake Poyang. Multiple universities, schools and communes actively took part in the events. In the context of the World Expo in Shanghai, CLLN and the WWF China organised a very successful activity for visitors. There are around 24,800 lakes in China that together span a total of 80,000 square kilometres. Notwithstanding a few exceptions, the lakes are heavily polluted or almost completely drained. China's four largest lakes, represented by 5 Chinese environmental organisations make up the Living Lakes China Network.

Living Lakes East Africa

The first East African Living Lakes conference, organised by the GNF and its Kenyan partner organisation Osienala in

October 2005 in Kisumu at Lake Victoria, made the interest in an East African network clear. East African environmental organisations clearly expressed their interest in having their own network. Despite scant resources, the Living Lakes East Africa network was founded in January 2009. Sadly, many of the African environmental organisations operate in stark isolation. The lack of infrastructure and monetary means often hinder information exchange and reciprocal support. Language and cultural backgrounds also often act as barriers. Here the GNF steps in and offers the East African NGOs a platform through which they can promote the sustainable development of East African lakes. The transfer of successful model projects and reciprocal support are of utmost importance. The cross-border project for ecological vegetable farming and beekeeping was successfully continued in 2010. Currently twenty lakes from nine countries are members of the Living Lakes East Africa Network. In 2011, the successful Kenyan drinking water project will be expanded to Ivory Coast and prospectively to Burundi as well.



Living Lakes Germany

The Living Lakes Germany network grew in 2010 to include totally nine lake partner organisations and four partner institutions. Six further lakes have voiced their interest in long-term cooperation in the context of the network. In 2010 two network meetings took place at Lake Steinhude and at Lake Plau. The event at Plau focused on the conservation of natural coastal areas. In September 2010, various events

in the context of the UN Action Days: Education for Sustainable Development took place at five partner lakes. At the Hegau Aach in the water catchment area of Lake Constance, at Lake Constance itself, at Lake Schwerin, Lake Chiemsee and at Lake Steinhude, children and adults learned about water bodies and wastewater strain, biological food, lake habitats, clean energy and sustainable city development. A Living Lakes travelling exhibition, created in 2010, portrays German lakes as valuable habitats and explains problems and conflicts as well as network partners' potential solutions to these problems. The exhibition was shown at multiple partner lakes (Lake Steinhude, Lake Plön, Lake Schwerin and Lake Constance) and will continue its tour in 2011.

The environmental magazine *natur+kosmos* is the media partner of the German Living Lakes network. The magazine is brought out every two months and reports on the partner lakes along with publishing informational bulletins about exceptional animal species and attractive excursion destinations in lake regions. In 2010, articles about Lake Steinhude, Lusatian lakeland and Lake Schwerin were published. The Living Lakes Germany network is supported by Reckitt Benckiser Germany and the Anton & Petra Ehrmann Foundation. The best-selling authors and actors Michaela Merten and Pierre Franckh act as the network's patrons.

The GNF has been organising the "get grEEN" project in the context of the Grundtvig-programme within the EU-initiative Lifelong Learning since 2010. Organisations from Spain and Poland take part alongside the German network partners. The partnership cultivates the exchange of experiences in the environmental education field.

New Structure of Living Lakes

Due to sharply increasing membership the Board of Directors decided to restructure the Living Lakes Network in 2010. In the context of the restructuring efforts, the previous associated member status has been lifted. Beginning in 2010, there are international and national partners in national or multinational networks. There are currently 47 international members of which 14 still hold candidate status. The international members have voting rights concerning decisions such as the inclusion of a new member in the network. If cooperation within the network proves successful, a vote is taken during the general meeting of the international members to decide whether or not to make the candidate a full member with voting rights. There is a limit of two international partners per country. Further lakes are included as national members. Some of the international and national lakes are joined together in national and multinational networks since 2007. The coordinating organisations (generally the international partner organisation) and the GNF are responsible for the inclusion of new partners into the national and multinational networks.

A national or a multinational network is founded as soon as three or more lake protection organisations from the same country or region join together. The Living Lakes Network Italy was created in 2007, which now has eleven national members. In the following years, national Living Lakes networks were created in China, Germany and Canada. Networks also emerged on the multinational level. In 2009, the Middle and South American lake regions joined together to create the Latin American network. An East Africa network was also founded in 2009. These partnerships have many advantages. Often the partners have similar legal or cultural frameworks or speak the same language. These conditions form a strong foundation for joint projects and activities. Other networks are currently being founded in Spain, the Philippines and in Mongolia.

**America**

- ① Columbia River Wetlands; **Canada**
- ② Lake Winnipeg; **Canada**
- ③ Mono Lake; **California, USA**
- ④ Lake Chapala; **Mexico**
- ⑤ Laguna Atotonilco; **Mexico** (Candidate)
- ⑥ Lake Atitlán; **Guatemala**
- ⑦ Lake Amatitlan; **Guatemala** (Candidate)
- ⑧ Laguna de Fúquene; **Colombia**
- ⑨ Lake Titicaca; **Bolivia, Peru**
- ⑩ Pantanal Wetlands; **Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay**
- ⑪ Lagunita Complex; **Paraguay** (Candidate)
- ⑫ Laguna de Rocha; **Uruguay** (Candidate)
- ⑬ Mar Chiquita; **Argentina**
- ⑭ Rio Gallegos; **Argentina** (Candidate)

Europe

- ⑯ Norfolk & Suffolk Broads; **England, Great Britain**
- ⑯ Lake District; **Great Britain**
- ⑰ La Nava; **Spain**
- ⑰.1 Lake Albufera; **Spain** (National Member)
- ⑰.2 La Mancha Wetlands; **Spain** (National Member)
- ⑰.3 Salobrar de Campos Wetlands; **Spain** (National Member)
- ⑱ Kolindsund Wetlands; **Denmark** (Candidate)
- ⑲ Lake Constance; **Germany, Switzerland, Austria**
- ⑳ Lake Trasimeno; **Italy**
- ㉑ Milicz Ponds; **Poland**
- ㉒ Lake Balaton; **Hungary**
- ㉓ Nestos Lakes and Lagoons; **Greece**
- ㉔ Labanoras Regional Park; **Lithuania** (Candidate)
- ㉕ Lake Peipsi; **Estonia, Russia**
- ㉖ Lake Võrtsjärv; **Estonia**

Africa

- ㉗ Lake Victoria; **Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda**
- ㉘ Okavango Delta; **Botswana** (Candidate)
- ㉙ Lake St. Lucia; **South Africa**

Asia

- ㉚ Dead Sea; **Israel, Jordan, Palestine**
- ㉛ Lake Paliastomi; **Georgia**
- ㉜ Lake Uluabat; **Turkey**
- ㉝ Lake Sapanca; **Turkey** (Candidate)
- ㉞ Lake Tengiz; **Kazakhstan**
- ㉟ Lake Issyk-Kul; **Kyrgyzstan** (Candidate)
- ㉟.1 Lake Hovsgol; **Mongolia** (National Member)
- ㉟.2 Lake Ulaan, Lake Airag, Lake Khyargas, Lake Angir-Nuden Mondoohai (UMMRL); **Mongolia** (National Member)
- ㉟.3 LakeUvs; **Mongolia** (National Member)

- ㉞ Lake Baikal; **Russia**

- ㉘ Lake Poyang; **China**

- ㉙ Lake Biwa; **Japan**

- ㉚ Lake Tonle Sap; **Cambodia** (Candidate)

- ㉛ Laguna de Bay; **Philippines**

- ㉛.1 Lake Sampaloc; **Philippines** (National Member)

- ㉛.2 Lake Taal; **Philippines** (National Member)

- ㉜ Mahakam Wetlands; **Indonesia**

- ㉝ Deh Akro Wetland; **Pakistan** (Candidate)

- ㉞ Lake Pulicat; **India**

- ㉞.1 Lake Wular; **India** (Candidate)

- ㉞.2 Lake Bolgoda; **Sri Lanka**

- ㉞.3 Lake Maduganga & Lake Madampe; **Sri Lanka**

Australia

- ㉟.4 Wilson Inlet; **South West Australia** (Candidate)
- Honorary Member**
- ㉟.5 Lake Vostok; **Antarctica**

Network Living Lakes Germany

Coordination: Global Nature Fund, Radolfzell; Germany

- 19 Lake Constance; **Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Switzerland**
- 19.1 Chiemsee; **Bavaria**
- 19.2 Lake Dümmer; **Lower Saxony**
- 19.3 Lusatian Lakeland; **Brandenburg and Saxony**
- 19.4 Mindelsee; **Baden-Württemberg**
- 19.5 Oberschwäbische Seen; **Baden-Württemberg**
- 19.6 Lake of Plau; **Mecklenburg-West Pomerania**
- 19.7 Lake Schwerin; **Mecklenburg-West Pomerania**
- 19.8 Lake Steinhude; **Lower Saxony**



Network Living Lakes Italy

Coordination: Provincia di Perugia, Perugia; Italy

- 20 Lake Trasimeno; **Region Umbria**
- 20.1 Lake Albano; **Region Lazio**
- 20.2 Lake Bolsena; **Region Lazio**
- 20.3 Lake Bracciano; **Region Lazio**
- 20.4 Colfiorito Wetland and Park; **Region Umbria**
- 20.5 Lake Garda; **Regions Trentino - South Tyrol, Lombardy and Veneto**
- 20.6 Lago Maggiore; **Regions Piedmont and Lombardy**
- 20.7 Lake Nemi; **Region Lazio**
- 20.8 Lake Orta; **Region Piedmont**
- 20.9 Lake Piediluco; **Regions Lazio and Umbria**
- 20.10 Lake Vico; **Region Lazio**

Network Living Lakes China

Coordination: Promotion Association for
Mountain-River-Lake
Regional Sustainable Development (MRLSD),
Nanchang City; China

- 38 Lake Poyang; **Jiangxi Province**
- 38.1 Lake Chao; **Anhui Province**
- 38.2 Lake Dian; **Yunnan Province**
- 38.3 Lake Dongting; **Hunan Province**
- 38.4 Lake Tai; **Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces**



Network Living Lakes East Africa

Coordination: Osienala, Kisumu; Kenya

- 27 Lake Victoria; **Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda**
- 27.1 Lake Bogoria; **Kenya**
- 27.2 Bujagali Falls; **Uganda**
- 27.3 Lake Chala; **Kenya**
- 27.4 Lake Ihema; **Rwanda**
- 27.5 Lake Jipe; **Kenya, Tanzania**
- 27.6 Lake Kanyaboli; **Kenya**
- 27.7 Lake Katwe; **Uganda**
- 27.8 Lake Kivu; **Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda**
- 27.9 Lake Kyoga; **Uganda**
- 27.10 Mau Forest; **Kenya**
- 27.11 Lake Nabugabo; **Uganda**
- 27.12 Lake Naivasha; **Kenya**
- 27.13 Lake Ol Bolossat; **Kenya**
- 27.14 Lake Rwihinda; **Burundi**
- 27.15 Shompole Wetland; **Kenya, Tanzania**
- 27.16 Shoreline Lagoon and Lake Nokoué; **Republic of Benin**
- 27.17 Lake Tanganyika; **Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Zambia**
- 27.18 Lake Volta; **Ghana**
- 27.19 Lake Wamala; **Uganda**



03 EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

In 2010 the GNF took part in the following events:

JANUARY

Nature Conservation Days, Radolfzell at Lake Constance, Germany

WRRL Seminar: Water Prices and Ecosystem services - Economic Instruments of the WRRL; Berlin, Germany

FEBRUARY

Starved - Strategies for Food Security in Development Collaboration using Sub-Saharan Africa as an Example; Bad Boll, Germany

MARCH

NABU Conference and Workshop: Biological Diversity 2010: Almost Gone? New Ways to Solve an Old Problem; Frankfurt am Main, Germany

13th Living Lakes Conference; Guadalajara, Mexico

BIOLOG conference: Research about Biological Diversity - beyond disciplines; Berlin, Germany

APRIL

6th German CSR Forum- Does Nature Generate Money, Customers or Market Advantages? Stuttgart, Germany

3rd Workshop of the Synergies Forum; Pitju, Slovenia

20 Years Travelling Pavilion: Congress for Sustainable Tourism; Berlin, Germany

MAY

TUIfly Marathon: Charity Run for Clean Drinking Water; Hanover, Germany

BALWOIS 2010- 4th International Scientific Conference; Ohrid, Macedonia

3rd Network Meeting Living Lakes Germany; Steinhuder See, Germany

JUNE

Green Week; Brussels, Belgium

Workshop: Sustainable Management of Wetlands - Protection of Diverse Mangrove Forests and Promotion of Energy Saving Lamps in Sri Lanka; Ambalangoda, Sri Lanka

SusCon: International Conference on Sustainable Business and Consumption CCN-West; Nuremberg, Germany

SEPTEMBER

Living Lakes Germany Network: Action Days 2010 - Experience Education for Sustainable Development on Site, across Germany

TELII-Forum; Stuttgart, Germany

4th Workshop of the Synergies Forum; Nestos Delta, Greece



SEPTEMBER – OCTOBER

30th German Nature Protection Day; Stralsund, Germany

OCTOBER

UNU-INWEH & UNESCO International Course: Biodiversity in Mangrove Ecosystems; Annamalai, India

EUREAU Conference: Climate Change and Water: a common challenge - Water professionals facing climate change; Brussels, Belgium

WaterVent; Berlin, Germany

10th Conference of the Parties to the Biological Diversity Convention (COP 10); Nagoya, Japan

NOVEMBER

4th Living Lakes Germany Network Meeting; Lake Plau, Germany

Lecture at the World Monastery Radolfzell: Regeneration of the Jordan River; Radolfzell, Germany

IWMR - Integrated Water Resources Management; Karlsruhe, Germany

Dialogue Forum: Biodiversity and Business - Biological Diversity as a Business's Responsibility; Düsseldorf, Germany

NOVEMBER – DECEMBER

World Climate Conference; Cancún, Mexico



Representatives of the new international members of the Living Lakes network with GNF president Marion Hammerl (5th f.l.)

13th Living Lakes Conference in Mexico

The 13th Living Lakes Conference at the Mexican Lago Chapala had as its focal point climate change and the dramatic loss of biodiversity. Eleven million people live in the catchment area of Lake Chapala whose waters are heavily polluted with heavy metals and other toxic substances due to insufficient wastewater treatment. During the conference in Mexico, the representatives of the international network discussed better ways to protect the lake. The lake was designated as a Ramsar region in 2009 to show that it is a wetland of international importance. The Ramsar management plan gives the responsible Mexican authorities an important tool to turn the seriously threatened Chapala Lake into an exemplary Ramsar wetland area. However, the experiences of the Living Lakes partner show that often the programmes and strategies are not executed properly. Because of this, the conference participants demand that the politicians and government officials quickly and efficiently implement the management plan. The 200 conference participants unanimously demanded that the government, the private sector, scientific organisations, non-governmental organisations and all citizens should get involved in measures to ensure sustainable lake management. The government was admo-

nished and reminded of its duty to fulfil its international obligations as a signed party to the Ramsar convention. The delegates of the 13th international Living Lakes Conference compiled their demands and comments into a petition that is meant to target local and national institutions as well as other involved interest groups. Beyond this, all participants signed three declarations: one for the River Jordan in Israel, Palestine and Jordan, one for Lake Fúquene in Colombia and one for Lake Uluabat in Turkey. These declarations broached the issue of the acute problems at each lake or river and demanded immediate action to protect the water bodies from the relevant governments. Hosts and organisers of this conference were the Sociedad Amigos del Lago de Chapala, Fundación de la Cuenca Lerma Lago Chapala-Santiago, Universidad de Guadalajara and the GNF. Contributions and results of the conference can be viewed on the conference website at: www.globalnature.org/13LL-conference.

Conference outline: “Despite growing interest, lakes remain highly endangered. Governments and bureaucracies are called on to support management plans for lakes and take responsibility for the execution of these plans. Only then will it be possible for the population and relevant institutions to implement these plans.”

European Business & Biodiversity Campaign

Numerous events took place in Germany and other European countries in the context of the European Business & Biodiversity campaign (EBBC), which was started in 2010.

6th German EnviComm Forum of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

“Rio turns 18 - Sustainable Business Leadership from Rio to Delhi” was the motto of the 6th CSR EnviComm Forum in April 2010. 300 representatives from business, politics, science and NGOs came together in Stuttgart. The GNF led a panel discussion titled, “Does Nature Generate Money, Customers or Market Advantages? Important Insights into Business and Biodiversity”. Central questions were whether consumers recognise when companies take active part in the protection of species diversity and in what sense biodiversity is of economic importance to businesses.

International Conference on Sustainable Business and Consumption (SusCon)

270 participants from 26 nations were guests at the congress centre CCN West in the Nuremberg Expo in June 2010. For two days, experts and decision makers from the business sector, science, politics and civil society engaged in a constructive dialogue about business and biodiversity. The GNF and its EBBC partners organised the “Financing Biodiversity” workshop during SusCon. According to a study presented at SusCon 2010 by the market research institution IPSOS, the worldwide awareness of biodiversity among consumers and businesses rose dramatically in the past twelve months.

Biological Diversity - A Question of Survival for the Tourism Industry?

Pristine habitats and all diversity of species are part of tourism's business capital. More and more travel organisers are recognising the problems surrounding the loss of biodiversity. TUI AG, Europe's leading tourism company, and the GNF invited tourism experts from around Europe to Mallorca from September 29-30, 2010 for a dialogue. The 25 participants were in agreement that all tourism businesses must make use of the opportunities offered through the growing demand for eco-tourism and face the risks of the destruction of valuable and pristine habitats to the industry. During the workshop, the results of a TUI customer survey about sustainability were presented. The survey shows that travel organisers should increase their support and active participation in the fields of nature protection and biodiversity conservation since tourists are putting an ever-higher value on the importance of biodiversity. Biodiversity is currently



GNF Programme Manager Ste

2nd in the ranking of the most important sustainability themes after pollution and slightly ahead of climate change.

German Dialogue Forum Biodiversity and Business

A dialogue forum took place on 25 November 2010 in Düsseldorf in the context of the implementation process of the German “National Biodiversity Strategy” (NBS) initiative. Around 70 representatives of German companies, environmental organisations, administration and science discussed what tools could be used to implement operational biodiversity management, the opportunities for collaboration between business and environmental organisations and the legal framework for biodiversity protection. The GNF presented the results of a survey of German environmental organisations according to which the questioned organisations would be open to collaboration with the business sector. The participants came to the conclusion that shared goals and good communication is just as important as the actual content of the collaboration. The dialogue forum was organised as part of the “Biodiversity and Business”-research and



fan Hörmann (3rd f.l.) at an event organised by GNF at the COP 10 in Nagoya, Japan.

Japan. The GNF organised an event titled "Business Models for Biodiversity" during the conference. Current developments aimed to promote business engagement for biodiversity within the EU and in particular in the Nordic countries, the Netherlands and Portugal were the focus of the programme. In order to visibly reduce the loss of biodiversity by 2020, governments have in part set goals that can only be achieved through the inclusion of the private sector. According to the evaluations of many participants, the majority of industry is still far from understanding the opportunities and risks associated with the use of ecological services or taking the required steps to deal with these issues.

16th United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancún

The GNF was represented at the 16th UN Climate Change Conference from 29 November to 10 December 2010 in Cancún, Mexico. Although the protection of mangrove forests was not explicitly stated in the concluding documents as the GNF and other environmental organizations had demanded, it was possible to highlight the importance of the wetlands as carbon reservoirs. In future climate agreements it will be possible for industrial nations to reduce their green house gas emissions by regenerating natural carbon reservoirs such as peat bogs.

Drinking Water for Africa Events

The project Drinking Cups for Drinking Water of the GNF, TUI and Hannover 96 football team began in 2009. During the team's home games, fans had the opportunity to donate the deposit of their cups at promotion stands manned voluntarily by TUI employees and the fan organisation Rote Kurve. The fund-raising campaign for drinking water facilities in Kenya during the TUIfly Marathon 2010 was also a great success. 15,429 individuals took part in the marathon held on May 1-2, 2010. TUI donated one Euro for every runner to the Kenyan drinking water initiative. At the end of the event, TUI rounded the sum up to 20,000 Euro. All donations go directly to the GNF, which then implements drinking water projects in Africa. Four drinking water filter systems were installed in 2010, which now supply 3,000 children with clean water. (More information about the drinking water project can be found in the Sustainable Development Chapter.)

development plan of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. Partners include the GNF, the Centre for Sustainability Management of the Leuphana University Lüneburg and the German Environmental Management Association (B.A.U.M.).

10th Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya

From October 18-29, 2010, 193 states debated about new approaches to stop species extinction during the 10th conference on the Convention on Biological diversity in Nagoya,

Travelling for environmental protection

GNF is aware of the manifold problems caused by travelling. Therefore, like in previous years, all flights of the GNF staff and Board members have been listed for calculating the CO₂-emissions caused in 2010. Based on an independent calculation method of the climate protection organisation *myclimate*, GNF donates the corresponding counter-value to this organisation to support climate protection projects and renewable energies.

04 PROJECTS

The UN declared 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity. The GNF also increasingly dedicated itself to the protection of species and ecosystems in 2010. A multitude of concrete projects were organised. These included the European Business & Biodiversity Campaign that aims to sensitise companies to the value of species diversity, as well as other projects organised and carried out by the GNF's Living Lakes partner organisations at lakes and wetlands around the world. Each of these projects focused on conservation and biodiversity as their guiding themes. Along with ensuring the protection of biological diversity, the GNF also puts climate protection, sustainable development and environmental education at the forefront of its project efforts. Projects in developing of newly industrialised countries were of particular importance in 2010.



Nature Conservation and Biodiversity

European Business & Biodiversity Campaign

The GNF and its partners in Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and Belgium have been informing businesses of the value of biological diversity through the European Business & Biodiversity Campaign since 2010. Through this campaign the GNF wants to show that companies, who factor biodiversity into their value adding chain, reduce costs and gain the trust of their customers as well as new business areas. In September 2010, the GNF and TUI organised the first biodiversity workshop for travel organisers from Germany, Spain and Portugal. Educating customers about endangered species, environmental checks for hotels and supporting environmental protection projects were identified as some of the methods through which travel organisers could take action to conserve biodiversity. Through a specifically for this campaign developed biodiversity checks, companies can assess the effects individual business sectors have on biological diversity. The GNF and its partners support various businesses in the use of these checks and offer guidance about the improvements that businesses can make to better protect biodiversity.

Regional Biodiversity Forums

Another focal point of the campaign form regional forums that bring local species and ecosystems into the spotlight. Smaller and middle-sized businesses are the main target groups because they often have particularly close ties to their location. At the first meeting in the Lake Constance-Upper Swabia region, 80 business representatives joined the forum. Regionally located companies such as Vaude Sport reported about their efforts to incorporate biological diversity into their environmental management plans, to design their company in a nature-oriented way and to take up the topic in its company marketing strategy. The offered information also targets NGOs from the EU states along with the private sector. In 2011, criteria for biodiversity partnerships between NGOs and businesses will be developed.

Biodiversity in Environmental Management

Environmental management systems after EMAS and ISO 14001 have taken up biodiversity as an indirect environmental facet and now demand an appraisal of already achieved environmental accomplishments. Up until now the main indicator has been area usage. The EU commission is currently still working on the so-called EMAS reference documents for the most important sectors. These references will contain further classification numbers and indicators. Through this, the campaign will develop sector specific indicators for the protection of biological diversity. Extensive information about the project and opportunities for businesses can be



A patrol boat monitors illegal activities in the Mahakam wetland that have the potential to pose a serious threat to the rare Irrawaddy dolphin.

found at www.business-biodiversity.eu. The companies and organisations can also create profiles and present practical examples from the business and biodiversity sector here. The campaign is sponsored by the LIFE+ programme of the European Union and will continue until December 2012.

Companies and Biodiversity

Complementary to the European Business & Biodiversity Campaign, the GNF has been working since 2010 on the research and development plan "Companies and Biodiversity". The GNF, together with the University Lüneburg's Center for Sustainability Management and the German Environmental Management Association (B.A.U.M. e.V.), is researching how operational biodiversity management could be incorporated into companies. The National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) has named the conservation of biological diversity the means to realise environmentally friendly economic practices. In order to support this vision, the project partners are preparing information and courses of action for companies from the food, construction and retail industries. The results are meant to show the connection between biodiversity, enterprise, economic success and sustainable business practices. As part of this project numerous forums are held for representatives of these sectors. The first forum took place in Düsseldorf in November 2010 and further forums will be held in 2011 and 2012. The project is supported by the Federal Agency for

Nature Conservation and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

Protecting the Baikal Seal

The "Nerpa in Focus" project dedicates itself to the protection of the freshwater seal in Lake Baikal and its natural habitat. In this, the Russian Living Lakes partner FIRN puts special emphasis on the development of environmentally friendly tourism. In 2010 important measures for visitor management were taken. During a nature camp for students of the national East-Siberian Academy for Arts and Culture, infrastructure such as stairs and wooden paths were repaired and two compost toilets, a solar station and information boards were set up for visitors. The camp took place on Dolgy Island in the Zabaikalsky national park. The island belongs to the Ushkany archipelago where the Baikal Seal also makes its home. The park rangers guide tourists around the Ushkany Islands and inform them about the shy Baikal Seal and other environmental themes. The focal points of FIRN's work include sensitising young people and tourists to the protection of the Baikal Seal and intensive collaboration with different local actors such as communities, schools, universities, media, scientists, NGOs, and national parks. In 2011, interviews with camp participants and park rangers from the national park will take place. The interviews are meant to provide information about the difficulties and



"Thanks to our interviews with the local population, we now know that there are still significant Hyacinth Macaw populations in the Pantanal national park. Now we must carefully watch the behaviour of these rare birds and find ways to resettle them in their former habitats."

Luciene Rodriguez, Project coordinator at Ecotropica

successes of the project. The project is supported by the EthikBank and will end in April 2011.

Protecting the Macaws

In 2009, The GNF and its partner organisations Ecotropica began a project in the Brazilian section of the Pantanal wetlands to protect the rare Hyacinth Macaws. The aims of the project are to determine the size of the macaw populations, map the nature preserve area, and analyse the possibility of resettling the blue macaw in Ecotropica's wildlife sanctuary and in the national parks. The Pantanal wetlands are the only place on earth where larger numbers of Hyacinth Macaws can still be found. The macaws are found mostly in the north and east of the Pantanal. Earlier studies found that they originally lived in the middle of the wetlands. Ecotropica's employees now want to find the reasons for the settlement change. First pieces of information about the numbers of Hyacinth Macaws in Ecotropica's wildlife preserve Acurizal and the neighbouring national park were gathered in September 2010. This was possible through direct macaw watching and interviews with fishers, landowners and indigenous peoples. The research was done in close cooperation with the conservation areas in the southern section of the Pantanal and with bordering Bolivia where resettlement of Hyacinth Macaws has already been successfully implemented. The results will now be extensively analysed in order to create an efficient plan for the future. The Hyacinth Macaws became their name from their striking dark blue colour. The project will continue until May 2011 and is sponsored by the Ursula Merz Foundation.

Protecting the Irrawaddy Dolphin

The Irrawaddy dolphin, known in the local language as "Pesus Mahakam", is one of the most endangered species in the world. The population numbers of this freshwater dolphin

species are estimated at 70 to 90 animals. The dolphin is found primarily in the middle Mahakam region in the Indonesian province of East Kalimantan. Thanks to collaboration with the GNF's local partner organisation, Yayasan Konservasi-RASI, a 125-kilometer long wildlife reserve was constructed. Financial sponsorship by the Hand in Hand Fond allowed YK-RASI to buy a patrol boat in 2010 that is used to monitor the Muara Pahu dolphin preserve. Monitoring the area entails marking the location of the dolphins and taking note of all illegal and not sustainable activities that could be a threat to the dolphins. Samples of the water were also taken in order to check the water quality and guards patrolled at night to uncover illegal activities. Further, a special dolphin stretcher was built and put at the disposal of the Muara Pahu village. This was necessary as the dolphins sometimes get caught in the periodically flooded swamp areas when the water recedes. Until now, the inhabitants had to rescue the dolphins from the dry river sections with cloths. The stretcher will make this valuable work easier and prevent injuries of the animals.

The results of the monitoring efforts in conjunction with the local population's observations show that the West Kutai dolphin preserve is used less by the dolphins than the Central Kutai area down river. The shift in habitat has occurred increasingly in the last two years and can be attributed to a palm oil plantation in the bordering swamp area that pollutes an important spawning area for fish. The nightly patrols have uncovered 45 illegal activities like, for instance, electro-fishing. During the daytime patrols, ten illegal activities were discovered. The local authorities are notified of the violations and observations. These are also compiled together with recommendations and handed over to the local government. The recommendations demand stronger prohibitions (electro-fishing) and support for the monitoring team through state-run monitoring efforts.

Due to its breathtaking biodiversity, the river is also a tourist destination. The boat is therefore also used for

tourist excursions, during which the visitors learn about the dolphin and the dangers it faces. Tourists can be an important supporting factor for the protection of the dolphins as they, through their interest, sharpen the consciousness of the local inhabitants to the dolphins and provide income opportunities.

Saving the Jordan

The GNF continued to support its Living Lakes partner Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME) in the restoration of the Lower Jordan River system during 2010. The focus of the project is to develop an integrated approach to sustainable water management in the neighbouring countries of Israel, Jordan and the autonomic Palestinian territories. The project study of the Jordan River's flow volume shows that only two percent (20 to 30 million cubic meters) of the river's original water volume is left. What is flowing in the Lower Jordan is primarily untreated sewage, surface water from agriculture and saltwater that is steered into the Jordan from the Lake Kinneret. Over 50 percent of the lake's biodiversity has already been destroyed. The examination also showed that in order to ensure the survival of the remaining species, at least 400 to 600 million cubic meters (MCM) of water would have to flow through the Jordan. After two years of research and intensive lobbying, one can see real progress happening on multiple levels. In Israel a new sewage treatment plant was put into operation and another one is being built. A sewage treatment plant is also planned in North Shuna, Jordan and the Japanese government is helping to finance another in Jericho, Palestine. A further study examined water conservation potential in agriculture, industry and private households in all three countries and found that it would be possible to conserve 517 MCM in Israel, 305 MCM in Jordan and 92 MCM in Palestine by 2020.

FoEME received international support from the European Parliament. The EU parliament passed a resolution on 9 September 2010 that put the spotlight on the critical situation at the Lower Jordan River, and called on Israel, Jordan

and the Palestinian Authority to work together towards the restoration of the Jordan river. The next phase of the project will begin in 2011. In particular the study's findings will be implemented. Support from the political sector is a deciding factor in this. GNF and FoEME will develop an exhibit in 2011 that will be shown in at least three locations throughout Europe. In particular, FoEME hopes to reach European politicians and European religious communities with the exhibit and win them over for the cause.

Snow Cranes at Lake Poyang

China's largest freshwater lake is characterised by strong hydrological fluctuations. During the summer months, the lake area encompasses 4,000 square kilometres, but during the winter months the Poyang shrinks to less than 1,000 square kilometres. A further characteristic feature is that the lake is home to over 98 percent of the worldwide Snow Crane population. The cranes are predominantly found at the lake during the winter months when the water is low. There are fifteen nature preserves at Lake Poyang that combined span 2,151 square kilometres. Together with the International Crane Foundation (ICF), the GNF has conducted a project for the protection and monitoring of the endangered Snow Cranes since 2008. The overarching goal of the project is to create winter habitats for the cranes in a part of the lake basin. The basis for this plan is the analysis of the birds' migration habits. The local partners observe how the Snow Cranes use their habitat and their movements at Lake Poyang. The researchers and biologists have compiled their observations into an extensive data bank. In 2010 the ICF discovered a change in the foraging behaviour of the Snow Cranes. They found that in the Poyang reserve, some birds now forage in higher locations. This behaviour is new and was never before observed in the Snow Cranes. The local partners want to intensify the Snow Crane research in 2011 and are working together with scientists from Nanchang and Jiangxi Universities to properly evaluate the observations. The cooperation also entails foundational research on the highland plant Potentilla, which is eaten by the cranes, and research about

"Once people are given the opportunity to better their lives through cooperation over shared water resources, the trust that is built helps forge a new reality that starts the transformation of seeing your enemy as your neighbour."

Gidon Bromberg, Israeli director of Friends of the Earth Middle East



the new Snow Crane habitats in the Poyang nature reserve. This project was made possible by the Miles to help programme of the German Lufthansa.

Blooming Lake Constance

Many honeybee colonies have not survived the last few winters. More than half of the 460 wild bee species and three quarters of the 130 butterfly species found in Baden-Württemberg are endangered. Lack of food sources, habitat loss and exposure to chemicals are being discussed as the causes. Problems due to illness and parasites are increasing among honeybees. Species reduction among pollinating insects and the loss of honeybees is an indicator that there is an ecological imbalance in our cultural landscape. The conditions for the insects at Lake Constance have also gotten worse. Where at the beginning of the 20th century field orchards characterised the landscape, ever more intensive agriculture now dominates. Corn farming predominates in many communities especially now that fallow ground is being cultivated again. It is feared that the bees' food supply will continue to dwindle and species diversity will continue to decline around Lake Constance.

The Lake Constance Foundation, a Living Lakes partner organisation, created the Blooming Lake Constance network in 2009 in order to improve the situation for the flower-visiting insects and to sustain species diversity and habitats around Lake Constance. The goal of the network is to provide connections, information, education and consultation to partners who commit themselves to bee and insect friendly farming as well as taking care of the area. Partners include farmers and nature conservation groups and also communities, businesses, beekeepers, garden owners and specialised administrations such as street building authorities. Two network meetings took place in 2010. These network meetings have become an important platform in the last two years. Bee and insect-friendly measures were taken on almost 40 hectares of the project area in 2009 and 2010. New flowering areas were planted and hedges and fields were cared for. Currently there are 34 member institutions in the Blooming

Lake Constance network. The project website www.bluehender-bodensee.net was created in 2010. The network is funded in part by Reckitt Benckiser.

Protecting Lowland Forests at Lake Constance

In the 19th century, Lake Constance still had a predominantly natural coastline. Today around 50 percent of the lake's coastline is developed and significantly changed. Agricultural usage, commercial zones, streets and parking spaces leave little room for nature. The estuaries of rivers and streams and the accompanying lowland forests are particularly affected. The Lake Constance Foundation has been working for the protection of Lake Constance's lowland forests for the past few years. Long-term goals include replanting the lowland forests, rejuvenating existing lowland forests and strengthening their connection to the backcountry especially around the estuaries. Achieving these goals would be an important step towards diversity conservation and protection of the natural floodplains of Lake Constance. A 2009-2010 project sponsored by the European Interreg programme assessed the lowland forests' reforestation and integration potential throughout Lake Constance's coastlines and estuaries. The results of this analysis were used by the Lake Constance Foundation, conservation organisations, and agencies in charge of water bodies to choose six promising and representative lowland forests for further work. Feasibility studies were conducted to assess the viability of the suggested protection and reforestation measures. Since 2009, a travelling exhibit has offered Lake Constance residents and visitors information about the distinctive features of the lowland forests and its indigenous animal and plant species. The exhibit has been shown in eleven communities in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Extensive discussions have been held with mayors, municipal councils and inhabitants in the regions where there is reforestation potential in order to win them for the project. Numerous media outlets have reported about the transnational undertaking. The project is supported in part by Reckitt Benckiser.



"37 network members and bee-and insect-friendly policies on over 64 acres is a very positive interim results after two years. A beginning is made. In the future we will even more work on the intersections of the topics bioenergy, orchards, and Business & Biodiversity."

Patrick Trötschler, Project coordinator at the Lake Constance Foundation



Insect hotel amidst flowering meadow.

Energy and Climate

LED Lamps for Fishermen and Mangrove Reforestation

The GNF and its two partner organisations, the Nagenahiru Foundation and the EMACE Foundation, successfully completed two projects in 2010. The first project entailed replanting a total of ten hectares of mangrove forest in the Bentara, Suduwella and Miriswatha regions and the Madampe and Maduganga wetlands in Sri Lanka. The Ursula Merz Foundation sponsored this project. The densely wooded mangrove forests are natural protection against tidal waves and nurseries for young fish. Mangrove forests also play an important role in climate protection because they act as carbon dioxide reservoirs. Traditional medicine also relies on mangrove trees because their bark, fruit and leaves can be used for healing purposes. In order to ensure that the measures will continue after the project has ended, economic viability is provided through income from the sale of healing plants, eco-tourism and an environmental centre. The inhabitants of the project areas were fully included into the project activities.

One large and ten small mangrove nurseries were established in the Miriswatha and Godahena villages. Local families run these nurseries. The families were able to augment their income by planting out the seedlings and in the course of the project over 10,000 mangrove trees were raised and planted. One of the nurseries near the environmental centre is used for visitor demonstrations. The Nagenahiru Foundation's existing environmental centre was expanded in 2010 to create rooms for exhibits and seminars, a 300 square meter lab and a bird observation tower. A 150-meter long mangrove educational trail was also created in front of the environmental centre. Here students can learn about mang-

rove forests and examine their flora and fauna. Furthermore a larger piece of land in Miriswatha was used by a women's group to grow different reed types. The cultivated reeds are used in the production of handicrafts. In order to strengthen the women's handicraft making skills, multiple workshops on the production for decorative bags and other products were organised.

A second project in Sri Lanka in 2010 introduced LED and compact fluorescent lights (CFL) for fishing. The use of these lamps in six different regions around Sri Lanka is meant to decrease kerosene usage in the long-term. The project was funded by WISIONS in the context of the Sustainable Energy Project Support programme SEPS. Many families are dependent on fishing as their only source of income and food. Traditionally the fishermen used kerosene lamps when night fishing on the lakes. The kerosene lamps are also used in the so-called Ja-Kotu-System during shrimp fishing. There are around 85,000 fishermen on the island that burn more than 100,000 litres of kerosene night after night. In total this is over 30 million litres per year. These lamps have many drawbacks. For instance, the fossil fuel used is becoming ever more expensive and leaking kerosene can cause extreme damage to the water bodies. The pilot project will contribute to the development and dissemination of environmentally friendly lamps on Sri Lanka's lakes and wetlands. The GNF worked together with the German companies OSRAM and Diana Electronics to develop and use prototypes. The required batteries are loaded with electricity from the power network or solar cells. The first phase of the project confirms that LED and compact fluorescent lights produced good fishing results. 50 LED lamps were given to Ja-Kotu fishermen and 500 CFL lamps to canoe fishermen. In total almost 1,000 fishermen participated in the project. The results will now be disseminated to other Sri Lankan lakes so that more fishermen can make use of this reliable, environmentally friendly and affordable light system.

To conclude these two projects an international conference titled, "Protection of Diverse Mangrove Forests and Promotion of Energy Saving Lamps in Sri Lanka" took place in June 2010 in Ambalangoda near the Maduganga and Madampe wetlands. Conference participants included the GNF's executive director Udo Gattenlöhner, international guests from India, Cambodia, Thailand and Australia, as well as the Sri Lankan environmental minister. Results and experiences from the mangrove reforestation project and the handicraft manufacture project were discussed. Various project activities on site were visited.

Fighting Desertification through Reforestation

The Onggi River and Lake Ulaan are the keys to the ecological balance of central Mongolia's Gobi desert. Less water has been flowing through the Onggi River in the last few

years causing Lake Ulaan to dry out. The rapidly increasing desertification of the region is the result. Climate change, irresponsible mining and incorrect water management are the causes of the lack of water in the Onggi River. The length of the river has shrunk from its original 470 kilometres to only 100 kilometres. This situation led the GNF partner United Movement of Mongolian River and Lakes (UMMRL) to begin planting Sea-Buckthorns along the banks of the Onggi river.

Despite the rough climate, the oil field-plant grows well in Mongolia. Sea-Buckthorns are known as good water reservoirs due to their deep and widespread root system. The plants reduce ground erosion and desertification. Therefore UMMRL plans to plant Sea-Buckthorn along the entirety of Onggi's banks. The plants are raised and planted by helpers from the surrounding villages. These helpers will also profit from the berry harvest because these orange, vitamin rich berries are very valuable in Mongolia. The berries are made into juice or marmalade and their oil can also be used in the manufacture of cosmetics. With the support of the Hand in Hand Fond from the natural food producer Rapunzel, the UMMRL started planting 1,200 Sea-Buckthorn plants along the Onggi River. Through the financial support of the Ursula Merz Foundation, the project will be expanded to 5,000 trees in 2011.

Forest Climate Projects under the microscope

Around seventeen percent of global greenhouse gas emissions are caused by deforestation, particularly in the tropics. Protecting forests therefore plays a decisive role in the fight against climate change. More and more businesses now support forest projects as a voluntary contribution to climate protection. These projects have different benefits for companies. They are easy to understand and can be eloquently communicated to others. Compensation through forest climate projects is also often less expensive than investing in renewable energy sources, which makes these cost efficient



A gardener examining sea buckthorn bushes at the banks of the river Onggi in Mongolia.

projects particularly attractive. At the same time there is still a lack of knowledge on the concrete ecological effects of these types of projects. Although large-scale monoculture plantations can store carbon dioxide in the short term, they have a negative effect on the region's biodiversity and the land rights of indigenous peoples. These local conflicts often lead to the failure of forest climate projects.

Together with the Rain Forest Foundation OrdoVerde, the GNF began the "Climate and Forest Protection in the Private Sector" project in 2010. The goal of the project is to minimise the negative effects of forest climate projects through information dissemination to investors and the public while also maximising the positive ecological and social uses of these projects. The first step entailed developing guidelines for the selection of forest climate projects. Various project examples and a case study from Paraguay was used for this. Additionally, an expert workshop was organised during which 30 experts discussed necessary and sensible criteria for forest climate projects. The guidelines can be downloaded from the GNF website free of charge. The project was sponsored by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.

Supporting Tree-preneurs

The GNF has been supporting the South African "Trees for Life" project since 2009. GNF's South African partner Wildlands Conservation Trust (WCT) coordinates this reforestation project working together with the country's poorest communities. The project aims to train orphans, single parents and unemployed youths to become so-called "tree-preneurs". WCT advises them on how best to cultivate the trees and then buys the seedling from them for the equivalent of one Euro. The native trees are planted in public areas such as schools, halls, clinics and nature preserves and then cared for. The planting and care of the trees is the job of the so-called Green Teams that are in charge of making the rural regions greener. The Green Teams are also tasked with removing foreign plants and collecting recyclable materials such as aluminium, bottles and paper in the communities. The project is meant not only to provide these people with a much needed source of income but also an education and self-confidence, a sense of responsibility, recognition and new hope for the future. The WCT trained 3,500 individuals as tree-preneurs in the past few years. Together they have planted 12,000 trees since the beginning of the project. Trees were planted in the Mkuze meadow as part of the city of Durban's "Football World Cup and Greenhouse Gas Reduction 2010" campaign.

Few of the tree-preneurs have seen their country's natural wonders. Therefore an important part of the project was the organisation of day trips to environmental education centres and excursions to nearby nature parks and wild life reserves

that the most hard-working tree-preneurs took part in. 627 tree-preneurs took part in around 50 day trips to places such as the Enseleini nature preserve, the Crocodile Centre and the Mkuze wild life reserve. The tree-preneurs were informed about the areas through lectures. 261 tree-preneurs also took part in the 21 longer excursions to places such as the Somkhana wild life reserve, the Cumberland nature reserve, and the False Bay Park.

The excursions with the "Green Heroes" proved to be very successful and valuable not only because they were a reward for planting trees but also because they provided an opportunity for the tree entrepreneurs to see nature preserves that they probably would never have seen otherwise. These activities that were made possible by WCT's pedagogues are an important way to explain the complex connections between nature and human activities and to show paths for environmental protection. WCT wants to offer seminars on finding and preparing for jobs to the young people, who often live in difficult situations. Special focus will be placed on potential job opportunities in the environmental and conservation sectors.

Re-establishing Biodiversity at Lake Pulicat

Lake Pulicat provides the basis for life for around 40,000 fishermen who are constantly faced with new threats. Shrimp farming and population growth put strain on the ecology of the lake. Additionally, agricultural fertilizers and sewage from the city of Chennai, formerly named Madras, pollute the fish rich water. In order to protect the lake for future generations, the Indian environmental organisation CReNIEO and the GNF created a comprehensive conservation project. The project began in 2009 and will continue until June 2011. It is sponsored by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation with funds collected through the special postage stamps. In order to draw attention to the increasing dangers the lake faces, the GNF named Lake Pulicat the "Endangered Lake of the Year 2010".

Lake Pulicat offers an enormous species diversity and is home to over 160 species of fish and over 110 different land and water birds. Up to 15,000 flamingos visit the lake every year during their migration. Originally the 60 kilometre long

I draw inspiration from the thousands of green-preneurs that our team work with every day, nurturing their tree growing and recycling activities, whilst developing their capacity as environmental entrepreneurs. Zo Gumede is one of these green-preneurs who is particularly inspiring. She was one of the first community members to start growing trees through the Indigenous Trees for Life Programme and has grown and sold thousands of trees since 2005, transforming her life and that of her family. Today, Zo is leader in her community and a "champion of the environment".

Dr. Andrew Venter, CEO Wildlands Conservation Trust

"My name is Zodwa Gumede but people call me Zo. I am 42 years old with 4 children. My first child is 22 years and the last is 9 years old. I am the third wife of Mr Mhlongo who was working at Mondi and got fired in year 2001 because he was on strike. The project rescued us because we didn't have money to care for the kids. It was like a blessing to us. That is why we grow as many trees as we can, so that we can buy anything we need with trees."

"Through the project I started working with Wildlands in the year 2005 as a Nursery Caretaker, after that I was promoted as a Facilitator, then a Lead Facilitator and now I am a Project Manager. Even though my Husband is not working, I fear nothing because I can pay school fees and buy grocery with my trees. Last year I paid the fees for my daughter at the University. I now make sure that I always have different sizes of seedlings, so that I can use them at the different tree stores to buy groceries, bicycles, Jojo tanks, etc. Right now I have got 3641 seedlings in my nursery and I'm hoping to raise the number soon."

"I was the first tree-preneur to buy a bicycle at KwaJobe. It was a small bike for my son. The first big bike was for my husband and now I just buy them and sell to other sections where they don't have this project. Sometimes I exchange them for goats. At KwaJobe we don't have taps for water so I have 3 JOJO tanks that I bought with my trees. I collect rain water for cooking and drinking."



Tree-preneur, Zidwa Gumede

lagoon was also home to rich plant life. Tropical mangrove forests in particular played an important role in stabilising water quality. Sadly the mangroves in the regions were decimated in the past and the tsunami further damaged the area in 2004. In order to stop the further worsening of the water quality, over 25,000 mangrove trees were planted in selected areas as part of the scientifically supervised project. Through consultation with the regional forest agency, the appropriate indigenous mangrove species were selected. Rhizophora and Avicenna in particular were chosen because they are particularly well suited to the reforestation measures. The planted areas comprise different zones near the Thangal, Gunankuppam and Kattur villages and lie in the always-wet tidal range. Mangrove plants have a dense root system that offers larvae and the young of countless fish species ideal growth conditions. The measures will help to increase biodiversity and stabilise the most important source of income, fishing.

Young volunteers support the project. Integrating the youths is part of the environmental education programme for children, young people and women at the lake. Children learn about the importance of the mangroves, the ecology of the lake and climate change in specially developed workshops. Women are offered environmental education courses and further education opportunities meant to support them in creating a new long-term income sources. The courses focus on species appropriate animal husbandry, ecological vegetable cultivation and traditional handicrafts from renewable resources. The project benefits from the experiences that were gathered during a broad EU project in Sri Lanka.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable Fishing in Borneo

As already mentioned in the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity chapter, one of the most endangered species in the world, the Irrawaddy Dolphin, lives in the Mahakam River in East Borneo. Only 70 to 90 animals are assumed to live in the entire Mahakam region. The causes of this lie primarily in the changing use of the river and in the Mahakam's estuary. The legal and illegal expansion of palm oil monocultures and increasing coal and gold mining lead to an increase in sediments and toxic impurities in the river's underflow. This threatens not only the dolphins. The numbers of Rainbow Trout and Sultan Fish are also being drastically reduced. To be able to feed their families, fishermen must intensify their fishing in order to compensate for the dwindling catches. The result of this is the use of unsustainable and illegal fishing methods, such as gill nets, electro-fishing and fish poisons (e.g. cyanide). The less profitable lizard fish are being caught more frequently also. The drastic reduction in the fish population removes the dolphins' basic food source. The drift and gill nets cause around two thirds of all dolphin deaths in the previous years because the dolphins get tangled in the nets and drown.

While the fishermen are very interested in sustainable fishing methods, there is a lack of capital, the necessary equipment and knowledge that would make implementing environmentally compatible fishing methods possible. In 2010 the GNF and its Indonesian partner organisation YKRASI carried out a project designed for the protection of species diversity and natural fish stocks in the Mahakam



"The partnership between CReNIEO and Global Nature Fund which commenced in 2007 has been an excellent experience. We had the opportunity to be part of the Living Lakes network and also be involved in overseas projects of GNF, especially in Sri Lanka. The wide experience sharing between GNF and CReNIEO has led us to take up extensive education programmes on environment and climate with the young generation of stakeholders who will soon inherit this wetland environment at Lake Pulicat. Through this partnership we were able to bring linkages between the scientific community and the local coastal people with regard to the ecology and especially to the mangrove restoration."

Premanjali Rao, Director of Finance and Administration CReNIEO

wetlands. Goals of the project included minimising the negative consequences for species diversity, organising the fishermen into cooperatives and implementing environmentally friendly aquacultures with fish baskets. The project area spanned the Muara Pahu region in the East Kalimantan province, which was just recently named a dolphin preserve by district administration. Nine villages with 1,500 households lie within the preserve. 80 percent of the inhabitants subsist on fishing and the processing of the fish into products such as dried fish. The project tries to secure the livelihood of the inhabitants by, for instance, including women in the production of fish crackers and dried fish. The project started in four villages. The fishers were selected according to social criteria and given young fish as well as four square meter large fish baskets made out of wood. The fish are fed with self-grown vegetables and feed pellets. The fish baskets provide the families with regular and planned incomes and offer RASI sustained contact with the fishermen. This contact builds trust and creates a basis for RASI to have long-term influence on the behaviour of the fishermen. Carp and Rainbow Trout are used as young fish. The fish are fed for around four to five months. At that point they weigh around 400 grams and can be sold. Regular consultations with the fishermen include topics such as fish health, feeding and marketing. Since direct sales to customers fetch 50 percent higher prices, direct marketing strategies were utilised in the project. The RASI team includes an experienced fisherman from the region who has been practicing aquaculture for the past fifteen years. Feeding the young fish with pellets produces greater growth rates but also raises production costs. The poor availability of good quality young fish was a strongly limiting factor. Therefore the project will focus even more on breeding young fish in the future. The project was sponsored by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in the context of the special postage stamp programme.

Strengthening a Coffee Cooperative

The coffee farmers of Lake Atitlán in Guatemala allied in the Asociación integral unidos para vivir mejor (ASUVIM- Integrated Association for a Better Life) in order to promote the processing and marketing of their coffee. The cooperative currently has 101 members, of which 16 are women and 85 men. The members own an administrative office and a small production facility where they process their coffee. In total, they farm 8.9 hectares of land divided into 135 coffee parcels. 34 parcels of land are already being farmed organically while 103 are still being farmed conventionally. ASUVIM supports its members during the production and processing of the coffee and also with other agricultural and foresting activities.

The Guatemalan Living Lakes partner organisation Vivamos Mejor supports the cooperative in the construction of the necessary infrastructure. In 2010, the environmental organi-

sation and ASUVIM started a project aimed to improve the administration and coffee processing methods and expand organic production. Further measures could also be carried out that year thanks to the support of the Hand in Hand Fond coordinated by Rapunzel and the organisation German Environmental Aid (Deutsche Umwelthilfe). Bookkeeping was improved through an expert led workshop and a work plan was created that will make bookkeeping more efficient and transparent. Farmers continue to produce worm compost under the supervision of an ASUVIM employee. The compost is used as organic fertilizers in the coffee parcels. Over 8,000 kilograms of worm compost were produced in 2010. The production of another 15,000 kilograms is planned for 2011.



Two women of the coffee cooperative ASUVIM at Lake Atitlán in the showroom of the exhibition on the history of growing coffee in the mountain villages.

Sustainable Farming in East Africa

The GNF has been carrying out the "Good Practice" project in schools and communities at lake estuary areas in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi since 2010. The twin goals of the project are first, to illustrate good land use practices and second, to create alternative livelihoods in the lake communities. This will be realised through the promotion of fish farming, biological gardening and beekeeping. The most important target group are the inhabitants of the lake regions, especially at Lake Victoria and at the Nabugabo, Wamala, Bogoria, Chala, Tanganjika, Kanyaboli, Jipe and Kivu lakes. The second target group are educational institutions.

Kenya

Osienala (Friends of Lake Victoria) leads the Kenyan project. Osienala planted vegetable gardens and erected a bee house at the Tonga Boys School in the Gwassi district. The vegetable garden is planned to function as an agricultural demonstration area for other schools in the district. The school also saves money because it is able to feed the students with the vegetables it grows. Ten beehives were built and fenced in on the schools property in order to hinder disruptions. Wild bees quickly settled in three of the ten beehives and continually supply the students and the local market with honey. The Lake Victoria Sunset Birder Organisation is the second Kenyan project partner. The organisation works together with the Yaw-Pachi women's group. Yaw-Pachi is a group from the Hawinga region and is comprised principally of widows. The women's main activity is the production of mats. They primarily use papyrus grass, which they gather in the wetlands of the Kanyaboli Lake. The mats do not bring in much money at the local markets. The women's group used funds of the Good Practice project to rent land and plant vegetables, cabbages and onions. Problems in the initial phase included a lack of rain and goats that destroyed part of the vegetable harvest. Despite this the members of the Yaw-Pachi women's group are very happy with their organic garden project because it provides them with an alternative source of income and preserves the papyrus forests.

Uganda

The Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA) coordinates the Good Practice project in Uganda. KEA began project implementation in the Lubajia community at the shores of the Wamala Lake in April 2010. The local group Balyejusa supports KEA. Two seminars with 36 participants were held to sensitise the community about the project and educate them about vegetable farming. The workshops focused on vegetable farming, entrepreneurship, fish farming and the meaning of Lake Wamala as an ecosystem. In May 2010 shrubs were cleared, the area was ploughed and vegetables were planted. Organic fertiliser was used to compensate for the sandy and unfertile ground.

Rwanda

The not-for-profit Rwanda Environmental Conservation Organisation runs the Rwandan project. In order to protect the Kagera River, which flows into Lake Victoria, it is important to reduce the sedimentation caused by non-sustainable farming. Kigaga's villagers started organic vegetable farming and beekeeping projects along the Kagera River.

The activities in Tanzania and Burundi will start in 2011. The project is supported by the Ursula Merz Foundation.

Development of Environmentally Friendly Tourism in the Baikal Region

In November 2010, a project aimed to develop environmentally friendly and socially acceptable tourism and educate the local population about nature tourism management at Lake Baikal ended. The goal of the project was to protect the environment and alleviate poverty in the mountainous Okinskij region near the Lake Baikal in the Republic of Buryatia. The Soyots, an ethnic minority that has continued their traditional, nature-oriented way of life, live here.

Various measures were realised in 2010 including an analysis of the ecological capacity of the region. The analysis provides the foundation for a monitoring system that monitors tourism development and potential ecological problems. Two visitor centres were opened in the villages of Sorok and Orlik. In Orlik, the local school was transformed into a summer guesthouse, new "Bed and Breakfast" deals were created and four cafes were opened. The eco-tourism working group developed special tour and excursion offers that are conveyed by means of a website and informative brochures. GNF's partner GRAN founded the Baikal Eco-Tourism Association (BETA) that will promote further initiatives and develop standards for eco-tourism in Buryatia. The establishment of the association is a milestone for the project participants because the state administration of the Oka region is now involved and has invested large amounts into the eco-tourism infrastructure. The minister for economic affairs and the minister for natural resources signed the standard implementation memorandum. The project is already known throughout the regions and has inspired other regions in the Republic of Buryatia.

The project also organised and offered various language, environment and business management seminars. The interested parties had the opportunity to exchange ideas and developed a collective eco-tourism development concept for their region. Inspiration for this stemmed from a visit to Lake Constance during which the GNF and the Lake Constance Foundation presented diverse tourism standards, environmentally friendly leisure activities and innovative marketing strategies.

The Ursula Merz Foundation and the Anton & Petra Ehrmann Foundation sponsored the project.

Sustainable Tourism in European Lake Regions

Tourism is an important economic factor. In Europe, the tourism sector accounts for around ten percent of the country's gross domestic product and provides around twelve percent of all jobs. Tourism is also economically important in most of the European Living Lakes partner regions. The SLOW TOUR project began in 2010 and is meant to promote sustainability and competitiveness in tourism at European lakes. The project also showcases model approaches that take ecological, economic and social criteria into account. Data for different sustainability indicators are collected at fourteen European lakes with the help of local organizations. The data gathered are being analysed and compared with other datasets by partner colleges. The answers tourists give when being asked about their contentment with their vacation at the lake in question also flow into the model. A further questionnaire targets vendors of tourism establishments. A goal of the projects is to compare the tourists' answers with those of the tourism experts. A handbook provides suggestions for sustainable tourism certification at lakes and model approaches for transport, energy, management and landscaping. The project is aimed towards businesses from the tourism industry, community administrations and environmental organisations.

The European Commission supports SLOW TOUR as part of the Competition and Innovation programme. Project partners include the Italian community association "Trasimeno-Medio Tevere", the University of Perugia in Italy and the Technical University Breda in the Netherlands.

Promoting Water Quality at Lake Atitlán

Lake Atitlán spans 130 square kilometres and is the third largest freshwater lake in Guatemala. Many villages circle the lakes that provide them with drinking water, fish and water for agriculture. Guatemala suffers from many natural catastrophes such as Hurricane Stan in 2005, which destroyed many villages and the sewage treatment plant of the city Panajachel. Since then, the region's sewage flows directly into the lake. This pollution led to massive algae growth through cyanobacteria that covered up to 75 percent of the water's surface.

With the support of the Ursula Merz Foundation, a project was started in 2009 to improve both the water quality of Lake Atitlán and the standard of living of the lake's inhabitants. Yago García Enriquez, an expert for plant based water purification systems, first generated a detailed analysis with improvement suggestions for a plant based purification system that was then constructed by the Pro Lago Atitlán citizens' initiative. However, the facility was largely destroyed by Hurricane Agatha in May 2010. At this time, negotiations are occurring with the neighbouring communities at the lake to find a topographically suitable location and to begin construction of a new plant based water purification system in 2011.

Under the banner of Expedición Científica 2010, scientific work at the lake was intensified. The Living Lakes partner Vivamos Mejor, together with an American and a Czech university as well as countless students and professors, organised two expert meetings and one scientific excursion. Research activities will be expanded in 2011 and a basis analysis of the ecosystems biodiversity will be carried out. An environmental education campaign meant to inform



Pristine landscape in the Oka region at Lake Baikal.

"The soft tourism development plan in the Baikal region has great strategic value. Slowly a stable network of NGOs, communities, private business and local inhabitants is forming. This broad support base is essential for the development of nature tourism in our region. We would never have achieved such success without the support of our German partners."

Nina Shodorova, Project Coordinator GRAN



the population about the ecological status of the lake will also start.

Sustainable Development in the Laguna de Fúquene

The Swiss company Sika has sponsored projects for the protection of Lake Fúquene in Columbia since 2005. The lake, spanning 3,000 hectares, is the largest freshwater system in the eastern Andes Cordillera, the 2,540 meter high Bogotá plateau. The lake is increasingly threatened by untreated and polluted water from the surrounding communities and from fertiliser runoff from animal husbandry. This led to the increasing growth of two foreign plant species, water hyacinths and waterweeds that remove the oxygen from the lake. In 2010 the Colombian GNF partner organisation Fundación Humedales realised a number of measures meant to inform the local population about the environmental problems and to showcase sustainable economic practices.

The Fundación Humedales worked together with the Andina community to build an organic fertiliser production facility. The organic fertiliser is based on water plants and ten tons have been produced so far. An informational bulletin about the organic fertiliser was prepared and distributed to almost all of the greenhouse owners in Bogota and the surrounding areas. Handicrafts also continued to be supported. Handicrafts are an important source of income for over 150 families in the region. The Fundación Humedales built a new tree nursery with twelve different tree types. The trees are planted at the edge of farmed fields that lie at the lake in order to rebuild the habitat linkage structures between isolated forests. Organic fertiliser is used here also. 2,500 alder trees and 1,500 other tree types such as laurel trees were planted at Fúquene and Carmen de Carupa. Here students from the Fúquene and Capellania schools helped the Fundación.

In 2011 the Fundación Humedales and the GNF will organise a conference for the local government and international organisations in order to put the spotlight on the lake's critical condition. Beyond this, a petition will increase the pressure on the Colombian environmental ministry and the local administration to contribute to saving the lake.

Drinking Water for Kenya

Water is life! Every person needs to drink water every day to survive. After a long struggle, on 28 July 2010 the United Nations finally declared that clean drinking water is a human right. Despite this, over one billion people still do not have sufficient access to clean drinking water. In Africa thousands of people and especially children die every day from the con-

sequences of contaminated drinking water. This also affects Kenya. Clean drinking water cannot be taken for granted in many parts of the country and water born illnesses such as cholera and diarrhoea are widespread. In Kenya, only twelve percent of the households have a connection to the water lines. The rest of the population gets its water directly from rivers and lakes that often have very poor quality. Against this backdrop, the GNF together with its partners, the travel business TUI, the German Football League team Hannover 96, and its fan association Rote Kurve, created the Drinking Water for Kenya project. In the context of this initiative, visitors to Hannover 96 home games can donate the deposit of their cups to the project. The initiative was expanded to include the TUIfly fund-raising marathon. So far three schools and a hospital were equipped with drinking water filters called Skyhydrants. Additional filters are planned in Kenya. The daily output of a water treatment system is over 10,000 litres. Around 3,000 people receive clean water through this. Along with the project, local technicians are trained. The technicians are responsible for the smooth operating and maintenance of the machines. The training components are an important part of the long-term success of the drinking water projects and supports help to self-help.

The first water kiosk was established in the Watoto Wenye Nguvu orphanage, east of the city of Thika around 70 kilometres outside of Nairobi. The area has a semi-desert climate and there is little rainfall. The only water source is the Thika River that is however very heavily strained by germs. The installations were completed in August 2010. The village elders and the directors of the orphanage put together a 20 person team that is responsible for educating the people in the surrounding areas. It has become apparent that knowledge about water born illnesses is very sparse.

A further facility was constructed in the Maragua Ridge clinic that lies around 80 kilometres north east of Nairobi. The Maragua River is highly polluted, but it is the only water source. The clinic was founded in 1968 in order to provide the inhabitants of the surrounding villages with basic healthcare. At Lake Victoria, two schools were provided with Skyhydrants. The Mizingo School for Girls is in Kisumu; the third largest city in Kenya. The Moi School is found in rural Sindo in the Suba District. Delivery and installation of the water filter systems was met with great excitement at the schools. Interest in the football team was particularly great among the girls of the Mizingo School for Girls. Philister Oluoch, the director of the Mizingo School, used the opportunity of the GNF's visit to organise a football game between two girl's teams.

The implementation of the Kenyan project is professionally accompanied and implemented by Osienala and PureFlow. The PureFlow projects are supported by the Siemens Foundation.

Environmental Education

get grEEN

A Europe without borders allows greater mobility. A Europe without borders also demands a cooperative approach to solving environmental problems. Border crossing collaboration offers one of kind chances to protect the environment and nature together and support sustainable development. The goal of the "get grEEN Environmental Education Network" project is to enhance experience exchange among adults active in environmental education and to collaboratively develop new ideas. The project started in August 2010 and is run by the GNF, the Polish environmental protection organisation Etna and the Villacañas city council in Spain. During the two-year project, participating institutions will take part in regular meetings to analyse practical examples of environmental education topics. The main goals are to construct and improve efficient environmental education structures and also to support the region's added value creation. Every partner organises two meetings with different thematic focuses. The first meeting took place in the Polish Barycz Valley in winter 2010. The topic was regional marketing of agricultural products. In September 2011, a group of Polish farmers will travel to the lake Chiemsee to learn more about regional marketing strategies. The European Commission supports this project within the frame of the EU Lifelong Learning Grundtvig-programme.



Visit of an environmental education centre specialised in „Renewable Energies” within the scope of the get grEEN project meeting.

Strengthening Local Initiatives and Civil Society

Strengthening local initiatives and civil society are the focal points of the "Sustainable Development in Lake Regions" seminar series that was started in 2009. The Forum Synergies in cooperation with the GNF and other Living Lakes partners organises these seminars. The first workshops took place at Lake Vörtsjärv in Estonia and at the Milicz Ponds in Poland followed by further seminars at Lake Bled in Slovenia and in the Nestos Delta in Greece. The participants are made up of local and international experts who come together to exchange experiences about sustainable lake management and possible project transfers. The support of local environmental protection groups plays a special role. The participants in Greece signed the Nestos Declaration that was submitted to the EU Commission in November 2010. The Declaration emphasises the importance of including NGOs in European conservation directives whose acceptance and subsequent creation of appropriate structures supports long-term environmental protection work. The final seminar will take place in France in April 2012.

05 PUBLIC RELATIONS

Throughout 2010, the GNF published numerous press releases in English and German about activities pertaining to the Living Lakes Networks. Topics included the Threatened Lake of the Year, the 13th Living Lakes Conference, Trees for Life in the context of the Football World Cup, the situation at the Jordan River, the Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Climate Change Conference. The GNF newsletter is published four times per year in English and German. Four donation mailings report about new GNF projects. A yearly report about the "Protection of Cultural Landscapes" was published and contains detailed information about the project and the steps taken by the partners in Spain. An exhibit, attractive flyers and project brochures were created for the German lake network and the European Business & Biodiversity Campaign. The GNF also uses its own publications along with the Internet and events to inform the public.



Lake Pulicat in India is the "Threatened Lake of the Year 2010"

Lake Pulicat is a member of the International Living Lakes network since March 2004. The lake boasts a great biodiversity with over 160 fish species and 110 different land and water bird species. Up to 15,000 flamingos visit the lake every year during their migration. Hundreds of thousands of people at India's second largest salt water lagoon are affected by the consequences of the cutting down of mangrove trees and pollution from agriculture and industry. The fertilisers and heavy metals from nearby Chennai run into the lake from the rivers that feed into it and dramatically reduce the water quality. Not only the lake and the animals suffer from this situation. 50,000 fisherman and hundreds of thousands of people rely on the lake for their existence and food and are also negatively affected by the pollution. Shrimp farms on the edge of the lake and population growth are further straining the ecosystem. People lack clean drinking water and the lake's biodiversity is disappearing. For

these reasons, the GNF named Lake Pulicat the "Threatened Lake of the Year 2010".

Media Work

The activities and success of the Living Lakes partners were widely reported in the media. Marion Hammerl's global engagement for the lakes of the Living Lakes network was honoured by the magazine "Bild der Frau". She was voted "Queen of the Readers' Hearts". The newspapers WELT and the Berliner Morgenpost reported about this.

Press Voices

Natur & Kosmos 05. 02. 2010 Lake on the Edge of Extinction

[...] the Global Nature Fund (GNF) reports on the alarming condition of the once species rich and ecologically vital mangrove forests north to the city of Chennai [...]

For the past eight years, the Global Nature Fund has announced the "Threatened Lake of the Year" on the International Day for the Protection of Wetlands (February 2) to draw attention to the worldwide destruction of lakes and wetlands as well as to the potential solutions.



Lake Pulicat in India was nominated as „Threatened Lake of the Year 2010“.

Bild der Frau 12.02.2010

Which Prize Winner Captures Your Heart?

[....] Marion Hammerl protects the world's lakes [...] "lakes can exist without us but we cannot exist without them," says the conservationist from Lake Constance.

Süddeutsche Zeitung 20.05.2010

Built Close to the Water

[....] This is the Jordan - or what is left of it, says Gidon Bromberg, head of the environmental protection organisation Friends of the Earth Middle East. He brings together Jordanian, Israeli, and Palestinian environmental protectors to save the river in this one of a kind project.

Zululand Observer 17.05.2010

Rewards for growing trees

[....] The indigenous Trees for Life Programme, run by the conservation NGO Wildlands Conservation Trust, is a livelihoods programme for adults and children from vulnerable communities.

Greenpeace Magazin 06.07.2010

In South Africa you can Pay with Trees

[....] the South African conservation organisation Wildlands Conservation Trust (WCT) has led a social-ecological project with support of the Global Nature Fund (GNF) since 2008. Socially disadvantaged people from South African townships and rural communities in the KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Western Cape provinces are taught how to grow trees by the employees of the WCT [...]

Südkurier 07.07.2010

Kicking for Climate

[....] The enthusiasm knows no bounds. The Global Nature Fund from Radolfzell can only dream of this and yet it deserves just as much emotional support for its commitment to nature and climate protection as Schweini, Poldi & Co. [...]

3 Sat 9.12.2010

Electricity instead of Kerosene - Kenyan Fishermen work with Energy Saving Lamps

[....] the "Umeme Kwa Wote - Energy for All" project offers fishermen solar powered lamps that they can use to attract fish at night. Until now Kenyans used environmentally harmful kerosene lamps.

Travelling Exhibitions

Pantanal - An Endangered Paradise

The Pantanal Exhibit was collaboratively developed with the biologist Angelika Hofer and the renowned nature photographer Günter Ziesler in 2007. The exhibit was already successfully shown in the Osnabrück, Heidelberg, Cologne, and Duisburg zoos, in the Hankensbüttel otter centre and in the Bernburg animal park. In 2010 the exhibit was presented in Bad Wurzach, Ravensburg, Straubing and Balje. Large photos show the natural wonders of the Pantanal. These include spectacular pictures of jaguars, caimans, fish otters and macaws in a breathtaking landscape.

Living Lakes Germany

A travelling exhibit was constructed for the Living Lakes Germany network, founded in 2009. The exhibit informs visitors about problems and conflicts at German lakes and reports on the projects of the organisations allied in the Living Lakes Germany network in 2009. In 2010, the exhibit could be viewed in Rehburg-Loccum, Plön, Radolfzell, and Singen.

Internet

All current events, actions and projects can be found at www.globalnature.org. All information on the website is available to visitors in English and German. Numerous pages are also available in Spanish and Dutch, particularly information about the European Business & Biodiversity campaign started in 2010. Many current GNF publications such as annual reports, newsletters and conference documents can be found and downloaded free of charge in the Publications section. Up to date information and pictures of partner regions in the global Living Lakes network are located on separate pages, and organised by continent. Here you can also find information in Spanish and Russian. The website is visited by 47,000 individuals every month.

The European Business & Biodiversity campaign is presented on a separate website: www.business-biodiversity.eu. Here visitors can find comprehensive information about the opportunities biodiversity has for companies as well as risks for its loss. The website can be viewed in German, English or Spanish. It offers up to date notifications, an events calendar and various video material. The visitor numbers have doubled since the website's launch.

Awards

Living Lakes is UN Decade Project 2010/2011

For the worldwide Living Lakes network, the German national committee of the UN "Education for Sustainable Development" Decade, once again named the GNF Decade Project. The UN Decade honours projects that convey knowledge and values to people, that commit themselves to a liveable future and conserve our livelihoods for future generations. The GNF and the international Living Lakes network previously won the award in 2006/2007 and 2008/2009.



GNF President "Woman of the Year"

Five women were honoured for their voluntary commitments by the magazine Bild der Frau in the context of the "Strong Women for a Strong Country" initiative. GNF president Marion Hammerl was named Woman of the Year 2010 at a celebratory gala. She received the award and 10,000 Euro prize for her voluntary engagement in the Living Lakes network.



Marion Hammerl, GNF President, at the award ceremony "Goldene Bild der Frau".

Awards for Living Lakes Partners

FoEME, the Dead Sea Living Lakes partner, received the Euro-Med award for the Dialogue between Cultures 2010 and the Onassis Prize in Hamburg.

The Australian Living Lakes partner Green Skills, received the Western Australian Environment Award 2010 for its work at Wilson Inlet.

Wildsight, the Living Lakes partner at the Columbia River Wetlands in Canada, won the Land awards for Real Estate Foundation of British Columbia for their Lake Windermere project.

The Baikal Information Centre GRAN, active at Lake Baikal in Russia, won the country-wide "350 Good Deeds" contest.



The “Drinking water for Africa” initiative is one of the successful cooperations of the GNF.

06 COOPERATIONS

The objectives pursued by the Global Nature Fund are embedded in international conventions. All international conventions require public pressure for their implementation by private organisations. The main strategies of GNF are to develop sustainable and transferable models, the provision of funding for their implementation and the cooperation with business partners, government agencies and international organisations.

Cooperation with the Business Sector

According to current estimates, world's 3,000 biggest companies cause 2,2 trillion US dollars, or about one-third, of all global environmental damage. No actor can cope with the global challenges such as climate change and species loss alone. The business sector, however, has to bear a special responsibility for this issue. Since its foundation, the Global

Nature Fund has been cooperating with several companies with the aim of supporting the business partners to introduce a business model based on sustainability and saving resources. Businesses for example benefit from the biodiversity checks of the GNF that help them to identify and minimise their impacts on ecosystems.

Sustainability and the balance between ecological responsibility and economic interests are an important component of business culture and an integral part of the strategic concept of the **German Lufthansa AG**. Lufthansa has supported German and international environmental protection organisations for many years. The goal of this commitment is to contribute to projects that conserve biological diversity and unique natural landscapes. Since the beginning of the Living Lakes network in 1998, the German Lufthansa has supported the GNF in the worldwide protection of lakes and drinking water reserves. Since 2006, Lufthansa gives members of the Miles & More programme the chance to donate their frequent flyer miles to the GNF's environmental and species protection projects.

The **Daimler AG** has supported GNF since its foundation in 1998 through financial support of the Living Lakes network and collaborative projects. The term sustainability was made an official part of the strategic target system as part of the newly developed sustainability programme in order to give more weight to ecological and social responsibility. The Global Nature Fund takes active part in the stakeholder dialogue where the viewpoints of civil business organisations about CO2 emissions, electro-mobility, resource protection, air pollution control and biodiversity are introduced. The GNF works with Daimler on environmental education offers for employees. Daimler also contributes to the GNF's Business & Biodiversity campaign.

The **Sika Schweiz AG** is a globally active company in processing materials for the construction industry sector. In 1997, Sika became the first company in Switzerland to gain the ISO 14001 certification. The company has felt responsible for its own sustainable development for years and therefore it tries to optimise energy efficiency, water use, as well as waste and wastewater management. Sika has supported the projects within the Living Lakes network since 2005. Sika and the GNF are planning a trainee programme between Switzerland, Germany and Colombia in the context of the Sika Experience for 2011.

Environmental protection and sustainability is a high priority for **OSRAM GmbH**. The internationally active company seeks a holistic approach to all of their actions. Therefore the entire lifecycle of their products, from environmentally friendly product design to environmentally friendly disposal, plays an important part. For example, OSRAM is involved in Lightcycle, a project that, since 2005, has been developing return and recycling systems for LED and gas discharging lamps. The GNF has supported this company since 2007. Since then, OSRAM and the GNF have worked collaboratively on solutions for sustainable and environmentally friendly lighting systems for rural regions in developing countries. A focal point of the collaboration is the solar lamps project in Kenya. In 2010, LED lamp projects also in Sri Lanka were supported, which offer alternative lighting systems in exchange for environmentally destructive kerosene lamps.

The banking sector supported GNF projects in 2010. The EthikBank has sponsored social, humanitarian and ecological projects for many years. Since 2002, **EthikBank** has supported Living Lakes and in particular the project at the Russian Lake Baikal to protect the Baikal Seal. Under the keywords "Living Lakes Project Savings" the **GLS-Gemeinschaftsbank** offers ecological financial investments whose interest benefits the GNF's projects.

This is the third year that the clothing manufacturer **C&A** has supported the GNF's nature and environmental conservation projects. 20 years ago C&A made environmental protection an important part of its social responsible business structure. A behaviour codex was developed in 2005 that dictates social and ecological standards for the entire supply chain and the suppliers. The cultivation and use of organic cotton is another interesting aspect of C&A's conservation and sustainability strategies.

Environmentally harmless and sustainable corporate management are an important part of the business philosophy of the producer of cleaning products and household articles; **Reckitt Benckiser**. Through initiatives such as the "Our Home - Our Planet" awareness campaign, Reckitt Benckiser informs consumers about what steps individuals can take to conserve water and energy. The company has supported the GNF and the Living Lakes Germany network since 2009. The support goes towards projects such as lowland forest restoration and wild bee projects.

Together with the **TUI AG**, the Hannover 96 football team and the Rote Kurve fan association, the GNF started the Drinking Cups for Drinking Water campaign in 2009. The donations are used to build drinking water treatment facilities in rural communities in Kenya. The globally active TUI AG is an ISO 14001 certified tourism provider and is involved in the sustainable resource use as well as the climate and species conservation sectors. The balance between economic, ecological, social, and cultural demands plays a deciding role. In the context of the GNF's Business & Biodiversity campaign, the TUI AG acted as a ground break tourism business and collaboratively organised workshops about biodiversity in travel companies with the GNF and its campaign partners.

The globally active **DICOTA** has manufactured computer equipment since 1992. The company has supported the GNF and its partner organisations since 2009 through its "Go green" campaign. In particular, the Sri Lankan solar and energy saving lamp project is supported. Through its support DICOTA wants to make a contribution to environment, nature, and climate protection and take on social and corporate responsibility.

Since 1974, the name **Rapunzel Naturkost** has been tied to the Germany wide distribution of organically produced vegetarian foodstuffs. The eco-company with its seat in Legau in the Allgäu, processes and sells organic raw

materials from around the world. The in-house seal HAND IN HAND stands for organic cultivation, fair trade and sustainable use of natural resources. The HAND IN HAND stocks, which are managed by the Deutsch Umwelthilfe (DUH), and which stem from the revenue of the sold HAND IN HAND products, have been used to sponsor GNF projects in 2008. In 2010, the sponsored projects were in Mongolia and Indonesia.

The **Telekom Deutschland GmbH** has been involved in environmental conservation through concrete actions like the efficient recycling of cell phones for many years. A stated goal of the communication provider is to secure social and ecological minimum standards along their entire value chain.

These are established in a social charter, which all suppliers and the Telekom itself are bound to and which is regularly checked. Close collaboration with the Deutsche Umwelthilfe was established in 2000. The Telekom has also supported the Living Lakes projects for many years.

The wind power company **wpd** supports the GNF and its partner in Sri Lanka in the buying of land that is then turned into nature preserves. In the long term, this is meant to create sanctuaries for the flora and fauna of the Madampe and Maduganga lakes. The project was successfully completed in 2010. By not draining the mangrove areas, CO₂ is bound and a voluntary equalisation of CO₂ emissions is achieved.

Cooperation with National and International Institutions, Associations and Foundations

Cooperation with national and international institutions associations and foundation is especially important for the successful implementation of GNF projects. In 2010, the GNF was once again supported by a diverse group of public and private organisations. These include the **European Union (EU)**, the **Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)**, the **Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)**, the **HAND IN HAND Fund** of the natural product producer Rapunzel, the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, Energy in the context of the **Visions** initiative as well as the **European Outdoor Conservation Association**, a federation of European companies from the outdoor industry. The **Anton & Petra Ehrmann Foundation** has sponsored projects at Lake Baikal for many years and the Living Lakes Germany network since 2009. The **Ursula Merz Foundation** supported the GNF in 2010 in the realisation of multiple projects. The **Siemens Foundation** has supported the GNF in the Drinking Water for Kenya project since 2010. Additionally, the GNF received a grant for the Living Lakes network from the **Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. (DUH)**.

Professional exchange is decisive for the sustainable development of lakes and wetlands along with the protection of biological diversity. For this reason there has been a cooperation agreement with the secretariat of the **Ramsar Convention** (convention for the protection of wetlands) since 2004. GNF also cooperates with the secretariat of the convention for the protection of migratory species **UNEP/CMS**. The **UNESCO** education initiative "Education for Sustainable Development" named Living Lakes an official UN Decade project for the third time.

The GNF started cooperation with the environmental magazine **natur+kosmos** as part of the Living Lakes Germany network. As the network's media partner, natur+kosmos began a portrait series about the lakes in the German network.

07 PROJECT FINANCING

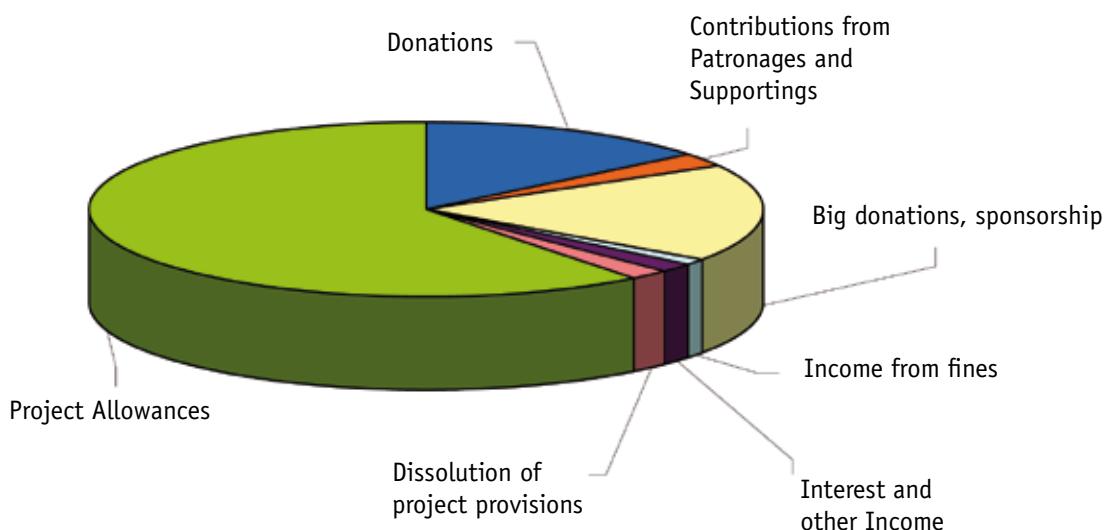
Unlike large financial foundations the GNF cannot live from interest earnings and, as a foundation, does not have yearly membership dues it collects. This means that the GNF must find the complete funding itself. Finding financing is a great challenge every year and demands great staff commitment.

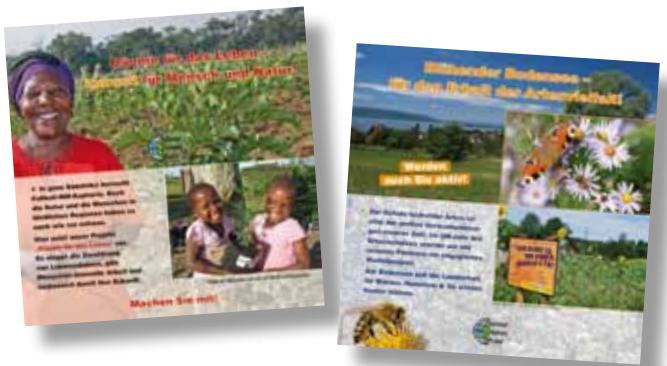
Budget 2010 - Revenues in Euros

■ Donations	177.637
■ Contributions from Patronages and Supportings	30.553
■ Big donations, sponsorship	225.000
■ Income from fines	12.715
■ Interest and other Income	21.062
■ Dissolution of project provisions	23.700
■ Project Allowances	753.488
Total	1.244.155

Revenue

Project grants make up a large part of the GNF's financial means. Project applications are made to different government and non-governmental organisations to obtain these. Almost all project grants demand a contribution that the GNF must finance. Here the purpose bound project sponsorship of businesses and the multitude of private donations from donors, sponsors and patrons help immensely. The GNF uses mailings and its Internet presence to gather donations for current projects. The GNF asked for support for the following projects in 2010: Trees for Living - Restoration in South Africa, Flowering Lake Constance - for the conservation of biodiversity, Protection of the Macaws in the Brazilian Pantanal and Drinking Water for Africa. The allocation of funds from monetary fines also provides a small contribution to the annual budget. Special donations include endowment contributions, donation opportunities for GNF projects by the GLS-Gemeinschaftsbank and the EthikBank, along with testation in the case of death. Donations in kind are also possible and can help furnish projects with the necessary infrastructure. Water treatment facilities, solar panels and airline tickets for project visits make it possible for the GNF to efficiently execute high quality projects.





Expenditures

Revenue finds its use in the projects it was appropriated for. The projects can be divided into the following categories: Living Lakes, nature conservation and biodiversity, energy and climate, sustainable development and environmental education. In 2010, the European Business & Biodiversity campaign has the largest budget.

Assets

Assets totalled 1.2 million Euro in 2010. The foundation's capital remained unchanged at 417,638.04 Euro. An addition of 5,451.09 Euro into the reserve fund was possible.

Oversight/Financial Control

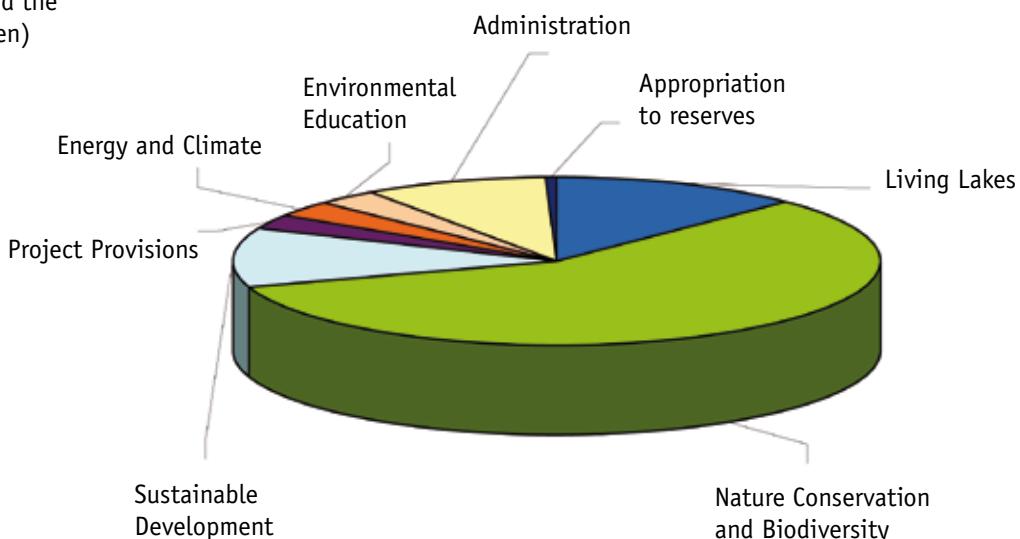
The GNF's profit and loss account is in line with statutory provisions and offers an appropriate picture of the assets and profit situation of the Global Nature Fund. The GNF has its profit and loss account certified by the auditor Dr. Herberger GmbH. The auditing company checked the annual statement until 31.12.2010 a non-constrained audit certificate. The figures are sent along with the audit report to the regulatory authority (senate administration for Justice in Berlin) and the responsible tax authority (tax office in Singen) every year.

Staff members

As of 31.12.2010, the Global Nature Fund employs 13 full-time staff members including interns and temporary help (ten of which are in the Radolfzell office and three in the Bonn office).

Budget 2010 - Expenses in Euros

Living Lakes	154.514
Nature Conservation and Biodiversity	715.537
Sustainable Development	141.053
Project Provisions	36.450
Energy and Climate	36.638
Environmental Education	37.977
Administration	116.431
Appropriation to reserves	5.555
Total	1.244.155



Global Nature Fund
Profit and Loss Account 2010

	Expenses	Personnel	Total
Living Lakes (general)	71.302,27	57.060,05	
Sub-Networks (Italy, South-America, Germany, East-Africa)	62.022,30	29.714,32	
Expert Conferences (general, Conference Chapala)	21.189,15	0,00	
			154.513,72
Nature Conservation and Biodiversity			
EU-Post-Tsunami	117,98	0,00	
St. Lucia, South-Africa (trees for life)	43.964,85	4.688,88	
Nestos, Greece	3.000,00	0,00	
EU-LIFE+, B&B 2010-2012	413.558,65	123.878,66	
F+ E, BfN/Uni Lüneburg (B&B)	22.958,93	16.596,30	
Pulicat, India (Reforestation Mangroves)	17.908,16	4.122,12	
Lake Constance (Blooming Lake Constance/Riparian Forest)	32.500,00	0,00	
Sri Lanka (Reforestation Mangroves)	41.642,77	10.496,41	
Lake Baikal (Baikal seal)	7.913,32	1.903,32	
Pantanal (Hyacinth-Macaw)	47.534,43	5.337,63	
Dead Sea/Jordan River (Renaturation)	46.810,06	14.355,63	
Lake Fiquene, Colombia	8.014,50	0,00	
Mahakam, Indonesia (Irrawaddy-Dolphin)	2.510,00	0,00	
Lake Poyang (Siberian crane)	2.764,50	0,00	
Mongolia (Reforestation at Onggi-River)	5.836,16	816,16	
Cultural Landscapes (Extremadura, Majorca)	7.865,82	3.665,82	
Protection of Sea (Dolfin, Mediterranean)	1.266,87	1.250,37	
			706.167,00
Sustainable Development			
Mahakam, Indonesia (Fishery-Project)	19.662,82	3.131,32	
EU-Slow Tour (Sustainable Tourism)	10.790,11	7.610,93	
Lake Baikal (Sustainable Tourism)	31.994,35	3.165,86	
Drinking water, Africa	72.332,27	9.434,43	
Lake Atitlán, Guatemala	35.336,14	9.848,83	
Lagunita, Paraguay	548,25	548,25	
Titicaca, Bolivia	364,29	0,00	
			171.028,23
Energy and Climate			
Sri Lanka (Solar-Project)	23.515,82	5.604,00	
Lighting Africa (Energy Facility)	154,45	0,00	
Climate Protection (general)	1.092,83	0,00	
Forest Climate Protection (Oro Verde)	11.874,79	9.944,38	
			36.637,89
Environmental Education			
EU Grundtvig/Leonardo (Learning partnership)	5.980,08	4.068,49	
Forum Synergies (Capacity Building)	8.256,80	5.598,36	
Environmental Education (general)	4.248,60	0,00	
Environmental Education (printed matter, Internet, Nature Camps)	35.336,78	14.192,37	
			53.822,26
Administration (Administration general, Pension Funds, Fundraising general)	<u>116.431,02</u>	<u>56.485,39</u>	<u>116.431,02</u>
Appropriation to reserves			<u>5.555,06</u>
		<u>403.518,28</u>	<u>1.244.155,18</u>
Income			
General			
Interest, Investment Proceeds	10.482,59		
Dissolution of liabilities (projects)	23.700,00		
Reimbursement of personnel costs	0,00		
Reimbursement of tangible costs	9.777,81		
Income from Fines	12.715,00		
Other revenues	801,15		
			57.476,55
Donations and sponsorship			
donations, general	48.616,06		
earmarked donations	26.962,48		
donations from mailings and actions	102.058,79		
supporters	4.615,00		
patronages	25.937,66		
big donations	175.000,00		
sponsoring (with VAT)	50.000,00		
in-kin-donations	0,00		
free advertising	0,00		
			433.189,99
Project Allowances			
Expert Conferences (Forum Synergies, Conference Chapala)	2.660,00		
Actions und Projects (Merz, Ehrmann, Wisions, EOG, u.a.)	331.100,00		
BMU/BfN-Projects (Mahakam, Pulicat, F+E, Forest-Climate-Protection)	41.389,64		
EU-LIFE+, B&B 2010-2012	359.735,00		
EU-Projekte (Slow Tour, Grundtvig, Leonardo)	18.604,00		
			753.488,64
Withdrawal from reserves		<u>0,00</u>	<u>1.244.155,18</u>

audited by Dr. Herberger, GmbH, Konstanz

Global Nature Fund
Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4
78315 Radolfzell

Balance Sheet per 31 Dezember 2010

	EUR	EUR	<u>2010 in TEUR</u>
AKTIVA/Assets			
I. Fixed Assets			
Tangible Assets			
Furniture and Office Equipment	3.552,24		2,62
Financial Assets			
1. Investment (Oeko Geno)	306,78		0,31
2. Reinsurance Pension Fund	37.703,02		36,24
3. Loans	<u>0,00</u>		<u>0,00</u>
		41.562,04	39,16
II. Current Assets			
1. Cash on current accounts			
Cash in Hand	272,97		0,15
Bank accounts	288.860,24		616,70
Fixed term deposit	<u>750.163,42</u>		<u>747,35</u>
		1.039.296,63	1.364,19
2. Receivables			
Receivables from suppliers	30.000,00		22,70
Receivables from EU	0,00		125,42
Other Receivables	13.976,67		49,38
Rent deposit	<u>2.823,67</u>		<u>2,81</u>
		46.800,34	200,30
3. Other Assets			
Investment paper	<u>0,00</u>		<u>0,00</u>
		0,00	0,00
III. Active Adjustment		<u>85.521,50</u>	<u>51,66</u>
		<u>1.213.180,51</u>	<u>1.655,32</u>
PASSIVA/Liabilities			
I. Foundation Capital	417.638,04		
Payments to Foundation Capital	<u>0,00</u>		
		417.638,04	417,64
II. Balance carried forward on 01-01-2010	340.275,57		330,60
appropriation to reserves	<u>5.555,06</u>		<u>9,67</u>
		345.830,63	340,27
III. Liabilities			
Trade Payables	17.089,59		5,99
Liabilities to project grants	85.554,00		157,51
Liabilities to salaries and wages	5.525,49		8,19
Other Liabilities	3.254,81		2,52
Liabilities including VAT (7%)	<u>0,00</u>		<u>0,00</u>
		111.423,89	174,20
IV. Provisions			
Retirement Provisions	37.703,02		36,24
Other Provisions	32.610,93		31,64
Project Provisions	<u>36.450,00</u>		<u>23,70</u>
		106.763,95	91,58
V. Passive Adjustment		<u>231.524,00</u>	<u>631,63</u>
		<u>1.213.180,51</u>	<u>1.655,32</u>

08 OUTLOOK 2011

In 2011, many of the projects mentioned in this report will be continued or expanded. In addition, new projects, actions and events will start in 2011. We would like to present some of them here.

Nature Family Camp at Lake Constance

An appealing programme awaits the employees of Daimler and their families at the Nature Family Camp at Lake Constance. The group will get around with the solar boat Helio and visit the Mettnau nature preserve as well as the Reichenau Island. The "swimming classroom" will be a special experience for the children. The adults will take part in a bike tour using E-bikes. The camp is conceptualised as an environmental education event and will take place in June 2011.

Jordan River – Exhibition in Europe

The GNF wants to make the international public aware of the situation at the Jordan River. Therefore, it initiated a photo exhibit in three European cities. The media will cover the exhibit opening with representatives from FoEME (Friends of the Earth Middle East) and other high ranking experts. The exhibit will be shown in the Stockholm Gallery Kontrast during the World Water Week. Then it will be moved to the St. Michael church in Cologne. Afterwards the exhibit will be shown in the EU parliament and at the European Water Partnership in Brussels. The exact dates and places will be announced on the GNF homepage.



All artful pictures of the GNF exhibition "Jordan River" are from the photographer Eddie Gerald.

Drinking Water for Africa

Using the collected donations from the Drinking Water for Africa campaign, further drinking water systems in Kenya and Burundi will be constructed and defective wells in Ivory Coast will be repaired. The project area in Ivory Coast lies in the west of the country, which was severely affected by the civil war and continues to suffer under its consequences. Goal of the project is to repair four water pumps in the N'zi Cuomo regions as well as in the Bofesso and Gouétimba coffee villages. This will ensure a water supply for 5,000 people. The reactivation of the pumps extends beyond the technical repair and examination of the water quality. Committees consisting of community members will be founded for each pump. These committees will be responsible for the long-term maintenance of the pumps. Members of the committees are trained in hygiene and health so that they can inform the users of the pump about the correct way to use them. New local project partners include the Côte d'Ivoire Habitat for Humanity which has been working towards better the quality of life for the population of the Ivory Coast since 1999, and the association Engagement durable pour le développement rural (eddr e.V.) that supports the coffee farmers in the west of the country.

EU Project Kenya

In Kenya as in other developing countries, rural regions often have no electricity supply. Therefore many people are dependent on kerosene or petroleum to produce light. This is not only harmful for people and the environment but also expensive. For instance at Lake Victoria fishermen spend up to 70% of their income on kerosene. In 2008/2009, energy kiosks were installed at Lake Victoria for the first time. This project will be developed further in other Kenyan regions in 2011. The so-called WE-Hubs (Water-Energy-Hubs) are equipped with solar modules that provide energy for the lamps' batteries. Users such as fishermen then use energy saving lamps instead of kerosene lamps. They can trade the empty batteries for charged ones as soon as they are empty at the WE-Hubs. Project partners are OSRAM and Thames Electrical or rather Light for Life in Kenya. The European Commission and the Siemens Foundation sponsor the project.

09 APPENDIX

Global Nature Fund Offices

Team

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Bettina Schmidt	Project Manager Living Lakes		-82
Silvia Jablonski	Projekt Manager		-84
Katja Tolkachyova	Projekt Manager		-82
Ursula Ehinger	Assistant Projects and Administration		-86
Claudia Maier	Assistant Finance and Administration		-81
Gudrun Schomers	Translation		-82
Almut Weis	Webmaster		-81
Katharina Trump	Project Assistant		-83
Dr. Corinna Brunschön	Project Assistant		-89
Stefan Hörmann	Senior Programme Manager	+49-228 / 1848694	-11
Tobias Hartmann	Project Manager		-13
Joost Bakker	Project Manager		-12
Benita Heinze	Junior Project Assistant		-13
Albert Wotke	Berlin Office	+49-30 / 2400867	- 0
Marion Hammerl	President	+49-7732 / 9995	-45



PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

NORTH AMERICA



Columbia River Wetlands; Canada

Wildsight
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Website: www.wildsight.ca

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Lake Winnipeg Foundation Inc.
E-Mail: info@lakewinnipegfoundation.org
Website: www.lakewinnipegfoundation.org

Mono Lake; USA

Mono Lake Committee
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Website: www.monolake.org



Lake Titicaca; Peru and Bolivia

TRÓPICO - Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación
E-Mail: tropico@tropico.org
Website: www.tropico.org

CEDAS - Centro de Desarrollo Ambiental y Social
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Lagunita Complex; Paraguay

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Laguna de Rocha; Uruguay

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Website: www.lagunaderocha.org

Mar Chiquita; Argentina

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Río Gallegos; Argentina

Asociación Ambiente Sur
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EUROPE



Norfolk & Suffolk Broads; Great Britain

The Broads Authority
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Website: www.broads-authority.gov.uk



Norfolk Wildlife Trust
E-Mail: info@norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk
Website: www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk



Laguna Atotonilco; Mexico

Salvemos el Lago, A.C.
E-Mail: contacto@salvemoslago.org.mx
Website: www.salvemoslago.org

Lake Atitlán; Guatemala

Asociación Vivamos Mejor Guatemala
E-Mail: info@vivamosmejor.org.gt
Website: www.vivamosmejor.org.gt

Lake Amatitlan; Guatemala

Comite del Lago de Amatitlan
E-Mail: alhurt56@gmail.com

Laguna de Fúquene; Colombia

Fundación Humedales
E-Mail: fhumedales@fundacionhumedales.org
Website: www.fundacionhumedales.org



Lake District; Great Britain



Lake District National Park Authority
 E-Mail: BobCartwright@lake-district.gov.uk
 Website: www.lakedistrict.gov.uk

La Nava; Spain



Fundación Global Nature España
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 Website: www.fundacionglobalnature.org

Albufera See; Spain



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Ayuntamiento de Valencia

E-Mail: odevesa@valencia.es
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La Mancha Wetlands; Spain



Fundación Global Nature (FGN)
 E-Mail: antonioguillem@fundacionglobalnature.org
 Website: www.fundacionglobalnature.org

Consortio alto Guadiana



E-Mail: mvelasco@altoguadiana.es
 Website: www.altoguadiana.es

Salobrar de Campos; Spain



GOB (Grup Balear d'Ornitologia i Defensa de la Naturalesa)
 E-Mail: conservacio@gobmallorca.com
 Website: www.gobmallorca.com

Kolindsund Wetlands; Denmark



Kolindsunds Venner - Friends of Kolindsund
 E-Mail: jni@fiber.dk
 Website: www.kolindsund.dk

Lake Constance; Germany, Switzerland and Austria



Bodensee-Stiftung
 E-Mail: patrick.troetschler@bodensee-stiftung.org
 Website: www.bodensee-stiftung.org

Lake Trasimeno; Italy



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Comunità Montana Monti Del Trasimeno
 E-Mail: lmontagnoli@cmtrasimeno.it
 Website: www.montitrasimeno.umbria.it



Milicz Ponds; Poland
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 E-Mail: pronatura@pronatura.org.pl
 Website: www.pronatura.org.pl



Lake Balaton; Hungary
Association of Civil Organisations of Lake Balaton
 E-Mail: szekely.erdsebet@fonyodi.hu
 Website: www.bcszsz.eu



Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency
 E-Mail: molnarg@balatonregion.hu
 Website: www.balatonregion.hu



Nestos Lakes and Lagoons; Greece
EPO - Society for Protection of Nature and Eco-development
 E-Mail: epo@kav.forthnet.gr



Labanoras Regional Park; Lithuania
Labanoras Regional Park Visitor's Centre
 E-Mail: info@labanoroparkas.lt
 Website: www.labanoroparkas.lt



Lake Peipsi; Estonia and Russia
CTC Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation
 E-Mail: tartu@ctc.ee
 Website: www.ctc.ee



Lake Võrtsjärv; Estonia
Estonian Fund for Nature (ELF)
 E-Mail: elf@elfond.ee
 Website: www.elfond.ee



Lake Võrtsjärv Foundation
 E-Mail: jaanika@vortsjarv.ee
 Website: www.vortsjarv.ee

AFRICA



Lake Victoria; Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

OSIENALA (Friends of Lake Victoria)

E-Mail: osienala@osienala.net

Website: www.osienala.org



NABU Deutschland

E-Mail: til.dieterich@nabu.de

Websites: www.nabu.de; www.nabu-international.de; www.ecotourism.kz

Lake Issyk-Kul; Kyrgyzstan

NABU Kyrgyzstan

E-Mail: Mirana.Kanimetova@NABU.de

Website: www.nabu.de

Lake Khuvsgul; Mongolia

**Mongol Environmental Conservation (US)/
Mongol Ecology Center (Mongolia)**

E-Mail: ono@mongolec.org

Website: www.mongolec.org

Lakes Ulaan, Airag, Khyargas, Angir-Nuden and Mondohei; Mongolia

United Movement of Mongolian Rivers & Lakes

E-Mail: rivermovements@gmail.com

Websites: www.rivermovements.org; www.onggiriver.org



Kalahari Conservation Society Botswana (KCS)

E-Mail: felixmonggae@kcs.org.bw

Website: www.kcs.org.bw

Lake Uvs; Mongolia

Uvs Green Movement

E-Mail: greenmov_uvs@yahoo.com

Lake Baikal; Russia

Baikal Information Center GRAN

E-Mail: gran.baikal@mail.ru

Website: www.baikalgran.ru



Club FIRN

E-Mail: office@firnclub.ru

Website: www.firnclub.ru



Lake Poyang; China

MRLSD - Promotion Association

for Mountain-River-Lake



Regional Sustainable Development

E-Mail: chenkui29@yahoo.com.cn

Website: www.mrlsd.org.cn

Lake Biwa; Japan

International Lake Environment Committee

Foundation (ILEC) and Kosho-Net



E-Mail: mtokonagi@ilec.or.jp

Website: www.ilec.or.jp

Lake Tonle Sap; Cambodia

Fishery Action Coalition Team (FACT)



E-Mail: maksthirith@fact.org.kh

Website: www факт.org.kh

WILDERNESS

Okavango Delta; Botswana

Wilderness Foundation South Africa (WFSA)

E-mail: karen@sa.wild.org

Website: www.wildernessfoundation.org

Lake St. Lucia; South Africa

The Wilderness Foundation

E-Mail: vanessa@sa.wild.org

Website: www.wildernessfoundation.org

Lake Khuvsgul; Mongolia

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Lakes Ulaan, Airag, Khyargas, Angir-Nuden and Mondohei; Mongolia

United Movement of Mongolian Rivers & Lakes

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Lake Poyang; China

MRLSD - Promotion Association

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Lake Tonle Sap; Cambodia

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Dead Sea; Israel, Jordan and Palestine

FoEME - Friends of the Earth Middle East, Israel, Jordanien und Palästina

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Laguna de Bay; Philippines

CLEAR - Conservation of Laguna de Bay's Environment and Resources



A partnership of:

Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands



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Websites: www.psdn.org.ph/wetlands; www.psdn.org.ph/clear



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Lake Taal; Philippines

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Lake Jempang & Mahakam Wetlands; Indonesia

RASI (Rare Aquatic Species of Indonesia)

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Deh Akro II Wetland; Pakistan

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Lake Wular; India

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Lake Bolgoda; Sri Lanka

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Lake Maduganga and Madampe; Sri Lanka

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NATIONAL AND MULTINATIONAL NETWORKS

Living Lakes Network Canada

Wildsight and Lake Winnipeg Foundation

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Websites: www.wildsight.ca/program/living-lakes-canada; www.livinglakes.ca/; www.globalnature.org/Network-Canada



Living Lakes Network Central and South America

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