



# Annual Report

Annual Report 2013/2014

# 2013/2014





“I can do things you cannot, you can do things I cannot;  
together we can do great things.”

**Mother Teresa (1910–1997)**



Clean drinking water for children in Burundi.



Protecting cultural landscapes for Imperial Eagles & Co.

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## Imprint

**E.i.C.:** Udo Gattenlöhner  
**Text:** Marion Hammerl, Udo Gattenlöhner, Bettina Schmidt, Katharina Freund,  
 Manuela Uhde, Almut Weis, Katharina Trump, Stefan Hörmann, Tobias Hartmann,  
 Thomas Schaefer, Sascha Liese, Greta Link, Nina Bastian  
**Translator:** Neil Heckman

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Constructed wetland at lake Fúquene in Colombia.



Mangrove restoration in Asia.

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# Preface



Marion Hammerl



Udo Gattenlöhner

Dear readers, dear friends,

*Silent Running* was recently shown again – the moving science fiction film about an astronaut named Freeman Lowell and two robots who tirelessly preserve the last existing forest on a spaceship after all plant life on earth has been destroyed. Although produced in 1971, the message of this film unfortunately foreshadows recent findings that were reported during the “International Year of Biodiversity”. Among them was the conclusion that despite intensive efforts of environmental conservationists over the last quarter century, at least 3.2 million square kilometers (2 million square miles) of rainforest have been destroyed – an area as large as the entire Indian subcontinent.

Is this just fear mongering? Common sense alone is needed for most of us to interpret these events as catastrophic, but does this mean efforts to motivate businesses to focus more attention on biodiversity are in vain?

Although it can be difficult to remain optimistic at times, the Global Nature Fund (GNF) has stayed engaged by further developing and expanding their business and biodiversity activities. Fortunately, an increasing number of businesses recognize the loss of biodiversity as one of the biggest (environmental) problems of our times, and have taken steps to balance and reduce the negative side effects of their economic activity. Among them are the companies we support with advice and services under the framework of the European Business and Biodiversity Campaign. These include the Japanese company Sekisui as well as the companies Kärcher, ECOVIN, the REWE Group, Daimler, and Symrise. Whether the method companies use to evaluate their impact on ecosystem services is considered “perfect” is a secondary focus under much debate. This lack of clarity is used as an excuse for inaction by hundreds of thousands of companies that claim to be waiting for a methodological consensus. Whether these evaluations and methodologies should be developed under the concepts of “biodiversity”, “ecosystem services”, or “natural capital” is not critical.

What is much more relevant is that more businesses get involved in corporate social responsibility, and not only companies that are already pioneers in this field. Another important point is that forward-thinking companies should get more support from politicians by legal framework conditions set by the Government to exclude “business as usual” as an economically profitable option. Our goal is to make a valuable contribution to these developments with the European Business and Biodiversity Campaign.

The work of the GNF continues to remain strongly focused on lakes and wetlands – biodiversity hotspots and providers of invaluable life supporting ecosystem services. Despite large efforts by the GNF and the Lake Constance Foundation, the financial resources for a Living Lakes Conference were not secured in 2013. This was a harsh blow for the international network as the annual conference is an important element for internal and personal cohesion among the network. We hope that our Chinese partners enjoy more success, and that the next conference can take place at the Poyang Lake in China.

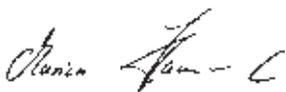
Because increasing water scarcities and diminishing water quality disproportionately impact developing countries, the GNF is implementing an ever growing number of projects with its partner organizations around the world to improve drinking water, minimize water pollution, develop sanitary facilities, improve food security, produce energy, and preserve biodiversity. The diversity of these initiatives is grounded in our confident cooperation with partners worldwide – from Colombia to Burundi and on to India.

The Sustainable Water Integrated Management (SWIM) program is one of the most successful activities in which the GNF has been involved. It includes participation with Friends of the Earth Middle East in the formulation of a strategic plan for the natural restoration of lost habitat along the Lower Jordan River. This river has a special global significance, but has unfortunately dwindled to a trickle – with significant implications for the Dead Sea. The ultimate acceptance and implementation of the strategic plan is dependent on political will. To strengthen our position, the GNF is building coalitions within the European Commission, EU member states, and other international organizations.

We would therefore like to enthusiastically thank all our partners and supporters for their generous cooperation. These complex ecological and social challenges can only be tackled by working together to protect and preserve the valuable ecosystems that comprise our spaceship earth.

Please visit our website to learn more about our many diverse projects: [www.globalnature.org](http://www.globalnature.org).

With best wishes,



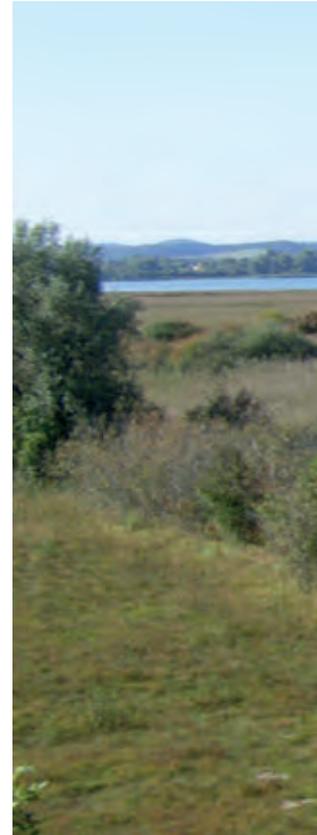
**Marion Hammerl**  
President



**Udo Gattenlöhner**  
Executive Director

## 01 ABOUT THE GLOBAL NATURE FUND

**T**he Global Nature Fund is an international foundation for the protection of environment and nature, chartered in 1998. The founders are private individuals who seek to realize transboundary environmental protection goals. The GNF is a non-governmental organization that only pursues non-profit goals in support of environmental protection, nature conservation, landscape management, species protection, and environmental education. International cooperation plays a key role in these projects. The main office is located in Radolfzell, Germany, by Lake Constance. Additional offices are located in Bonn and Berlin.



The foundation's aims are realized through the:

- 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 the diverse fauna and natural habitats.
- Environmental education through publications and events regarding the protection of nature and environment.
- Promotion of international conventions on the protection of environment, nature, species, climate, and water.
- Promotion of international dialogue between environmental organizations, 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 April 29, 1998, pursuant to § 80 of the Berlin legal code in conjunction with § 2 Clause 1 of the Berlin Law on Foundations. The Senate Office and the corresponding revenue office are the responsible regulatory and oversight authorities to whom the Global Nature Fund reports annually. Additionally, the annual financial statements of the foundation are voluntarily submitted for reviewed by a certified auditing firm.

The foundation's assets are currently € 417,638.04. According to regulations, donations to the foundation's assets are possible starting at € 20,000. The honorary positions of the foundation are, according to § 4 of the charter, the Board of Directors and the Founders Committee. The **Founders Committee** meets annually, represents the interests of the foundation, and oversees the work of the Board of Directors. Currently the committee is comprised of three seats: Michael Bauer (Chairman), Jürgen Resch (Vice Chairman), and Prof. Dr. Thomas Feske. In addition to the active board members, there are also passive stakeholders and advisors.



Aquatic zone at Lake Constance. The GNF's main office is located in Radolfzell, Germany.

The **Board of Directors** leads and manages the foundation in accordance with its statutes. Accordingly, business operations are conducted by a full-time Executive Director. The Board meets twice a year, and is comprised of a maximum of seven seats, six of which are currently filled by Marion Hammerl (President), Prof. Dr. Manfred Niekisch (Vice President), Jörg Dürr-Pucher, Prof. Harald Kächele, Dr. Andrew Venter, and Sebastian Winkler.

The GNF's **Scientific Advisory Board** can be consulted for technical expertise. The following individuals currently sit on the Scientific Advisory Board: Roger de Freitas (United Kingdom), Dr. Hendrick Hoeck (Switzerland), Prof. Dr. Masahisa Nakamura (Japan), Mike Ounsted (United Kingdom), John Pinder (United Kingdom), Dr. Antonio Gómez Reyna (Mexico), Dr. Tillmann Stottele (Germany), and Prof. Dr. Michael Succow (Germany).

## Memberships

The GNF is a member of the following organizations:

- Association of German Foundations
- Association of German Press Officers
- BION – Biodiversity in Bonn
- Climate-Alliance Germany
- Ecocamping e. V.
- Ecotrans e. V.
- Freshwater Action Network
- Future e. V.
- German Fundraising Association
- German League for Nature, Animal Protection and Environment - DNR
- International Union for Conservation of Nature - IUCN

## 02 WATER AND LIVING LAKES

**T**he central goal of the GNF’s “Water and Living Lakes” unit is the protection of aquatic ecosystems around the world. This unit builds upon 15 years of experience in the work of preserving and managing lake and wetland ecosystems in addition to other activities which include the coordination of the global Living Lakes Network. Living Lakes occupies one of the central focuses of the GNF, the goal of which is to connect people from around the world in order to build a bridge of cooperation for the development of joint projects. Along with the coordination and expansion of the Living Lakes Network, this unit also seeks to improve water management systems in neighboring European countries, build capacities for sustainable water management practices in developing countries, preserve and revive aquatic habitats, and conduct economic valuations of aquatic zones and their ecosystem services. In these capacities, special attention is given to the compatibility of proven methods and approaches along with the implementation of cross-border projects.



### Living Lakes

The GNF founded the Living Lakes Network in 1998 to protect the habitats and water resources of lakes and wetlands. Today, the GNF plans and implements sustainable environmental and nature protection projects together with over 100 partner organizations worldwide. Living Lakes offers its members a forum for dialog, a place to collaborate on project implementation, and to exchange experiences, knowledge and environmental technologies.

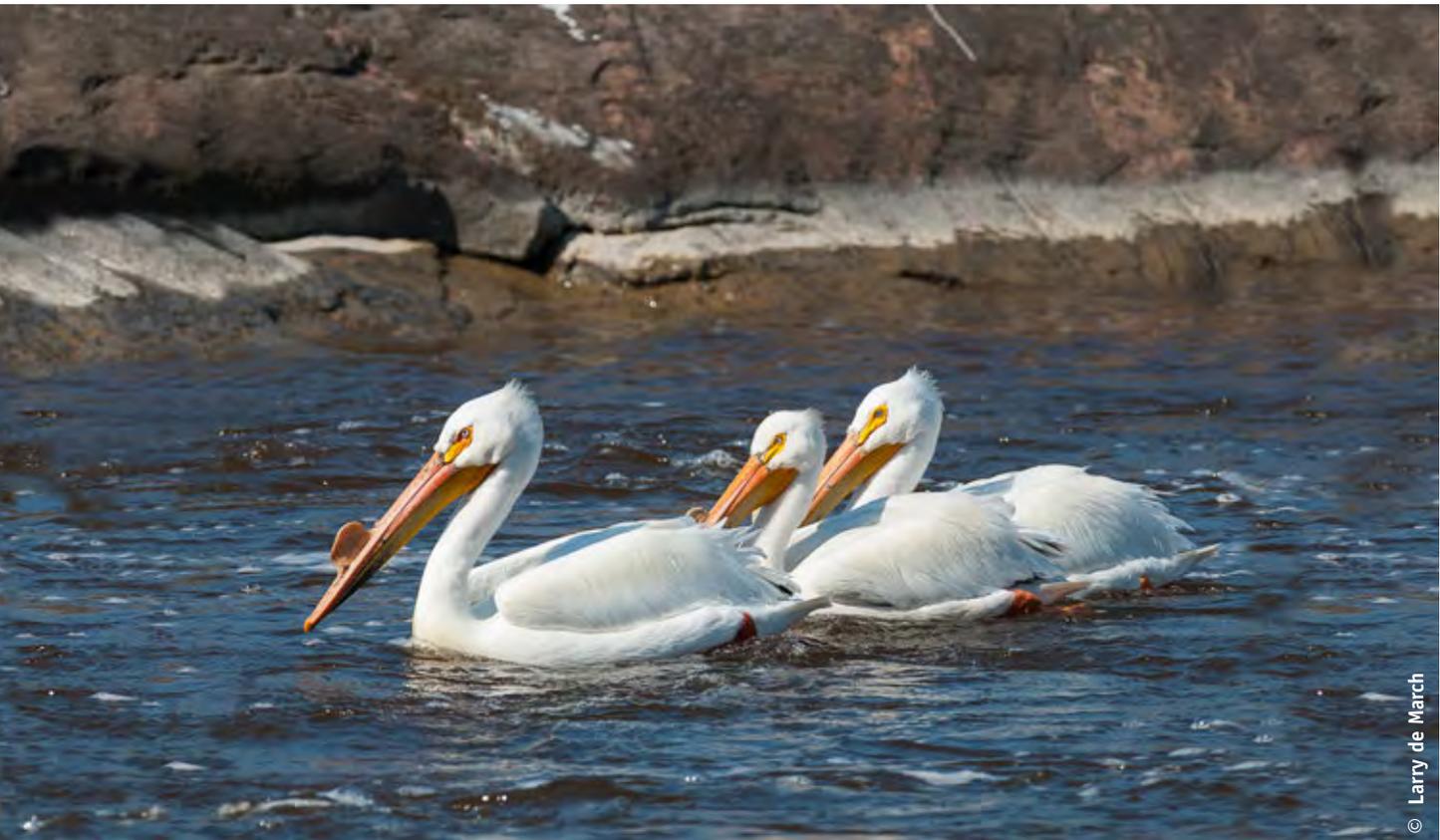
The network’s goals are:

- Biodiversity protection and the conservation of lakes, wetlands, and other aquatic ecosystems.
- Restoration of altered and threatened wetlands and lake ecosystems.
- Amelioration of the quality of life of the lake’s riparian populations through participatory projects.
- The sustainable use and development of these ecosystems through farming, fishing, tourism, housing developments, and energy and water usage.
- Promotion of the use of applied sciences and technologies for the protection of these ecosystems.
- Support for education programs and collaborations with the local population and other relevant groups with the goal of protecting the biodiversity of these ecosystems.

The Living Lakes partnership has grown since its foundation in 1998 from four lakes to its current number of 103 partner lakes. As part of project conceptualization, the GNF pays special attention to designing measures that are transferable and replicable. As a result, the projects are geographically flexible and can be implemented across a broad spectrum and under various circumstances.

### National and Multinational Networks

The GNF began cultivating a national and transcontinental Living Lakes Network in 2007 as a positive response to the continually growing number of partner lakes. The advantages of these “sub-networks” are obvious: in principle, they allow for more efficient regional cooperation, project collaboration, and activities by minimizing political and lingual barriers. The success of these networks is, however, entirely dependent upon local coordination. Over the years, a total of six sub-network structures have been built. In addition to Germany, Canada, and China (discussed in more detail below) these include Latin America, East Africa, and Italy. In Latin America, East Africa, and Italy, local coordination has recently become rather challenging. In Bolivia, for example, the Trópico organization had to cease activities after years of work due to changing political circumstances in that country. As a result, the Latin American network’s coordina-



© Larry de March

The partners of the Living Lakes Network Canada support the preservation of the natural habitat for American white pelicans and numerous other plant and animal species.

ting organization was lost. The GNF is currently negotiating with the Fundación Humedales in Colombia, with the hopes that they can take over and resume coordinating duties for the region. Problems with coordination have also developed in East Africa. Because of diminishing financial means and resource scarcities, Osielala could no longer support the coordination of the East African Living Lakes Network. In response, the GNF is looking into the possibility of Burundi taking over network duties.

After a period of restructuring, when the Italian province of Perugia coordinated the network, now Legambiente – an NGO partner of the Italian Living Lakes Network and the largest environmental organization in Italy – participates more actively in the Italian Living Lakes Network. Our hope is that the near future produces a renewed dynamism in all three networks.

### **Living Lakes Canada**



In September 2013, the Living Lakes Network Canada and the Columbia Basin Watershed Network co-hosted

the “Think Like a Watershed” symposium, sparking important dialogue on watershed governance in British Columbia. An-

other event the Canadian network organized was the annual “I Love My Lake” outreach campaign, designated to inspire all Canadians to increase their concern for and involvement in protecting lakes, aquatic zones, and aquatic habitats for future generations. The network also launched a community-based groundwater monitoring pilot project for the Columbia River Headwaters Region, building baseline data to fill the current gap of groundwater inventory in British Columbia. Ethical beauty retailer LUSH Fresh Handmade Cosmetics selected Living Lakes Canada as a feature water initiative for their “Take Back the Tap” campaign – an initiative designated to raise public awareness about the negative impacts the bottled water industry has on lakes and rivers. After an intensive campaign by Living Lakes Network Canada that included press coverage, workshops, presentations, and conferences attended by over 2,000 people, Lake Winnipeg was designated “Threatened Lake of the Year” for 2013. Among the exemplary events was the “Living Waters Rally” where the network offered three theme-based workshops to the public.

Coordination: Wildsight and Lake Winnipeg Foundation  
[www.wildsight.ca/program/living-lakes-canada](http://www.wildsight.ca/program/living-lakes-canada);  
[www.livinglakes.ca/](http://www.livinglakes.ca/); [www.globalnature.org/NetworkCanada](http://www.globalnature.org/NetworkCanada)

### Living Lakes China



2013 was a very eventful year for the Living Lakes Network China. The Chinese network co-operated with the local government authority Mountain-River-Lake Sustainable Development Committee to conduct scientific surveys of the Poyang Lake in the Jiangxi Province. The surveys used new methods for providing up-to-date data on current water quality and pollution levels for the lake and its surrounding area. The data serve to define and quantify the ecological capacity of the Poyang Lake and are the basis for a planned follow-up project. The findings also indicate the discovery of two new benthic species. In addition to this, the Living Lakes Network China is using its resources to play an important coordinating role in the establishment of an observation and research station at Poyang Lake. The network received recognition for its work "as the basis for international technological cooperation for the protection of the Poyang Lake" from the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology. Further, the new cooperative partnership with the "Green China Magazine" offers the distinguished possibility for the Living Lakes China network to receive national attention. Along with water pollution issues in the Poyang Lake, questions concerning air quality and differentiated waste collection will be major themes of discussion.

Coordination: Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake Regional Sustainable Development (MRLSD)  
[www.mrlsd.org.cn](http://www.mrlsd.org.cn); [www.globalnature.org/Network-China](http://www.globalnature.org/Network-China)

### Living Lakes Network Germany



The Living Lakes Network Germany organizes the exchange between participating partner organizations in meetings that take place twice a year. The network leads several projects and carries out joint lobby work – on a local and countrywide level – to protect German lakes. This includes the annual "Living Lake of the Year" award, the Big Jump Challenge, as well as press releases and written opinions concerning water protection. Partner organizations also support and advise one another on specific topics such as the designation of nature protection areas, resource-use conflicts, and critical water conditions. In 2010 the network developed a traveling exhibition that is being ever enlarged and updated. In 2013, it was shown at four different locations in southern Germany. The German network is currently comprised of eleven partner lakes, three candidate lakes, and ten national organizations that work on nature and water conservation issues. The network is supported by the Anton & Petra Ehrmann Foundation.

Coordination: Global Nature Fund (GNF)  
[www.globalnature.org/NetworkGermany](http://www.globalnature.org/NetworkGermany)

### Lake Winnipeg, Canada, is Threatened Lake of the Year 2013

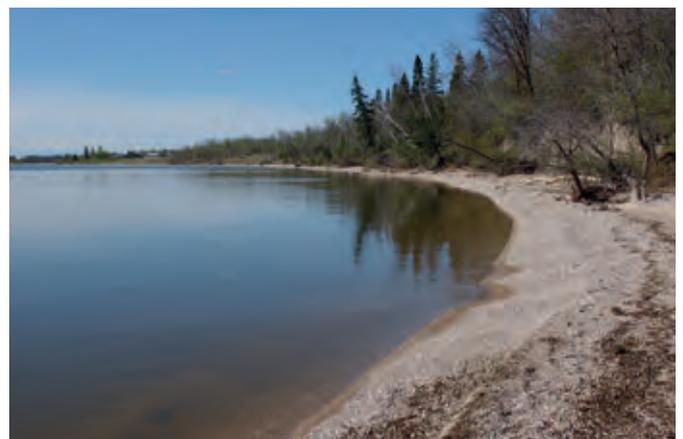
Lake Winnipeg lies in the Canadian province of Manitoba, known as the "Land of 100,000 Lakes". However idyllic this waterscape may be, it can no longer hide the dramatic situation that has been worsening for a long time in the world's tenth largest lake. Given this backdrop, the Global Nature Fund declared Lake Winnipeg as Threatened Lake of the Year on World Wetlands Day, February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013.

Despite the Lake's watershed only being scarcely populated, there are other threats to Lake Winnipeg's future – such as fertilizer and pesticide runoff from agricultural production, sewage discharge, and the absence of a conservation plan. The increasing intensity of these ecological stresses from within the watershed are causing ever larger problems with algae growth in the lake, which eventually disrupt the lake's natural balance of nutrients. The increasing frequency of floods in conjunction with climate change, the drainage of wetlands, the intrusion of non-native species, and the regulation of water levels further stress and negatively affect the lake's ecosystem and water quality.

The Lake Winnipeg Foundation (LWF) has been invested in protecting ecosystems around the lake since 2006. In 2010, the LWF together with the Canadian environmental organization Wildsight founded the national Living Lakes Network Canada. The goal of this network is to improve the management of Canadian lakes, rivers, and aquatic zones and to protect them far into the future. Action plans and strategies that all stakeholders and interest groups agree to are needed to achieve these goals. This is unfortunately a difficult task considering the levels of government involved: four Canadian provinces and four U.S. states have to agree. Making negotiations more difficult is the fact that the Canadian government has been massively neglecting the protection of ecosystems in recent years.

For further information, please visit: [www.globalnature.org/ThreatenedLake2013](http://www.globalnature.org/ThreatenedLake2013)

Lake Winnipeg, Canada, was nominated "Threatened Lake of the Year" in 2013.



## Lake Mindel, Germany, is Living Lake of the Year 2013

A thin veil of mist lies upon the lake as morning birds sing their song to welcome the sun. Experienced birdwatchers can catch a glimpse of the ferruginous duck hiding in the dense shore vegetation – a worldwide endangered species, and one of the many 210 types of birds that can be seen at Lake Mindel, near Radolfzell, Germany. Some 2,000 animal species and 700 different flowering plants – 20 orchid species among them – have also been recorded in this area.

Carved out by a glacier in the last ice age, this picturesque lake with all its biodiversity won the distinction of “Living Lake of the Year” for 2013. On World Water Day, March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013, the GNF named a “Living Lake of the Year” for the third time since the founding of the “Living Lakes Germany” network in 2009. The decision was reached after the usual process of gaining a majority opinion among the network’s members.

Owing to its rich biodiversity, the 459 hectare Lake Mindel area has been part of the European “Natura 2000” network for several years. The Lake Mindel peat lands are the largest of many that were created in the Lake Constance area during the last ice age. Because of its mosaic of various micro-habitats and the richness of its flora and fauna, the lake and

its shores were set aside for natural conservation as early as 1938, thereby counting it among the oldest protected areas in Germany.

A purely idyllic place? Almost. The “Living Lake of the Year 2013” is exemplary among naturally protected areas. The Freiburg Regional Authority and the BUND – one of the GNF’s many partners – have a successful collaborative relationship, thanks in a large part to the support of interns and volunteers. Despite these successes, the expansion of tourism to the area is reducing animal habitats while loose pets disturb ground-nesting birds all too frequently. Increasing funding restraints are also taking their toll, making the intensive physical work of habitat restoration harder to finance. Hence, in place of physical labor, mowing machines are being set to work – a non-selective management option that reduces habitat diversity. By naming Lake Mindel as “Living Lake of the Year” in 2013, the GNF recognizes this area as a natural oasis for Germany’s animal and plant life while also calling for the continued protection of the area in the years to come.

The Living Lakes Network Germany is comprised of experts that meet regularly in their work toward achieving common and effective solutions for preserving aquatic environments.

Lake Mindel was “Living Lake of the Year” for 2013.



# Members of Living Lakes Network

## NORTH AMERICA

- 1 Columbia River Wetlands; **Canada**
- 2 Lake Winnipeg; **Canada**
- 3 Athabasca River; **Canada** \*
- 4 Lake Huron; **Canada** \*
- 5 Skeena River; **Canada** \*
- 6 Mono Lake; **USA**
- 7 Lake Chapala; **Mexico**
- 8 Lake Atitlán; **Guatemala**
- 9 Lake Amatitlán; **Guatemala**

## SOUTH AMERICA

- 10 Laguna de Fúquene; **Colombia**
- 11 Lake Titicaca; **Peru, Bolivia**
- 12 Pantanal Wetlands; **Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay**
- 13 Lagunita Complex; **Paraguay**
- 14 Laguna de Rocha; **Uruguay**
- 15 Mar Chiquita; **Argentina**
- 16 Rio Gallegos; **Argentina**

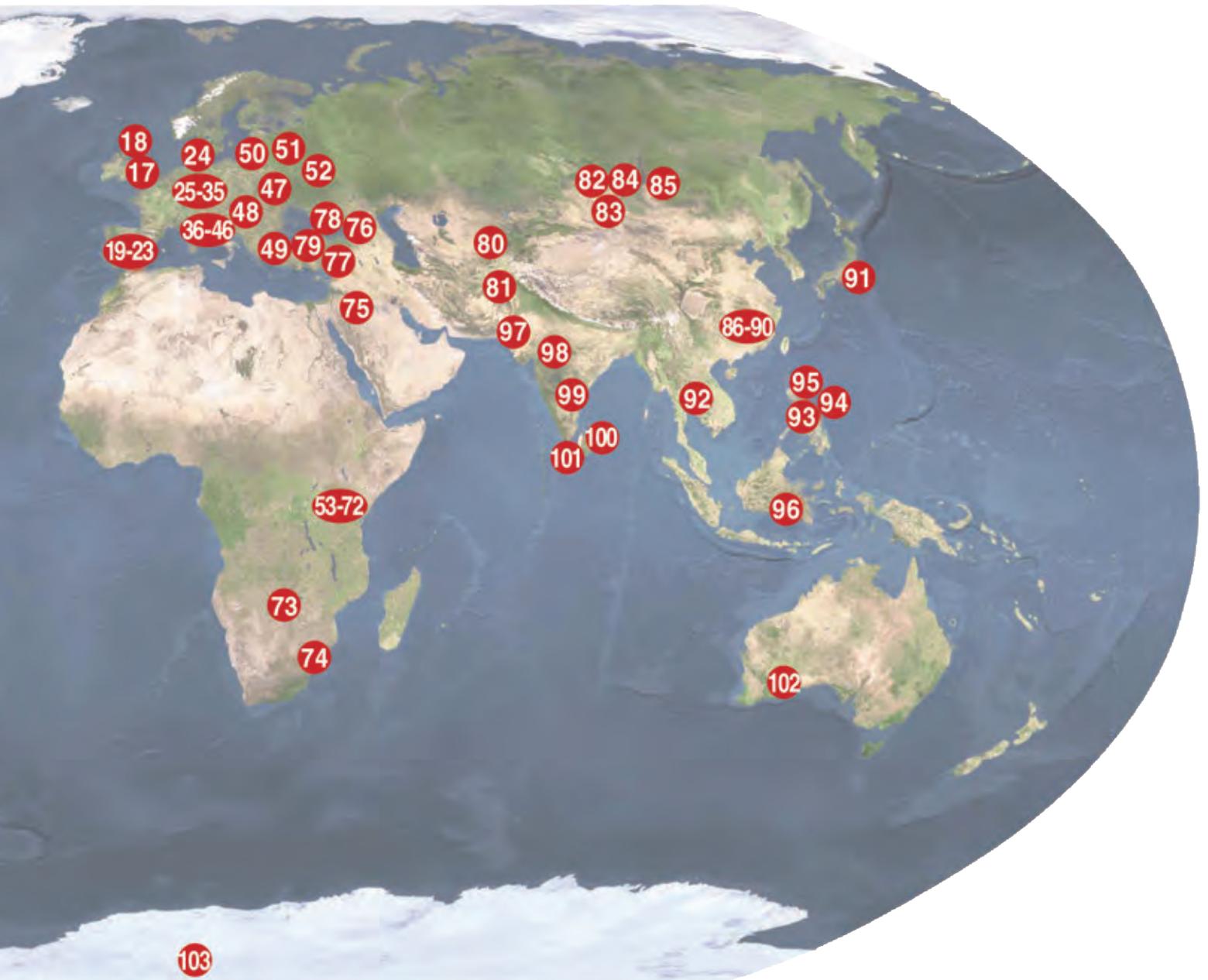
## EUROPE

- 17 Norfolk & Suffolk Broads; **Great Britain**
- 18 Lake District; **Great Britain**
- 19 La Nava; **Spain**
- 20 Lake Albufera; **Spain**
- 21 Delta de Llobregat; **Spain**
- 22 La Mancha Wetlands; **Spain**
- 23 Salobrar de Campos Wetlands; **Majorca, Spain**
- 24 Kolindsund Wetlands; **Denmark**
- 25 Lake Constance; **Germany, Switzerland, Austria**
- 26 Chiemsee; **Germany** \*
- 27 Lake Dümmer; **Germany** \*
- 28 Lake Plön; **Germany** \*
- 29 Lusatian Lakeland; **Germany** \*
- 30 Mindelsee; **Germany** \*
- 31 Upper Swabian Lakes; **Germany** \*
- 32 Lake of Plau; **Germany** \*
- 33 Lake Schwerin; **Germany** \*
- 34 Lake Stechlin; **Germany** \*
- 35 Lake Steinhude; **Germany** \*
- 36 Lake Trasimeno; **Italy**
- 37 Lake Albano; **Italy** \*
- 38 Lake Bolsena; **Italy** \*
- 39 Lake Bracciano; **Italy** \*
- 40 Colfiorito Wetland and Park; **Italy** \*
- 41 Lake Garda; **Italy** \*
- 42 Lago Maggiore; **Italy** \*
- 43 Lake Nemi; **Italy** \*
- 44 Lake Orta; **Italy** \*
- 45 Lake Piediluco; **Italy** \*
- 46 Lake Vico; **Italy** \*
- 47 Milicz Ponds; **Poland**
- 48 Lake Balaton; **Hungary**
- 49 Nestos Lakes and Lagoons; **Greece**
- 50 Labanoras Regional Park; **Lithuania**
- 51 Lake Peipsi; **Estonia, Russia**
- 52 Lake Võrtsjärv; **Estonia**



## AFRICA

- 53 Lake Victoria; **Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda**
- 54 Lake Bogoria; **Kenya** \*
- 55 Lakes of Bugesera Region; **Burundi** \*
- 56 Bujagali Falls; **Uganda** \*
- 57 Lake Bunyonyi; **Uganda** \*
- 58 Lake Chala; **Kenya** \*
- 59 Lake Ihema; **Rwanda** \*
- 60 Lake Jipe; **Kenya, Tanzania** \*
- 61 Lake Kanyaboli; **Kenya** \*
- 62 Lake Katwe; **Uganda** \*
- 63 Lake Kivu; **Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda** \*
- 64 Lake Kyoga; **Uganda** \*
- 65 Mau Forest; **Kenya** \*
- 66 Lake Nabugabo; **Uganda** \*
- 67 Lake Naivasha; **Kenya** \*
- 68 Lake Ol Bolossat; **Kenya** \*
- 69 Lake Rwihinda; **Burundi** \*
- 70 Shompole Wetland; **Kenya, Tanzania** \*
- 71 Lake Tanganyika; **Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Zambia** \*
- 72 Lake Wamala; **Uganda** \*
- 73 Okavango Delta; **Botswana**
- 74 Lake St. Lucia; **South Africa**



#### ASIA

- 75 Dead Sea; **Israel, Jordan, Palestine**
- 76 Lake Paliastomi; **Georgia**
- 77 Lake Uluabat; **Turkey**
- 78 Lake Eğirdir; **Turkey**
- 79 Lake Sapanca; **Turkey**
- 80 Lake Tengiz; **Kazakhstan**
- 81 Lake Issyk-Kul; **Kyrgyzstan**
- 82 Lake Hovsgol; **Mongolia**
- 83 Lakes Ulaan, Airag, Khyargas, Angir-Nuden and Mondochei; **Mongolia**
- 84 Lake Uvs; **Mongolia**
- 85 Lake Baikal; **Russia**
- 86 Lake Poyang; **China**
- 87 Lake Chao; **China \***
- 88 Lake Dian; **China \***
- 89 Lake Dongting; **China \***
- 90 Lake Tai; **China \***
- 91 Lake Biwa; **Japan**
- 92 Lake Tonle Sap; **Cambodia**

- 93 Laguna de Bay; **Philippines**
- 94 Lake Sampaloc; **Philippines**
- 95 Lake Taal; **Philippines**
- 96 Jempang Lake & Mahakam Wetlands; **Indonesia**
- 97 Deh Akro Wetland; **Pakistan**
- 98 Lake Pulicat; **India**
- 99 Lake Wular; **India**
- 100 Lake Bolgoda; **Sri Lanka**
- 101 Lake Maduganga and Lake Madampe; **Sri Lanka**

#### AUSTRALIA / OCEANIA

- 102 Wilson Inlet; **South West Australia**

#### ANTARKTICA

- 103 Lake Vostok; **Antarctica**

(\*) Member of a national or multinational Living Lakes network.



View over the Jordan River.

## Master Plan for Saving the Lower Jordan River

The Lower Jordan River was once a flourishing oasis that supplied an abundance of water for a diversity of habitats. Flora and fauna thrived in the Jordan Valley, including emblematic species like river otters in the middle of an otherwise dry Middle Eastern landscape. In recent decades, however, over 95 % of the river's waters have been diverted, rendering the Lower Jordan little more than a polluted trickle, contaminated with untreated sewage and effluent. The disastrous effects of the river's poor condition are not just impacting its aquatic ecosystems. They are also damaging to the livelihoods of neighboring communities. Taken as a matter of fact that water scarcity is common in the Middle East, the critical condition of the Lower Jordan is nonetheless more attributable to the mismanagement of water resources than anything else. The river could therefore also be saved and revived through the implementation of sustainable water resource management.

It is with this background that the GNF and partner organizations are developing the first NGO transboundary master plan for the management and the protection of the Lower Jordan River. In order to accomplish this challenging task GNF joined forces with two major non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are the Water and Environmental Development Organization/Friends of the Earth Middle East, and the Stockholm International Water Institute

The master plan will lay the groundwork for a sustainable water resource management strategy for the Lower Jordan Valley. Internationally renowned experts in cross-border water resource management, local stakeholders, surrounding communities, and regional NGOs are all involved in developing the master plan. On a broader spectrum, this project

is also leading to more dialogue and cooperation between Israel, Palestine, and Jordan, thereby making an important contribution to peacebuilding efforts in the conflict over water in the Middle East.

### *Experience Sharing between the EU and the Jordan Valley*

European expertise in sustainably managing transboundary water resources relies on a rich history of experiences that include success stories on one hand and unfortunate failures on the other. Analyzing this background of European expertise, the GNF provides recommendations for the master plan. Among the main suggestions are a management strategy based on a river basin approach, the polluter pays principle, the establishment of environmental flow standards, and the recognition of water quality and quantity as being a vital prerequisite for healthy ecosystems.

The GNF also strongly advocates implementing advanced sewage treatment techniques for providing reliable alternative water sources that can be used in regional agricultural production. To determine the feasibility of these proposals on the Lower Jordan River, the GNF engaged in a research project including local stakeholders of farmers, water associations, the tourist industry, and regional NGOs.

The next upcoming challenge after the project ends in 2015 will be to reinforce the implementation of recommendations and management strategies provided by the master plan. This project is funded by the European Union under the framework of the SWIM program (Sustainable Water Integrated Management) as well as the Foundation Ursula Merz.



## Learning for Lakes

**Funders:** EU Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (Leonardo da Vinci)

**Partners:** Environment Agency, Lake District (UK), Stowarzyszenie Ekologiczne Etna, Barycz Valley (Poland), Association of Civil Organizations of Lake Balaton, Lake Balaton (Hungary), Fundación Global Nature, Valencia (Spain)

**Region:** Europe

**Summary:** In this project, key parameters based on five priority topics for European lakes and their surroundings were developed along with interviewing people entrusted with the management of lakes in their countries of origin. In on-site meetings, through webinars, and by means of written exchange, a “Learning for Lakes E-Learning-Tool” was developed that can be accessed from the GNF homepage at: [www.globalnature.org/E-Learning-Tool](http://www.globalnature.org/E-Learning-Tool). Those interested can use this tool to learn from the collective experiences of the European Living Lakes partners and to inform themselves on subjects relating to partnership building, science, habitat restoration, land-use practices, fishing, and tourism.

## Drinking Water for Africa

Drinking Water – A Human Right but Not a Reality! Although declared a human right in 2011, more than 800 million people still live lives without access to clean drinking water – most of them in African countries. In Kenya, for example, only 12 % of rural households have access to plumbing. Many people suffer as victims of poor water quality and die as a result of diarrhea and cholera. Children are the most susceptible among them.

In **Kenya**, the Global Nature Fund’s “Drinking Cups for Drinking Water” campaign successfully constructed water infrastructure in the Kandara and Gitune communities in 2013. The water installations (patented under the name of “Sky-Hydrants”) can clean up to 700 liters (185 gallons) of water per hour. Working together in 2009, the GNF, the TUI travel agency, and the Hannover 96 German federal soccer league launched an initiative to raise money from participants

willing to donate the redemption value of their bottles. This campaign is supported by the “Rote Kurve” fan group and runners sponsored in the TUI Hannover Marathon.

In the **Ivory Coast**, the campaign successfully revived several wells in the Man and N’zi Comoé regions. The maintenance work on site has been coordinated by the GNF partner Habitat for Humanity. Inhabitants from surrounding villages actively engaged in the construction of the wells. These communities locally govern water usage and distribution amongst each other through the means of water committees that have both male and female members. Everyone who uses the water pumps pays a small annual fee that goes toward maintenance and funding the construction of additional wells.

In the east African country of **Burundi**, clean drinking water is still scarce as a consequence of the destructive ten-year-long civil war that finally ended in 2003. Many schools have no other source of water for cooking and drinking than untreated watering holes or canals. These water sources are often the breeding grounds for life threatening microbes that cause stomach and intestinal disease such as gastroenteritis. Two new water projects are currently delivering clean water to the Kagwema and Rukaramu regions north of Burundi’s capital in Bujumbura. This project was implemented by the Burundian environmental organization, Biraturaba. Funding was provided by the Foundation Ursula Merz, the Sika AG, and the Baden-Württemberg Foundation for Development and Cooperation.

Pupils in Burundi are enjoying the clean water.



## 03 BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY

**F**or several years, the GNF has been working with businesses to integrate biodiversity preservation into their management strategies. The GNF has supported the private sector in efforts to more sustainably use natural resources with a variety of options that include their “Greening of Company Premises” project and the integration of biodiversity criteria into environmental management plans. Since 2013, the GNF has been nationally engaged in the German Federal Ministry for the Environment by participating in its “Business and Biodiversity 2020” initiative (Unternehmen Biologische Vielfalt 2020). Various stakeholders from the business community and conservationists meet under these auspices for open dialogues and to co-implement projects for preserving biodiversity.



### Greening of Company Premises

With the “Business and Biodiversity – Greening of Company Premises” project, the GNF, together with its partners from the Heinz Sielmann Foundation and the Lake Constance Foundation, aims to encourage the development of biodiversity friendly company grounds. Over 50 companies have expressed an interest in taking part in the project since its launching in 2013. Eight to ten company premises will be checked after being consulted about their company grounds to support habitats for a large array of local biodiversity before the project’s conclusion in 2016.

Companies that convert their grounds into near-natural areas enjoy many benefits that include real economic cost savings on grounds maintenance, a more aesthetically pleasing atmosphere that leads to a better work-life balance, and a company image that promotes environmental awareness among its employees and customers. Native plants are considerably more affordable and require significantly less maintenance, while blooming fields of wild flowers are not only beautiful but require less mowing than boring expanses of lawn. Lastly, energy savings are attained with green roofs and facades that reduce heating and cooling costs.

Throughout this process, the GNF supports companies by offering Biodiversity-Checks that evaluate business practices and their impact on the surrounding ecosystem. By analyzing the entire manufacturing process, experts are able to offer suggestions for how a company can minimize negative impacts on biodiversity.

The project is supported by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety under the framework of their biodiversity conservation program (Bundesprogramm Biologische Vielfalt).



Rainwater biotope on the company site of Albgold.



With numerous campaigns and projects the GNF demonstrates how businesses can include biodiversity concerns in their business model.

## How Business Values its Natural Capital

Practically every business relies on natural resources – such as food products, timber, or water – in their production or supply chains. Unfortunately, the environment is not an inexhaustible resource when one considers the impacts certain modes of production can have on it. This is why more and more businesses are measuring environmental costs and integrating them into their long-term plans. There are currently two methods for calculating the economic value of natural capital. The first can be used in a limited focus (i.e. weighing the difference between two management options or analyzing environmental services at points of production). This method is used by many companies ranging from building materials manufacturers that conduct cost-benefit analysis for restoring mining and logging sites to their natural habitats, to chemical companies that compare the environmental impacts of two different forms of production.

On the other hand, the ecological performance of a company can be investigated more comprehensively, as the profit and loss accounts of PUMA as well as the ecological footprint of the Otto Group demonstrate. Thereby, the entire value chain right up to the raw material procurement is covered and

analyzed. The sustainability of a brand can be checked and compared with the performance of competitors.

The Global Nature Fund leads this development as part of their “Economic Valuation of Natural Capital from a Business Perspective” project. Its recently published report analyzes previous efforts from the business community and provides methodologies and suggestions for the continued application of evaluations. The study and further information can be found at: [www.naturkapitalbilanzierung.de](http://www.naturkapitalbilanzierung.de).

The project is supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety and the German Federal Environmental Agency.

## Viniculture and Biodiversity

The GNF, together with the Lake Constance Foundation and the German Federal Association of Organic Viticulture ECOVIN, is implementing their “Nature Protection and Biodiversity Conservation as a Task for CSR in Small and Medium Sized Businesses” project. The main focus of this collaboration is the protection of biodiversity in vineyards and the preservation of Spanish cork oak forests. Once supporting some of the richest biodiversity in Central Europe, many vineyards have dispensed with variety. Through land consolidations the scenery has been denigrated to a monotonous pattern of vine trellises. This disastrous pattern of development was fortunately recognized early on by many organic vintners. By maintaining ecological structures, cultivating multiple varieties, and dispensing with the use of chemical pesticides, the savvy business practices of organic vintners offer alternatives to destructive industrialized methods of production. Under organic cultivation, birdhouses and perches are constructed, stonewalls resurrected, and boulders from the fields stacked in piles. This project standardizes the best practices of these organic vintners. 30 organic vineyards will be visited in the frame of the project. The participating vintners receive individualized plans containing proposals for measures to increase the biodiversity in vineyards as well as along the stages of wine production. This is an important consideration as wine production has biodiversity impacts beyond the vineyards. For example, aluminum caps in place of corks is currently an important consideration as the production of aluminum destroys habitats and pollutes the air, while cork harvesting supports the extensive cultural landscape of the Iberian Peninsula. Combining organic wine with biodiversity also provides a conversation starter in many situations. Without additional printing products, the avant-garde of German vintners is able to send a message through the organic labels on their wine bottles, bills and cardboard boxes, literally placing the subject on the table during parties and celebrations. The project will have industry-wide effects with the development of an educational component that will be available to companies unable to receive individualized consultations. The project is supported by the German Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the framework of the Program “CSR – Social Responsibility in SMEs” and the European Social Fund for Germany.

## Conservation of Resources as a CSR-Task for Medium Sized Enterprises



**Funders:** German Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, European Social Fund for Germany

**Partners:** Institute for Applied Material Flow Management of the Trier University of Applied Sciences, adelphi

**Country:** Germany

**Summary:** This project combines current methods for conducting Biodiversity-Checks with the expertise and experience of all partners. The resulting SME-Sustainability-Checks for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) will be piloted by 20 companies that will receive a thorough report that includes recommendations. A guide will be developed from the project’s outcomes that will be available to all SMEs – beyond the project.

## European Business & Biodiversity Campaign



**Funders:** LIFE+ program of the European Union

**Partners:** International Union for Conservation of Nature, Fundación Global Nature España, Triple E B.V., Lake Constance Foundation, dokeo GmbH and ALTOP Verlags- und Vertriebsgesellschaft für umweltfreundliche Produkte mbH

**Region:** EU

**Summary:** The goal of this campaign is to increase awareness about the intrinsic and economic value of biodiversity and to engage business leaders in actively increasing efforts to protect and preserve ecosystems. The campaign aims to integrate biodiversity management into business strategies, thereby reversing currently unsustainable practices that lead to mass extinction and the depletion of natural resources. The campaign offers Biodiversity Checks to businesses, giving them a specialized analysis of their company’s current environmental management practices.

The GNF and its project partners strive for the conservation of the species diversity in vineyards.





## Economic Value of Lakes and Wetlands

**Funders:** German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, German Federal Environmental Agency

**Partners:** Lake Constance Foundation, Rottenburg University of Applied Forest Sciences

**Country:** Germany

**Summary:** Ecosystem services so far have been predominantly characterized as public goods. Consequently, the private and the public sector have often used them without assessing or internalizing the cost of ecosystem services in the prices of the goods and services they provide. The goal of this project is to spread awareness about the important ecosystem services provided by lakes and wetlands, thereby engendering the active participation of businesses, communities, and citizens in biodiversity preservation.



## NATURWERT

**Funders:** German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

**Partners:** Institute for Ecological Economic Research, Lake Constance Foundation, Osnabrück University of Applied Sciences, Biodiversity in Good Company e. V.

**Country:** Germany

**Summary:** The research project "NATURWERT – Greening of Company Premises as an Introduction to Biodiversity Management" highlights the potential benefits companies can gain from preserving biodiversity. The research focuses on direct ecological and economic cost-saving benefits from implementing on-site measures to preserve biodiversity.



## Environmental Management and Biodiversity

**Funders:** German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, German Federal Environmental Agency

**Partners:** Lake Constance Foundation, German Environmental Aid, Association of European Sustainability and Eco-Management Professionals

**Country:** Germany

**Summary:** The various impacts business activity has on biodiversity are complex, and the reduction of negative effects should be undertaken with long-term systematic planning. Project partners have compiled fact sheets for various business sectors that include the tourist industry, cosmetics, and amusement parks. The fact sheets contain important information on how biodiversity relates to their business activities and suggest practical goals and measures that can be taken to reduce negative impacts on the environment.



## Online-Information Platform for Biodiversity Markets

**Funders:** German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

**Partners:** German Environmental Aid

**Country:** Germany

**Summary:** Biodiversity markets are among the most important instruments available for stopping massive biodiversity loss. The GNF offers information on these markets, shares real-world examples, and presents scientific findings on the topic, available online at: [www.naturalcapitalmarkets.org](http://www.naturalcapitalmarkets.org).



The GNF intends to sensitize the manufacturing industry as well as end consumers to the social and ecological impacts of resource exploitation.

## Sustainability in the Automobile Sector

Because of their natural resource limitations, the EU and Germany are dependent on foreign imports for many of the essential raw materials used in the automobile sector and other main industrial branches. The price paid for the risky work of resource extraction is not the only cost incurred by the increasing demand for raw metal imports. Social and ecological consequences are included among follow-up costs that take their toll in export countries. The side effects and follow-up costs from this consumption of raw materials have not been a central theme for the automobile industry. At the same time, various standards, initiatives, and certifications are developing that aim at making commodity supply chains transparent and traceable while limiting their negative social and ecological impacts.

The main activity of the project “Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption in the Automobile Sector” – funded from the proceeds generated by the release of the “Resource Protection” stamp, made possible by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety and the German Federal Environmental Agency – is a study that encompasses all of the above

mentioned challenges. Among the relevant findings for the automobile industry are the social and ecological side effects caused by the extraction of the raw materials they import. Solutions based within the framework of legal and political actions are summarized. Lastly, ideas for various business initiatives are recommended that all have one overarching goal in common: achieving a more sustainable approach for the automobile sector’s natural resource consumption. GNF successfully implemented the project together with Südwind and the Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production.

## Business and Biodiversity – inform & network

**Funders:** German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

**Partners:** Biodiversity in Good Company e. V., nova Institut

**Country:** Germany



**Summary:** The project “Enterprises and Biodiversity – Essentials for Target-Group Specific Information Brokering & Networking” aims to motivate companies to engage more in the protection of biodiversity. The GNF wants to determine and improve the foundation for establishing target-group-specific information brokering. The generated target-group-specific information will be compiled and developed for two selected exemplary industries for the commercial and service sector.



**Summary:** Businesses in the tourist industry – such as tour operators and hotels – can contribute to biodiversity preservation through forward-thinking strategies and initiatives. They frequently accomplish this with certifications, standards, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) competitions. The goal of the project “Integration of Biodiversity-Relevant Aspects in Current Development and Implementation Processes of CSR in Tourism” is to create a stronger regard for biodiversity preservation through branding and price signals that businesses in the tourist industry can follow.



## Biodiversity Standards in the Food Industry

**Funders:** German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, REWE Group

**Partners:** Lake Constance Foundation

**Country:** Germany

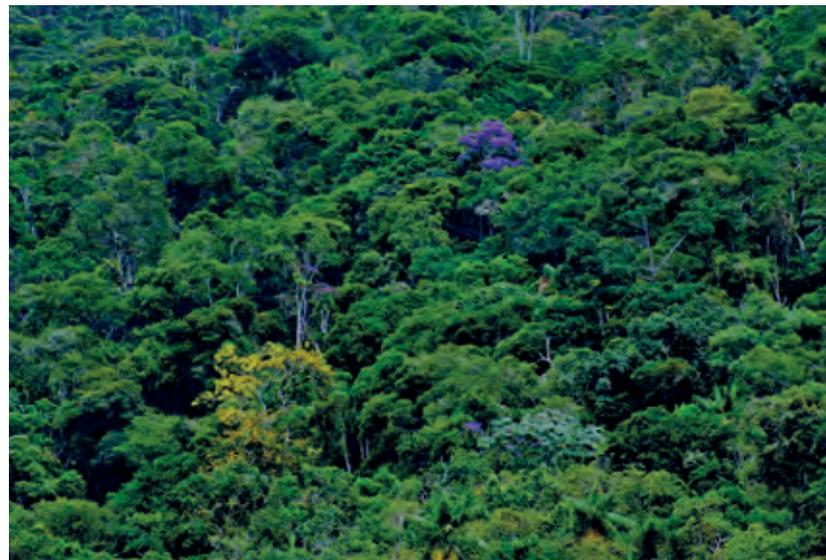
**Summary:** The food production and distribution industries have substantial impacts on biodiversity. Currently, however, measures to protect biodiversity are rarely considered by this sector’s companies. The goal of this project is to achieve a stronger presence of biodiversity conservation in standards and labels in the food industry. Certifying standards that include biodiversity considerations will thereby achieve a “State of the Art” quality within the food industry.

## Integration of Biodiversity Aspects in Tourism

**Funders:** German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

**Partners:** Ecotrans (coordinator), adelphi

**Country:** Germany



## Forest Investments for Biodiversity Protection

**Funders:** German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

**Partners:** OroVerde – Tropical Forest Foundation

**Country:** Germany

**Summary:** Forest funds and other forestry investment products are becoming increasingly popular. The project “Forest Investments as a New Financial Source for Biodiversity Protection” investigates the question whether these financial measures have a positive impact on biodiversity.

## 04 DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

**T**he Global Nature Fund has always striven to promote sustainability, putting sustainable development, the protection of lakes and aquatic regions, and the preservation of sensitive aquatic biodiversity in the center of its work. It quickly became clear that environmental protection and nature conservation was essential for improving the quality of life for local communities in developing countries. In connection with promoting sustainable development in agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, housing, renewable energy, and responsible water-use, incomes have been improved. With this background, cultural diplomacy, developmental aid, poverty reduction, climate change mitigation, and environmental education have increasingly become important components of the GNF's work. Sustainable development, according to the GNF's approach, is defined not only by successful economic growth and an improvement of living standards. It must also follow the preservation of natural resources for the benefit of future generations and the protection of nature as an ethical imperative. This close combination of ecological and economic solutions offers new perspectives in the field of ecologically sustainable and socially conscious international development.



### Sun-Light for Kenya

Kerosene lamps produce large amounts of toxic emissions that pollute the air and cause health problems in people that can seriously damage their respiratory systems and eyes. Regardless of their dangers, more than a billion people globally rely on fossil fuel based kerosene lamps because they do not have access to electrical infrastructure. In 2011, the Global Nature Fund initiated a project together with other German and Kenyan partners to support rural communities in Kenya in exchanging kerosene lamps for more affordable and environmentally friendlier solutions. The project "Solar Energy for Rural Kenya" – also called WE!Hub, standing for water-energy – provides charging stations around solar energy installations where batteries can be charged and other essential services provided like the sanitation of drinking water. In 2013, four WE!Hub project sites were constructed in western Kenya and began operations in 2014. Local workers are trained for operating the station equipment and assigned tasks. Adjacent internet cafés offer people from the area the additional possibility of taking web-based training and educational courses. The solar powered devices are rented out to customers – not given for sale – and can only be recharged at the stations designed for that purpose. This has the advantage of making it possible to conduct routine maintenance and repairs on the devices,

ensuring that they do not fall into disuse or that customers lose confidence in the project's dedication to providing reliable service and functional equipment. The project is supported by the European Union, under the framework of the EU Energy Facility Program, and the Siemens Foundation.

One of five new WE!Hub stations opened in West Kenya in March 2014.





The GNF conceptualizes its projects with special attention on the transferability and reproducibility of the measures in different regions and under different conditions.

## Clean Water for the World

200,000 people rely on the cleanliness of the Colombian Fúquene Lake as their source of drinking water. Currently, however, untreated sewage from the community, agricultural run-off, and the introduction of non-native aquatic plants are overloading the lake with nutrients and pollutants. This nutrient spike lowers the lake's oxygen levels, igniting fish and waterfowl die-offs. In response, the GNF has developed a pilot project in the framework of the "Clean Water for the World" campaign, which was jointly initiated with the Company Kärcher, in the San Miguel de Sema community to create solutions.

San Miguel de Sema lies in the Bayacá region, north of Laguna de Fúquene. Previously, an open pond was used to collect untreated sewage from a community of approximately 4,000 people. After experts conducted an environmental impact assessment, Fundación Humedales – the Colombian partner organization – constructed a primary sedimentation basin and a so-called "green filter" together with local companies. These remarkable green filtering systems work by employing the natural filtering properties of aquatic plants like the water hyacinth. Microorganisms and bacteria that live on the plant's roots have a symbiotic relationship whereby they help the plant convert toxins and microbes in a metabolic process that filters the water of these harmful substances while



providing the plants with nutrients. Constructed wetlands such as this green filter are thereby using million-year old natural processes to clean the water. Fascinatingly simple! The process uses no chemicals; no pumps; no electricity. The water quality is constantly monitored by the sanitation system, to insure the functionality of the green filters. This pilot project – funded with minimal costs – officially started operations in December 2013. With support from the Kärcher Company and the German Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation and Development, more constructed wetlands with green filters are being planned around threatened lakes in South America and worldwide. Moreover, the project for the installation of constructed wetlands is supported by the Sika AG and further donors.



Traditional drying for mate tea.

## Protecting Biodiversity and Traditional Cultures in Paraguay

The destruction of nature is unfortunately continuing with a seemingly ceaseless march into the South American forests. Forests continue to be cut and burnt down to make way for cattle pastures and soy bean plantations. The effects of this activity impact regions around the Atlantic Forest in Paraguay, near the city of Mbaracayu. Designated a “biosphere reserve”, this is a region that is supposed to exemplify sustainable development with special regard given to ecologic, economic, and social considerations. The agricultural lands are of special importance for the local communities as many of the people there are small farmers who live on the edge of poverty, surviving on subsistence farming.

To harmoniously combine the needs of people and nature, the Global Nature Fund is working on this project together with its partner, the Fundación Moisés Bertoni. Providing local populations training on how to cultivate mate tea, the Fundación Moisés Bertoni is offering them new sources of income and supporting the farmers in the construction of tea dryers. Additional equipment will also be financed by the project for cultivating mate.

The native shade-grown mate plant can easily be cultivated among and between trees in the rainforest. Under paid contracts with a local company, everything from the processing of freshly harvested mate leaves to the marketing of their high value product is done by the farmers themselves. Three management committees have been established to facilitate better cooperation among the individual producers. In 2013, the conditions of the forest and local biodiversity were regularly measured using six criteria – or “transections”. The GNF and the Fundación Moisés Bertoni will continue supporting

the mate farmers through 2015. The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Daimler AG, Rapunzel Hand in Hand Fund, and the Foundation Ursula Merz.



## Mangrove Restoration in Asia

**Funders:** German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

**Partners:** Center for Research on New International Economic Order (India), EMACE (Sri Lanka), Fisheries Action Coalition Team (Cambodia), Mangrove Action Project (Thailand), Nagenahiru Foundation (Sri Lanka)

**Countries:** India, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Thailand

**Summary:** 100 hectares of mangrove forests will be re-planted under the framework of this project. Nurseries and vegetable gardens are also constructed, providing alternative sources of income for local populations. This reduces pressures on the over-fished mangrove forests, whereby forests – and with that – climate, as well as biodiversity, achieve an additional protection. Moreover, the different mangrove restoration measures of the GNF are supported by the Daimler AG, the Foundation Ursula Merz and further donors.



## Reforestation and sustainable Cooking Ovens in Burundi

**Funders:** CO<sub>2</sub> compensation funds from the State Government of Baden-Württemberg through Stiftung Entwicklungs-Zusammenarbeit Baden-Württemberg, German Environmental Aid and Rapunzel Naturkost with funds from the Hand in Hand-Fund

**Partners:** Biraturaba

**Country:** Burundi

**Summary:** In four Burundian villages, 60,000 tree saplings have been planted on the properties of returning war refugees and 1,000 efficient cooking ovens dispersed that conserve 50 percent more wood than their predecessors. To ensure the sustainability of the project “Combating Deforestation through Reforestation and the Introduction of Improved Cooking Equipment in Burundi”, the local communities are being shown how to properly set up the cooking ovens and how to transplant their saplings. By providing local communities alternatives to the illegal harvesting of wood from the nearby Rusizi National Park, this project also serves an important function for the protection of biodiversity and threatened species that live in the park, such as the hippopotamuses, bushbucks, and servals.



## Combating Climate Change on Lake Titicaca

**Funders:** Foundation Ursula Merz

**Partners:** Trópico (Bolivia), La Paz Municipal Government, Bolivian Cinemateca-Group, National Museum of Natural History, City of Leeds (UK)

**Country:** Bolivia

**Summary:** Global climate change is making itself felt even in Bolivia. For years, Lake Titicaca’s water level has been noticeably sinking. The Global Nature Fund has therefore responded by supporting the Bolivian city La Paz in developing a climate change strategy and an environmental education agenda. Digital media software that can calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> and water footprint are being used along with a film festival to illustrate the importance these environmental issues have on the lives of the current generation and to motivate them to action.

## Strengthening Park Management and Eco-Tourism in Mongolia

**Funders:** EU EuropeAid Programme, Erbacher Foundation, Sika AG

**Partner:** Mongol Ecology Center

**Country:** Mongolia

**Summary:** Lake Hovsgol is one of the oldest and cleanest lakes in the world, situated in the middle of a national park by the same name on the Russian border in Northern Mongolia. Before recent infrastructure developments that include mining and highways, the region was also one of the most remote and inaccessible parts of the world. However, this development also has damaging consequences for the environment and traditional lifestyles of the region’s nomadic people. The project’s goals, therefore, are to support the park authorities and local communities in developing a sustainable tourist industry and to better preserve both the park’s natural and cultural heritage.

## 05 NATURE CONSERVATION

**I**n the branch of “Nature Conservation”, themes like protecting endangered species, ecosystems, and cultural landscapes are revived and redefined. Other priorities include the continuation of projects focused on sustainable development education, non-European issues such as human-wildlife conflicts in South Africa, and national park projects such as in Mongolia. All projects place a large focus on collaboration with our Living Lakes partners who play a vital role in their implementation.



### Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Reduction in South Africa

The continued illegal poaching of rhinos and elephants is not only the concern of the affected countries but also presents a huge challenge for international policy makers and non-governmental organizations. Alone in 2013, over 1,000 rhinos were killed in South Africa for the mythical “healing effect” of its horn – paid for at a premium mainly by Asian countries. This problem poses a real threat to the survival of the last rhino species.

The central approach in the fight against poaching is taken at the local level given that poachers often come from regions adjacent to affected reserves. High unemployment and its associated low financial prospects make poaching an enticing business for many people living in rural areas of South Africa.

Since April 2012, the Global Nature Fund, together with its South African partner Wildlands Conservation Trust, has therefore supported the local Gumbi ethnic group in converting their private game reserve (the Somkhanda Game Reserve) into an ecotourism spot, thereby creating a sustainable source of income for the local people. This makes the area a protected haven for rhinos, leopards, giraffes and

other species, thus preserving its rich biodiversity. During the last project year, 26 members of the Gumbi clan were given several months of training for work in tourism, as rangers and reserve managers. Necessary infrastructure such as tent camps were purchased and native animals reintroduced, such as wildebeests, zebras, and over 200 impala. The first tourists were received in September 2013. The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and supported by the Foundation Ursula Merz.

These zebras get a new home in the Somkhanda Game Reserve. At the same time, their attractiveness to tourists generates income for the local population.





The GNF projects and activities contribute to the conservation of rare and threatened plant and animal species, like the endemic Baikal seal.



many photos of the nerpa seal, it seems like they have tears in their eyes. With the help of a museum exhibition, brochures, workshops, seminars, and fieldtrips, Buryatia residents and tourists are gaining an appreciation for the importance of protecting this lake and its endemic seals.

## Together we can do it, Lake Baikal!

**Funders:** EthikBank

**Partners:** Club Firm

**Country:** Russia

**Summary:** With the planned expansion of the Baikal harbor in the Special Economic Zone on the eastern shore of Lake Baikal, the number of tourists will increase in the rural areas of the Pribaikalski region. The Global Nature Fund supports the population in accommodating the increasing number of tourists and the development of a sustainable tourism concept. For this purpose, a number of stakeholders were brought together, student volunteers from the tourism industry were trained in sustainability, and students and teachers were informed about methods for conducting tours to raise awareness about nature conservation on Lake Baikal's shores. Through the measures developed, jobs can be created within sustainable tourism and the communication within and between communities could be improved.

## Why Nerpas Are Crying

**Funders:** EthikBank

**Partners:** Baikal Information Center GRAN

**Country:** Russia

**Summary:** Although the lake is within eyesight of their front doors, few inhabitants of Buryatia know much about the Baikal or nerpa seal. Tourists seem just as uninformed about this iconic animal, found only around Lake Baikal. The name of this project refers to the serious, life-threatening situation of the nerpa seal, which is due mainly to poaching. In

## Protection of Living Cultural Landscapes in Europe

Europe is a continent of cultural landscapes. In Central and Western Europe, natural, non-anthropogenic sculpted habitats can be found at most in coastal areas, high mountains, and forests – increasing the value of historic cultural landscapes. The GNF acts on a Europe-wide level – focusing especially on Spain – with its partners the Group Balear d’Ornotologis i Defensa de la Naturaleza (GOB) in Mallorca and the Fundación Global Nature (FGN) in Extremadura. In crisis-ridden Spain, it is still difficult to get the topic of nature the attention it requires. Also the project partner organizations are affected by the crisis, and many foundations lack funding while soliciting donations becomes a gamble. This makes our sponsors’ contributions even more valuable, enabling projects such as the protection of the cork oak forests in western Spain and the coastal region in Mallorca in the first place.

## Mallorca – A Reason to Celebrate: 40 Years GOB

For the past 40 years, the Group Balear d’Ornotologis i Defensa de la Naturaleza (GOB) has advocated giving more attention to conservation and environmental protection in Mallorca, also known as “Germany’s 17<sup>th</sup> State” due to the amount of German tourism to the island. This, unfortunately, is also the cause of some of the island’s biggest problems. Many tourists do not want to quibble with saving water or separating their trash while trying to enjoy their vacation. Furthermore, a popular trend in tourism has developed; moving from massive vacation spots and high-rise hotels, to more charming country resorts nestled against idyllic landscapes. This flood of tourists to small communities (9 million visit Mallorca a year, an island with only 870,000 inhabitants) has consequences for land and water-use. Mallorca is covered by urban sprawl. The GOB criticized a recent example of disastrous planning: a newly approved resort will drive a deep wedge into the National Park of Cabrera, splitting this rocky archipelago off the southern coast of Mallorca and signifying what is probably just the beginning of more tourist development. The GNF has supported GOB and their project work for many years with sponsorships and expert advice.

The island-national park Cabrera in the south of Mallorca is the only national park of the Balearics. The GOB strives for the preservation of this unique landscape and the numerous endemic and threatened plant and animal species living there.





wikimedia\_ © Jörn Wendland

View on the Tajo River and the Castillo de Monfragüe in the Extremadura, Spain.

## Extremadura

### Rabbits for Monfragüe

The highly successful Extremadura project was continued and intensified in 2013. The program for the reintroduction and conservation of wild rabbit populations in Monfragüe National Park (Cáceres, Extremadura) is now entering its fifth year. By continuing actions started in 2010, the project has recorded success in stabilizing a key species in this Mediterranean forest. In 2013, 40 rock piles and embankments were built in Monfragüe and nearly four hectares of forest were newly planted. At the same time, a very fruitful scientific collaboration was established with the University of Extremadura. Recent studies indicate a significant increase in endangered wild rabbit populations.

The Spanish imperial eagle is one of the Extremadura's keystone species.

The eagle population is threatened by hunting as well as the disease myxomatosis, which led to the decline of wild rabbits – the main source of the eagles' food.



## 06 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

**T**he Global Nature Fund informs the general public about its activities and progress. In addition to numerous national and international press releases – i.e. for Threatened and Living Lake of the Year – the GNF puts out a quarterly newsletter in German and English, reporting on current developments and projects. Finally, the GNF publishes its annual report, giving detailed information on the GNF, the Living Lakes Network, individual projects, events, and collaborations. This is also made available on the website in German and English. The website will undergo technical updates in 2014, giving it a new and an even more user-friendly design. The GNF also uses social media platforms such as facebook to keep people up-to-date with interesting insights into the diverse activities.

### Media Relations

In 2013, the Global Nature Fund generated a total of 25 press releases in German and eight in English. The 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the GNF and the Living Lakes Network was presented in June 2013 with a large media campaign.

Events hosted by the GNF under the “European Business & Biodiversity” campaign and other projects were announced with detailed background information. Together with local partners, the GNF focused attention to abuses and threats to individual water bodies within the Living Lakes Network.

### Internet

In 2013 the website of the Global Nature Fund ([www.globalnature.org](http://www.globalnature.org)) was visited by over 540,000 web users from around the world. It provides the latest information on projects and events as well as background information on the individual member organizations of the Living Lakes Network. The information is available to web users in German and English. In summer 2014, the website will be re-launched after undergoing a complete redesign that includes new technical features and a new layout.

Further information about individual projects the GNF conducts with its project partners is offered on related websites: Under the framework of the European Business & Biodiversity Campaign, the website ([www.business-biodiversity.eu](http://www.business-biodiversity.eu)) provides detailed information on events and their background since 2010. This popular website has established itself in Germany as a reliable source of information on the topic

of business and biodiversity. The number of visitors has continuously increased since the beginning of the campaign, and has recorded about 45,000 visits per month since early 2013. Since February 2013, the website has been providing additional background information on the “Biodiversity and Environmental Management” project available at: [www.business-biodiversity.eu/Wissenspool](http://www.business-biodiversity.eu/Wissenspool). News is also posted on Twitter (username: @probiobiodiversity).

Under the framework of the “Water-Energy Hubs for Kenya” project, the GNF created an English website where the project partners, background information, and project locations are shown in detail. Created in the summer of 2011, the website offers a wealth of clearly explained information, available at: [www.we-hub.org](http://www.we-hub.org).

For the SME-Sustainability-Check project that the GNF implements together with adelphi research GmbH and the Institute for Applied Material Flow Management, a website has been online since the summer of 2012. Information on this project is available in German at: [www.kmu-nachhaltigkeitscheck.de](http://www.kmu-nachhaltigkeitscheck.de).

Since May 2013, the “Online Information Platform for Biodiversity Markets” has its own website at: [www.naturalcapitalmarkets.org](http://www.naturalcapitalmarkets.org).

As part of the “Greening of Company Premises” project, a dedicated website has been established since the end of 2013. Web users can stay informed about project details in German at: [www.naturnahefirmengelaende.de](http://www.naturnahefirmengelaende.de).

Current news and updates from the GNF can also be found on facebook: [www.facebook.com/globalnature.org](http://www.facebook.com/globalnature.org).



## Publications

The Global Nature Fund publishes a free quarterly newsletter, reporting on current themes and the progress of its projects. Those interested can subscribe to an email version of the **newsletter** or download it from the GNF's website. On the website ([www.globalnature.org](http://www.globalnature.org)) additional free publications are offered. In the **Knowledge Pool**, results from twelve thematic categories of current research and project results are reported. In the **DUHwelt magazine**, published together with German Environmental Aid and the Global Nature Fund, information on current projects across Germany can be accessed.

### *“Water for Life”*

#### **UN Water Best Practices Award 2013**

The Living Lakes Network was selected from 46 applicants to be awarded as one of three finalists in the category of “Best Water Management Practices” as part of the UN Water Decade “Water for Life” Best Practice program. The award recognizes outstanding and proven methods that ensure the sustainable long-term management of water resources while contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, Agenda 21, and the Johannesburg Plan of Action. The award was created by the United Nations (UN) to support the International Decade “Water for Life” 2005–2015 and the UN World Water Assessment Programme.

## Awards

### **Living Lakes is a UN Decade Measure**

The Global Nature Fund and the international Living Lakes Network received the official Decade Project award for the first time in 2006. Since then, the work of the worldwide operating initiative for the protection of the world's lakes has been continuously recognized with this annually given distinction from the German National Committee of the UN Decade “Education for Sustainable Development”. The UN Decade awards this title to projects that provide people with knowledge and foster values for promoting a livable future that sustains livelihoods for future generations.



In November 2013, the National Committee of the UN Decade “Education for Sustainable Development” also awarded Living Lakes the title **“Official Measure of the World Decade”**. In contrast to the numerous rather local Decade Projects, Decade Measures provide a structural contribution to institutionalize education for sustainable development in the German education system and in the international context. They also contribute to implementing the strategic goals of National Action Plans.

### **Living Lakes Partner Awards**

The Spanish Living Lakes partner organization, Fundación Global Nature España, was awarded with the **“Biodiversity Conservation Award 2012”** in November of 2013 by the Fundación BBVA. The foundation – which has been dedicated to restoring and protecting Spanish wetlands for 20 years – received the award for its outstanding contribution to the protection of over 100 wetlands in Spain. The award honors organizations that make significant contributions to protecting the environment in Spain and Latin America. Over 20 endangered species have benefited from these activities.



## 07 COOPERATIVE PARTNERSHIPS

**I**n the recent past, environmental discussions between the private sector and NGOs often took a far more confrontational tone. Fortunately, a positive trend has developed in the last few years that shows a clear tendency towards building cooperative and collaborative relationships with important actors from the business community. The GNF is among those NGOs that also engage in positive and trustful cooperations with various actors in society and the private sector, working together toward sustainable and replicable solutions for the challenges of our time. Collaborations and partnerships with various institutions and companies help to develop models from which both businesses and nature can benefit. In addition to water and climate protection, environment and nature protection, as well as development cooperation with developing countries, also the conservation of biodiversity plays an important role in the GNF's work. In this arena, the GNF acts as a contact for small, medium, and multinational global companies.

Biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services form the basis of economic development and hence our prosperity. By directly or indirectly using natural resources – such as water, wood, and food – business activity is dependent upon a variety of ecosystem services for manufacturing the products they sell. In addition, business activity can negatively impact the very ecosystem services it depends upon for its prosperity, paradoxically resulting in a loss to the biodiversity we find so important. In light of the scientific community's conclusion that biodiversity loss is the second greatest societal challenge and risk of our time – besides climate change – a growing number of businesses want to start analyzing and managing the complex relationships between their economic activity and the environment. However, the internal resources companies have to mitigate their impact often have limits. Hence, the cooperation between NGOs – such as the GNF – and businesses is an important step to further integrate the knowledge and understanding of biodiversity into a company's operations, thereby creating a sustainable relationship between economic activity and the environment.

### Cooperative Projects with the Business Community

The **Osram AG** has been supporting GNF projects since 2007 in addition to its multi-year support for an EU-funded project in Kenya that distributes solar powered lighting sources as an alternative to polluting and dangerous kerosene lamps.

Now in its fifth season, collaboration with the **TUI AG** travel agency and the German federal soccer club **Hannover 96** has generated enough donations from the "Cups for Drinking Water" campaign to fund the construction of water treatment plants in Kenya and to repair wells in rural regions in the Ivory Coast. The event coordinator, **eichels: Event** and **TUI** support drinking water projects through a fundraiser at the annual TUI Marathon in Hanover. Under the framework of the European Business & Biodiversity Campaign, the **Sekisui Chemical** Company supports the GNF's project work. The aim of the campaign is to increase the efficiency of measures companies take to protect the environment and to integrate biodiversity into their quality and environmental management strategies.

### International Partners and Private Funders

The **Foundation Ursula Merz** has supported GNF's projects on all seven continents for many years under the frameworks of various diverse environmental and conservation projects. The **Anton & Petra Ehrmann Foundation** counts among the most important funders and reasons for the success of the German Living Lakes Network, increasing its funding once again for the current reporting period. The **Siemens Foundation** funds and supports the GNF's project work in Kenya. Through the **Hand in Hand-Fund** from the Rapunzel organic food producer and German Environmental Aid, the GNF receives grants for its international project work. The **Erbacher Foundation** funds one of the GNF's EU projects for the development of a sustainable tourist industry in the Lake Hovsgol National Park in Mongolia, and the **Baden-Württemberg State Government** supports a project through the **Foundation for Development and Cooperation Baden-Württemberg** for improving the use of forest wood in Burundi.



The GNF's active collaboration: Prof. Dr. Große Ophoff (DBU), Walter Jung (BMUB), Sebastian Hüdepohl (mayor of Rieste), Dr. Horst Baier (mayor of the joint community Bersenbrück), Werner Lager (deputy district administrator of Osnabrück), Marco Walter (ECOCAMPING), Anton Harms (Alfsee holiday park), Dr. Thomas Schaefer (GNF) at the opening for the joint exhibition.

The GNF has worked with **Alfred Kärcher GmbH & Co. KG** since 2012 under the framework of their collaborative "Clean Water for the World" campaign. The goal of this cooperative partnership is to improve the disastrous situation related to untreated sewage through the installation of constructed wetlands and living green filters in developing countries. An initial pilot project was launched in Colombia and further projects in Latin America, South Africa, and the Middle East are currently in their planning phase. The **Daimler AG** has supported the GNF and the Living Lakes Network since its founding in 1998. Other funding from Daimler is channeled to sustainable development projects in Paraguay and to

mangrove conservation in Asia. Since the summer of 2008 the clothing retailer **C&A** has been a welcome and reliable supporter of the Living Lakes Network.

The Swiss **Sika AG** company has supported the GNF by funding specific projects in developing countries since 2005. Recipient countries include Colombia, South Africa, and Mongolia. The **EthikBank** has also been a supporter of the GNF's social and ecological projects for years, the protection of the nerpa seals in Lake Baikal being among them. Under the heading of "Living Lakes Project Saving", the **GLS-Bank** offers donation possibilities for ecological purposes that get directed to the GNF's project work.

## Collaboration with Public Institutions

The GNF considers collaboration with public institutions to be of great importance. In conjunction with an important exchange of information, the GNF's project work is financed by a variety of public and private supporters. Counted among the most important are the **European Union**, the **German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety**, the **German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation**, the **German Federal Environmental Agency**, the **German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development**, and the **German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs**.

The GNF also collaborates with the Secretariats from the **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands** and the **UN Convention on Migratory Species UNEP/CMS**. Under the **UNESCO** educational initiative "Education for Sustainable Development", the Living Lakes Network received the UN Decade Project distinguishment once again for the 2012/2013 year.

## 08 FINANCING

The Global Nature Fund’s finances are for the initiation and implementation of various projects with goals of crucial importance to the above mentioned environmental and conservation topics. Only by securing vital funding on a year-by-year basis, can the GNF continue its work supporting new projects and covering its operational costs.

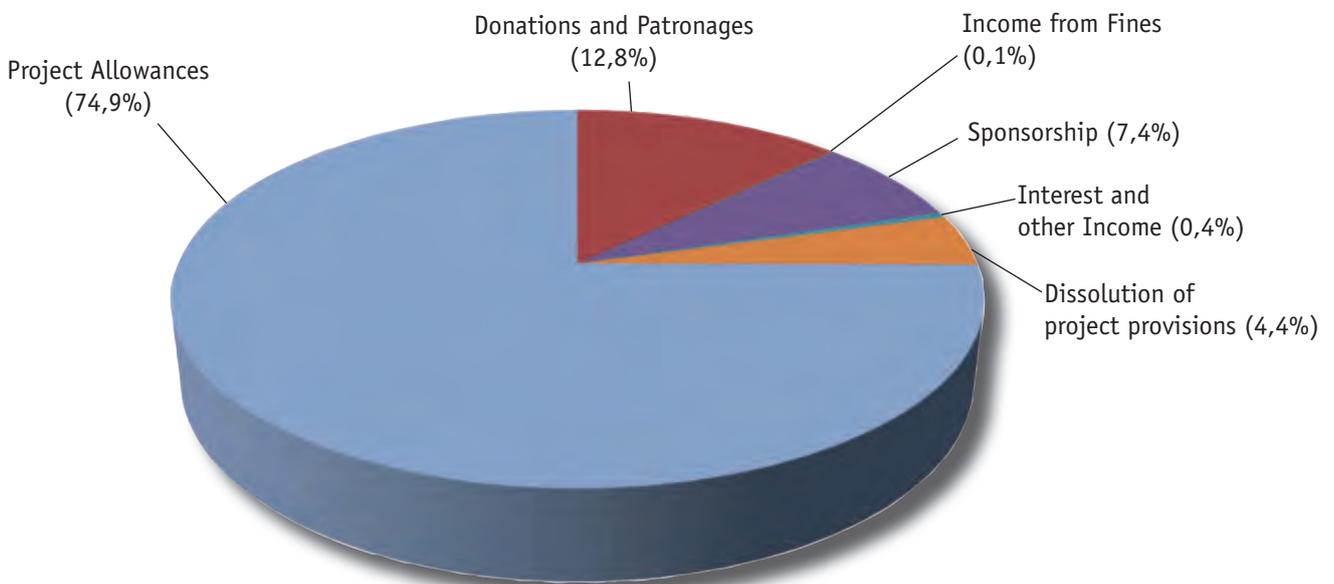
### Budget 2013 - Revenues in Euro

Donations and Patronages	355.546
Income from Fines	1.550
Sponsorship	207.340
Interest and other Income	11.644
Dissolution of project provisions	122.503
Project Allowances	2.085.988
Summe	2.784.571

### Revenue, Expenditures, and Balance Sheet

The GNF’s activities are financed through grants from public and private institutions and donations from and fundraising activities with our partners. It should be noted that for each approved project application an own share of project costs must be provided. Delivering project funds is tough to plan because project grants, corporate grants, and donations are subject to annual fluctuations. Funds from capital gains are scarce because the GNF has few assets and is, at present, poorly remunerated.

To solicit donations and to inform our donors about ongoing and new projects, donation mailings are dispersed via e-mail. The GNF thereby achieves two statutory tasks: to secure funding and to inform the public about our projects and goals. In addition to donation mailings, the internet is proving to be an ever important resource for fundraising.

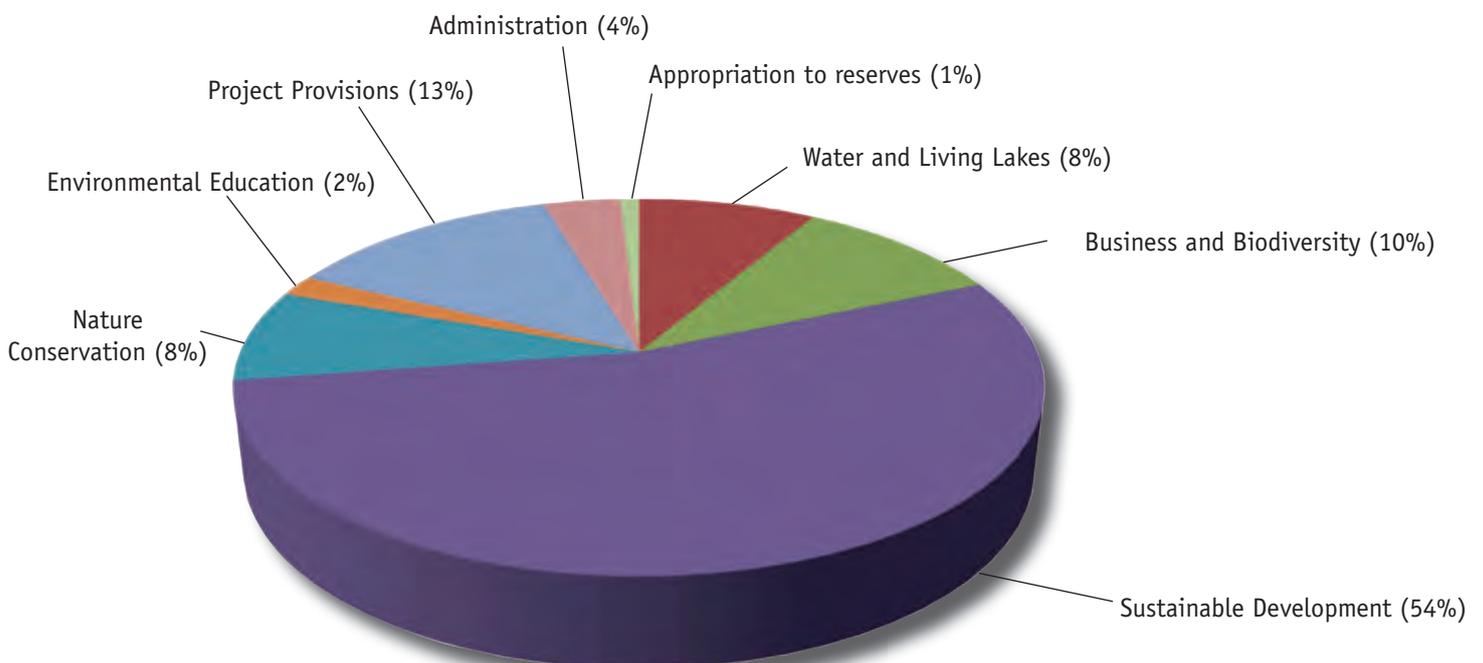


## Budget 2013 - Expenses in Euro

Receipts from fines imposed by judicial authorities have decreased significantly. This is related to an altered handling in the allocation of fines to organizations in Germany.

In order to achieve a balanced budget at year-end, great efforts, expertise, and enthusiasm for the task of raising funds are necessary. To create a reliable financial base, a mixed source for funding is sought. That means that necessary funds are not generated solely from one financial pot, but rather through various financing options. As efficient as it is, this sound budgetary policy has, unfortunately, its limits. When donations slump and public institutions or companies cut back their funding, non-profit organizations face huge implications.

Water and Living Lakes	235.276
Business and Biodiversity	279.074
Sustainable Development	1.506.815
Nature Conservation	220.004
Environmental Education	49.438
Project Provisions	367.340
Administration	101.445
Appropriation to reserves	25.179
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.784.571</b>





Donation Mailings 2013

In financial straits, ongoing projects can not simply be stopped, administrative costs reduced, or staff released. Preventing this is only possible with prudent financial planning – but it still does not permanently ensure against losses. That cutbacks or cancellations only rarely occur is owed to the financial support of our donors and sponsors.

More than 70 % of the revenue in 2013 relates to project grants of public and private institutions. Donations and sponsorship added up to 13 % of the revenue. The rest relates to sponsoring revenues, project reserves, interests, and allocations of the legal authority.

The vast majority of spending is given to support projects in the priority areas. The rest are environmental education and administrative costs, project reserves, and miscellaneous.

Total assets in the year 2013 amounted to **2.304.908,26** Euro. The foundation’s capital remains unchanged at 417,638.04. A supply of free reserves in the amount of 25.178,61 Euro could be made, coming to an amount of 300.400,81 Euro.

## Auditing

Revenue and expenditure for the financial year are shown in the profit and loss account. Net assets are represented in the balance sheet. The figures are audited by an independent auditor and submitted to the regulatory and financial authorities. The financial statements comply with statutory requirements and provide an accurate view of the Global Nature Fund’s net assets and earnings. The financial statements of December 31, 2013, will be reviewed by the auditing firm Dr. Herberger GmbH.

## Employees

The Global Nature Fund employed as of 31.12.2013 19 employees including interns and helpers. Eleven were staffed in the Radolfzell office, six in the Bonn office, and two in the Berlin office. A restructuring of staff assignments took place in 2013, defining five priority areas and assigning five department heads of units:

- Marketing, Finances and Administration
- Business and Biodiversity
- Nature Conservation
- Water and Living Lakes
- Development Cooperation and Sustainability

## Travelling to Protect the Environment

The GNF documents all flights by its employees or board members and calculates the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. On the basis of the calculations by the climate organization myclimate, the GNF donates the appropriate amount to the organization for climate change projects and promoting renewable energy.



## Contacts

Udo Gattenlöhner	Executive Director	+49-7732 / 9995	-80
Manuela Uhde	Head of Marketing, Finances and Administration		-85
Dr. Thomas Schaefer	Head of Nature Conservation		-89
Dr. Alain Maasri	Head of Water and Living Lakes		-82
Bettina Schmidt	Programme Manager		-86
Nina Bastian	Programme Manager		-84
Claudia Maier	Assistent Finances and Accounting		-81
Almut Weis	Webmaster		-83
Guhrun Schomers	Translation		-83
Stefan Hörmann	Head of Business and Biodiversity, Head of GNF Office Bonn	+49-228 / 1848694	-11
Tobias Hartmann	Programme Manager		-13
Greta Link	Programme Manager		-12
Katharina Trump	Programme Manager, GNF Office Berlin	+49-30 / 24 00 867	32
Marion Hammerl	President	+49-7732 / 9995	-45

**Global Nature Fund  
Profit and Loss Account 2013**

	Expenses	Personnel	Total
<b>Expenses</b>			
<b>Living Lakes &amp; Water</b>			
Living Lakes (in general)	105.319,51	60.574,21	
EU-SWIM (Jordan)	160.852,91	110.887,40	
Sub-Networks (Italy, South-America, Germany)	26.188,35	17.040,82	
Expert Conferences (in general, LL-Conference)	<u>2.915,55</u>	<u>0,00</u>	
			<b>295.276,32</b>
<b>Business &amp; Biodiversity</b>			
EU-LIFE+, B&B 2010-2013	24.637,57	36.756,54	
BfN Verbände Biodiversitätsmärkte	65.797,93	27.160,19	
Nachhalt. Rohstoffabbau (Südwind)	12.550,34	11.977,06	
Integration von Umwelt-Mgmt-Systemen	16.737,81	8.849,78	
Betriebl. Naturschutzkosten-Mgmt (iÖW)	16.742,26	15.083,52	
BfN Ökolog. Seebewertung	16.124,27	6.876,06	
Naturnahes Firmengelände (Sielmann)	18.568,84	15.677,54	
Lebensmittel Standards	19.423,47	12.937,22	
Bewertung von Naturkapital (CEV)	25.552,03	18.872,85	
Unternehmen und Informationsvermittlung biolog. Vielfalt (BigC)	16.031,52	10.570,31	
Tourismus und Biodiversität (Ecotrans)	6.696,67	6.676,67	
Climate Protection (in general)	250,00	0,00	
Forest Fonds (Oro Verde)	<u>39.961,08</u>	<u>27.180,71</u>	
			<b>279.073,79</b>
<b>Sustainable Development</b>			
Fuquene, Colombia	8.000,00	0,00	
Freshwater, Africa	89.363,20	21.574,31	
Freshwater , Burundi	21.746,03	5.129,72	
EU-Energy Facility, Solar Kenya	350.515,69	41.512,40	
Solar Kenya (Siemens-Stiftung)	301.336,23	19.190,92	
Refurbishment Hubs, Kenya	142.010,00	0,00	
BMZ-Mangroves project	171.246,60	15.437,21	
BMZ-Rhino, Gumbi, South-Africa	197.617,11	4.669,11	
EU-Europe Aid, Mongolia	125.483,31	16.335,47	
BMZ-Mate-Tea, Paraguay	144.883,25	8.614,91	
Reforestation, Burundia	28.074,78	5.322,58	
Greenfilter Sampaloc, Philippines	10.000,00	0,00	
Titicaca, Bolivia (Merz)	23.172,77	4.022,77	
Tonle Sap, Kambodia (Merz)	0,00	0,00	
Greenfilter, South-America	<u>200.705,89</u>	<u>12.550,67</u>	
			<b>1.814.154,86</b>
<b>Nature Conservation</b>			
St. Lucia, South-Africa	10,00	0,00	
Rhino Project (Merz)	45,70	0,00	
Lake Baikal (Baikal Seal)	8.013,45	0,00	
Pantanal, Brasilia	6,90	0,00	
BMAS-Ressources KMU project	110.364,05	48.826,69	
BMAS-Ecovin project	90.865,26	38.143,63	
Cultural Landscapes (Extremadura, Majorca)	10.072,13	4.066,63	
Protection of Sea (Mediterranean)	<u>626,94</u>	<u>621,44</u>	
			<b>220.004,43</b>
<b>Environmental Education</b>			
Environmental Education (in general)	11.407,85	4.226,60	
Environm. Education (publications, information, circulation)	32.090,45	10.300,93	
EU Leonardo (Lerning partnership)	<u>5.939,97</u>	<u>0,00</u>	
			<b>49.438,27</b>
<b>Administration</b> (Admin. in general, Pension Fund)	<u>101.204,35</u>	<u>38.518,47</u>	
			<b>101.444,54</b>
<b>Appropriation to reserves</b>			<b>25.178,61</b>
		<b>686.185,34</b>	<b>2.784.570,82</b>
<b>Income</b>			
<b>In General</b>			
Interest or Investment Proceeds	9.504,04		
Dissolution of liabilities (projects)	122.503,00		
Reimbursement of personnel costs	0,00		
Reimbursement of tangible costs	34,40		
Income from Fines	1.550,00		
Other Revenues	<u>2.105,91</u>		
			<b>135.697,35</b>
<b>Donations and Sponsorship</b>			
Donations in general	37.449,36		
Donations earmarked	45.477,79		
Mailings und Actions	77.604,30		
Supporters (Förderkreis)	9.668,47		
Patronages	25.345,62		
Big Donations	160.000,00		
Sponsoring (with VAT)	207.339,78		
In-Kind-Donations	0,00		
Free Advertising	<u>0,00</u>		
			<b>562.885,32</b>
<b>Project Allowances</b>			
Expert Conferences	0,00		
Actions and Projects (Merz, Ehrmann, Siemens-Stiftung u.a.)	675.399,00		
EU-Projects (B&B, SWIM, Solar Kenya, Mongolia)	585.884,63		
BMU/BfN/BMAS/BMZ -Projects	<u>824.704,52</u>		
			<b>2.085.988,15</b>
<b>Withdrawal from reserves</b>			<b>0,00</b>
			<b>2.784.570,82</b>

tax consultants is Dr. Herberger, GmbH, Konstanz

Global Nature Fund  
Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4  
78315 Radolfzell

### Balance Sheet per 31 Dezember 2013

AKTIVA/Assets	EUR	subtotal	<u>2012/ T EUR</u>	subtotal
<b>I. Fixed Assets</b>				
<b>Tangible Assets</b>				
Office Furniture and Equipment	1.999,08		2,16	
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Investment (Oeko Geno)	306,78		0,31	
Reinsurance Pension Fund*	0,00		0,00	
Loans	<u>0,00</u>		<u>0,00</u>	
		2.305,86		2,47
<b>II. Current Assets</b>				
<b>1. Cash on current accounts</b>				
Cash in Hand	347,09		2,21	
Bank accounts	776.783,22		540,91	
Fixed term deposit	<u>663.191,39</u>		<u>1.147,72</u>	
		1.440.321,70		1.691
<b>2. Receivables</b>				
Receivables from suppliers and services	33.973,37		10,80	
Receivables from EU	568.751,13		429,75	
Other Receivables	256.679,23		287,96	
Rent deposit	<u>2.839,18</u>		<u>2,84</u>	
		862.242,91		731,35
<b>3. Other Assets</b>				
Investment paper	<u>0,00</u>		<u>0,00</u>	
		0,00		0,00
<b>III. Active Adjustment</b>		<u>37,79</u>		<u>0,11</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u><b>2.304.908,26</b></u>		<u><b>2.424,77</b></u>
PASSIVA/Liabilities	EUR	subtotal	<u>2012/ T EUR</u>	subtotal
<b>I. Foundation Capital</b>	417.638,04		417,64	
Payments to Foundation Capital	<u>0,00</u>		<u>0,00</u>	
		417.638,04		417,64
<b>II. Balance carried forward on 01-01-2013</b>	275.222,20		254,74	
Appropriation to reserves/withdrawal from reserves	<u>25.178,61</u>		<u>20,49</u>	
		300.400,81		275,22
<b>III. Liabilities</b>				
Trade Payables	22.399,46		20,35	
Liabilities to project grants	813.227,67		650,90	
Liabilities to salaries and wages	6.649,88		7,43	
Other Liabilities	7.421,43		6,62	
Liabilities on VAT (7%)	<u>0,11</u>		<u>0,70</u>	
		849.698,55		685,99
<b>IV. Provisions</b>				
Provision for Pension Fund	42.043,72		40,65	
Reinsurance Pension Fund*	-42.043,72		-40,65	
Other Provisions	41.008,86		38,39	
Provision for Projects	<u>367.340,00</u>		<u>122,50</u>	
		408.348,86		160,89
<b>V. Passive Adjustment</b>		<u>328.822,00</u>		<u>885,03</u>
<b>Total</b>		<u><b>2.304.908,26</b></u>		<u><b>2.424,77</b></u>

## PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE LIVING LAKES NETWORK

### NORTH AMERICA



wildsight

#### Columbia River Wetlands; Canada Wildsight

[www.wildsight.ca](http://www.wildsight.ca)



#### Lake Winnipeg; Canada

Lake Winnipeg Foundation Inc.

[www.lakewinnipegfoundation.org](http://www.lakewinnipegfoundation.org)



#### Mono Lake; USA

Mono Lake Committee

[www.monolake.org](http://www.monolake.org)



#### Lake Chapala; Mexico

Fundación de la Cuenca Lerma Chapala Santiago A.C.

[www.globalnature.org/chapala](http://www.globalnature.org/chapala)



#### Sociedad de Amigos del Lago de Chapala A. C.

[www.amigosdelago.org](http://www.amigosdelago.org)



#### Lake Atitlán; Guatemala

Asociación Vivamos Mejor Guatemala

[www.vivamosmejor.org.gt](http://www.vivamosmejor.org.gt)

#### Lake Amatitlán; Guatemala

Comite del Lago de Amatitlán

[www.globalnature.org/amatitlan](http://www.globalnature.org/amatitlan)

### SOUTH AMERICA



#### Laguna de Fúquene; Colombia

Fundación Humedales

[www.fundacionhumedales.org](http://www.fundacionhumedales.org)



#### Lake Titicaca; Peru and Bolivia

CEDAS - Centro de Desarrollo Ambiental y Social

[www.globalnature.org/titicaca](http://www.globalnature.org/titicaca)



#### Pantanal Wetland; Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay

ECOTROPICA Brazil

[www.ecotropica.org.br](http://www.ecotropica.org.br)



#### Lagunita Complex; Paraguay

Fundación Moisés Bertoni (FMB)

[www.mbertoni.org.py](http://www.mbertoni.org.py)



#### Laguna de Rocha; Uruguay

Fundación Amigos de las Lagunas Costeras de Rocha

[www.lagunaderocha.org](http://www.lagunaderocha.org)



#### Mar Chiquita; Argentina

Centro de Zoología Aplicada Argentina, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba

[www.promarmarchiquita.com.ar](http://www.promarmarchiquita.com.ar)



#### Rio Gallegos; Argentina

Asociación Ambiente Sur

[www.ambientesur.org.ar](http://www.ambientesur.org.ar)

### EUROPE



#### Norfolk & Suffolk Broads; Great Britain

The Broads Authority

[www.broads-authority.gov.uk](http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk)



#### Norfolk Wildlife Trust

[www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk](http://www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk)



#### Lake District; Great Britain

Lake District National Park Authority

[www.lakedistrict.gov.uk](http://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk)



#### La Nava; Spain

Fundación Global Nature España

[www.fundacionglobalnature.org](http://www.fundacionglobalnature.org)



#### Lake Albufera; Spain

Fundación Global Nature (FGN)

[www.fundacionglobalnature.org](http://www.fundacionglobalnature.org)

#### Ayuntamiento de Valencia

[www.valencia.es/ayuntamiento/albufera\\_accessible.nsf](http://www.valencia.es/ayuntamiento/albufera_accessible.nsf)



### Delta de Llobregat; Spain

Grup Local SEO-Barcelona

[www.glseobarcelona.blogspot.com](http://www.glseobarcelona.blogspot.com)



### La Mancha Wetlands; Spain

Fundación Global Nature (FGN)

[www.fundacionglobalnature.org](http://www.fundacionglobalnature.org)



### Salobrar de Campos; Majorca, Spain

GOB (Grup Balear d'Ornitologia i Defensa de la Naturalesa)

[www.gobmallorca.com](http://www.gobmallorca.com)



### Kolindsund Wetlands;

#### Denmark

Kolindsunds Venner - Friends of Kolindsund

[www.kolindsund.dk](http://www.kolindsund.dk)



### Lake Constance; Germany, Switzerland and Austria

Bodensee-Stiftung

[www.bodensee-stiftung.org](http://www.bodensee-stiftung.org)



### Lake Trasimeno; Italy

Legambiente Onlus

[www.legambiente.it](http://www.legambiente.it)



### Militz Ponds; Poland

Polish Society of Wildlife Friends „pro Natura“

[www.pronatura.org.pl](http://www.pronatura.org.pl)



Stowarzyszenie Ekologiczne „Etna“

[www.etna.eko.org.pl](http://www.etna.eko.org.pl)



### Lake Balaton; Hungary

Association of Civil Organisations of

Lake Balaton

[www.bcszsz.eu](http://www.bcszsz.eu)



Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency

[www.balatonregion.hu](http://www.balatonregion.hu)



### Nestos Lakes and Lagoons; Greece

EPO - Society for Protection of Nature and Eco-development

[www.globalnature.org/nestos](http://www.globalnature.org/nestos)



### Labanoras Regional Park; Lithuania

Labanoras Regional Park Visitor's Centre

[www.labanoroparkas.lt](http://www.labanoroparkas.lt)



### Lake Peipsi; Estonia and Russia

CTC Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation

[www.ctc.ee](http://www.ctc.ee)



### Lake Võrtsjärv; Estonia

Estonian Fund for Nature (ELF)

[www.elfond.ee](http://www.elfond.ee)



Lake Võrtsjärv Foundation

[www.vortsjarv.ee](http://www.vortsjarv.ee)



Lake Võrtsjärv Fisheries Development Agency (LVFDA)

[www.vortskalandus.ee/252/](http://www.vortskalandus.ee/252/)

## AFRICA



### Lake Victoria; Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

OSIENALA (Friends of Lake Victoria)

[www.osienala.org](http://www.osienala.org)



### Okavango Delta; Botswana

Wilderness Foundation South Africa (WFSA)

[www.wildernessfoundation.org](http://www.wildernessfoundation.org)



Kalahari Conservation Society Botswana (KCS)

[www.kcs.org.bw](http://www.kcs.org.bw)



### Lake St. Lucia; South Africa

The Wilderness Foundation

[www.wildernessfoundation.org](http://www.wildernessfoundation.org)



Wildlands Conservation Trust

[www.wildlands.co.za](http://www.wildlands.co.za)

## ASIA

### Dead Sea; Israel, Jordan and Palestine



**FoEME - Friends of the Earth Middle East, Israel, Jordanien und Palästina**  
www.foeme.org

### Lake Paliastomi; Georgia

**Black Sea Eco-Academy**  
www.globalnature.org/paliastomi



**Lake Uluabat; Turkey**  
**WWF Turkey**  
www.wwf.org.tr



**Nilüfer Kent Konseyi**  
www.niluferkentkonseyi.org



**Eğidir See; Turkey**  
**WWF Turkey**  
www.wwf.org.tr

### Lake Sapanca; Turkey

**ADASU Water & Sewage Administration**  
www.globalnature.org/sapanca



**Lake Tengiz; Kazakhstan**  
**Korgaljin State Nature Reserve**  
www.globalnature.org/tengiz



**NABU Germany**  
www.nabu.de;  
www.nabu-international.de; www.ecotourism.kz



### Lake Issyk-Kul; Kyrgyzstan

**NABU Kyrgyzstan**  
www.nabu.de



**Lake Hovsgol; Mongolia**  
**Mongol Environmental Conservation (US)/ Mongol Ecology Center (Mongolia)**  
www.mongolec.org



**Lakes Ulaan, Airag, Khyargas and Angir-Nuden Mondooshei; Mongolia**  
**United Movement of Mongolian Rivers & Lakes**  
www.onggiriver.org



**Lake Uvs; Mongolia**  
**Uvs Green Movement**  
www.globalnature.org/uvs



**Lake Baikal; Russia**  
**Baikol Information Center GRAN**  
www.baikalgran.ru



**Club FIRN**  
www.firnclub.ru



**Lake Poyang; China**  
**MRLSD - Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake Regional Sustainable Development**  
www.mrlsd.org.cn



**Jiangxi Academy of Sciences**  
www.jxas.ac.cn



**Lake Biwa; Japan**  
**International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)**  
www.ilec.or.jp



**Lake Tonle Sap; Cambodia**  
**Fishery Action Coalition Team (FACT)**  
www.fact.org.kh



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

**Lake Sampaloc; Philippines**  
**Friends of the Seven Lakes Foundation**  
www.freewebs.com/fslf



**Lake Taal; Philippines**  
**PUSOD, Inc.**  
www.pusod.org



**Jempang Lake & Mahakam Wetlands; Indonesia**  
**RASI (Rare Aquatic Species of Indonesia)**  
www.ykrasi.110mb.com



**Deh Akro (II) Wetland; Pakistan**  
**Sangat Development Foundation (SANGAT)**  
www.sangatsindh.org



**Lake Pulicat; India**  
**Centre for Research on New International Economic Order (CRenIEO)**  
www.crenieo.org



### Lake Wular; India

South Asian Voluntary Association of Environmentalists (SAVE)

[www.globalnature.org/wular](http://www.globalnature.org/wular)



### Lake Bolgoda; Sri Lanka

EMACE Foundation of Sri Lanka

[www.emacesrilanka.com](http://www.emacesrilanka.com);

[www.bolgodalakesrilanka.com](http://www.bolgodalakesrilanka.com)



### Lake Maduganga & Lake Madampe; Sri Lanka

Nagenahiru Foundation - Center for Conservation of Lakes and Wetlands

[www.nagenahiru.org](http://www.nagenahiru.org)



## AUSTRALIA / OCEANIA

### Wilson Inlet; Australia

Green Skills, Centre for Sustainable Living

[www.greenskills.org.au](http://www.greenskills.org.au);

[www.denmarkcsl.com.au](http://www.denmarkcsl.com.au)

## ANTARCTICA

### Lake Vostok; Antarctica

[www.globalnature.org/vostok](http://www.globalnature.org/vostok)

## FURTHER PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS IN PROJECTS



Adelphi

[www.adelphi.de](http://www.adelphi.de)



ALTOP Verlags- und Vertriebsgesellschaft für umweltfreundliche Produkte mbH

[www.eco-world.de](http://www.eco-world.de)



Biodiversity in Good Company

[www.business-and-biodiversity.de/en/homepage.html](http://www.business-and-biodiversity.de/en/homepage.html)



Biraturaba (Burundi)

[www.globalnature.org/water-burundi](http://www.globalnature.org/water-burundi)



Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP)

[www.scp-centre.org](http://www.scp-centre.org)



German Environmental Aid (DUH)

[www.duh.de](http://www.duh.de)



dokeo GmbH

[www.dokeo.de](http://www.dokeo.de)



eclareon GmbH

[www.eclareon.com/en](http://www.eclareon.com/en)



ecologic Institute

[www.ecologic.eu](http://www.ecologic.eu)



Ecotrans – European Network for Sustainable Tourism Development  
[www.ecotrans.org](http://www.ecotrans.org)



EcoVin - German Federal Association of Organic Viticulture  
[www.ecovin.de](http://www.ecovin.de)



Environment Agency  
[www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)



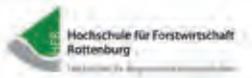
ECNC-European Centre for Nature Conservation  
[www.ecnc.org](http://www.ecnc.org)



Habitat for Humanity  
[www.hfhd.de](http://www.hfhd.de)



Heinz Sielmann Foundation  
[www.sielmann-stiftung.de](http://www.sielmann-stiftung.de)



University of Applied Forest Sciences Rottenburg (HFR)  
[www.hs-rottenburg.net](http://www.hs-rottenburg.net)



Osnabrück – University of Applied Sciences  
[www.hs-osnabrueck.de](http://www.hs-osnabrueck.de)



Institute for Applied Material Flow Management (IfaS)  
[www.stoffstrom.org](http://www.stoffstrom.org)



Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW)  
[www.ioew.de](http://www.ioew.de)



IUCN - Regional Office for Pan-Europe and Permanent Representative to EU  
[www.iucn.org/europe](http://www.iucn.org/europe)



DIN Environmental Protection Helpdesk (KNU)  
[www.bund.net/themen\\_und\\_projekte/umweltschutznormung/koordinierungsbuero/](http://www.bund.net/themen_und_projekte/umweltschutznormung/koordinierungsbuero/)



Leeds City Council, UK  
[www.leeds.gov.uk](http://www.leeds.gov.uk)



Light for Life Kenya  
[www.globalnature.org/solar-kenya](http://www.globalnature.org/solar-kenya)



Mangrove Action Project (MAP)  
[www.mangroveactionproject.org](http://www.mangroveactionproject.org)



nova-Institut GmbH  
[www.nova-institut.de](http://www.nova-institut.de)



OroVerde – Tropical Forest Foundation  
[www.oroverde.de](http://www.oroverde.de)

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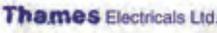
 Pureflow  
[www.pureflow.co.ke](http://www.pureflow.co.ke)
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 PwC Germany  
[www.pwc.de/en/](http://www.pwc.de/en/)
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 Skyjuice Foundation  
[www.skyjuice.com.au/](http://www.skyjuice.com.au/)
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 La Paz Municipal Government (Gobierno Autónomo del Municipio de la Paz – GAMLP)  
[www.lapaz.bo/](http://www.lapaz.bo/)
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 Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)  
[www.siw.org](http://www.siw.org)
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 SÜDWIND e.V.  
[www.suedwind-institut.de](http://www.suedwind-institut.de)
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 Thames Electricals Ltd. Kenya  
[www.globalnature.org/solar-kenya](http://www.globalnature.org/solar-kenya)
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 Triple E B.V.  
[www.tripleee.nl](http://www.tripleee.nl)
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 Association of European Sustainability- and Eco-Management Professionals (VNU)  
[www.vnu-ev.de](http://www.vnu-ev.de)
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 Water and Environment Development Agency (WEDO)  
[www.wedo-pal.org](http://www.wedo-pal.org)

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**Headquarters**

Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4  
78315 Radolfzell, Germany  
phone: +49 7732 9995-0  
fax: +49 7732 9995-88  
e-mail: [info@globalnature.org](mailto:info@globalnature.org)

**Office Berlin**

Hackescher Markt 4  
10178 Berlin, Germany  
phone: +49 30 2400867-0  
fax: +49 30 2400867-19  
e-mail: [berlin@globalnature.org](mailto:berlin@globalnature.org)

**Office Bonn**

Kaiserstraße 185-197  
53113 Bonn, Germany  
phone: +49 228 1848694-0  
fax: +49 228 1848694-99  
e-mail: [bonn@globalnature.org](mailto:bonn@globalnature.org)

**Donation account:** GLS-Gemeinschaftsbank Bochum  
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