



# Annual Report

Annual Report 2011/2012

# 2011/2012





Don't blow it – good planets are hard to find.

**Time Magazine, Oct. 2006, Original Author unknown.**



Macaw protection in the Pantanal, Brazil



Sustainable food security, Pakistan

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## Imprint

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# Preface



Marion Hammerl



Udo Gattenlöhner

Dear readers, dear friends,

What kind of future do we want? The Rio+20 Summit (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) took place from 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>th</sup> June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The world's nations attempted to ascertain how well the Local Agenda 21 processes have been implemented and what targets have been achieved during the last 20 years. In many sectors Rio+20's evaluation is not positive. This is particularly true for water, which is both one of the most pressing problems and increasingly the cause of various types of conflicts. According to the Water Resources Group, water use will grow by an additional 50 per cent by 2030. It is very likely that water withdrawals will then exceed the natural capacities for water renewal by over 60 per cent, resulting in dramatic water scarcity for a third of the world's population. The current impacts of climate change, the ongoing mismanagement of valuable water resources and the uncontained pollution of groundwater, rivers, and lakes exacerbate these alarming developments. According to research by UNESCO and the World Health Organisation, 884 million people draw their drinking water from unprotected sources. On average, a woman in Africa has to walk about 6 kilometres to collect drinking water – often from unsafe sources. From a health perspective the situation is even worse: 2.6 billion people have no access to latrines or an adequate means of waste disposal. Five million people die every year from water-born illnesses.

Because of this, the efforts made by our partners in the Living Lakes network for the protection and restoration of lakes and wetlands are more vital and valuable than ever before. The construction of 100 “biodigestores” to treat the wastewater of families in Guatemala who have no connection to the sewage system is just one example. Here we contribute to the protection of Lake Atitlán, which provides drinking water to 75,000 people of whom the majority are indigenous minorities. Reed-based wastewater treatment plants in rural Bolivia, drinking water provision in Ivory Coast and Kenya, restoration of natural wetlands in India, the list of GNF and Living Lakes projects aimed to protect valuable water ecosystems is long.

The so-called “Green Economy” was another urgent topic that government representatives discussed in Rio. It is meant to lead us towards sustainable development. Sustainable development for a global population of more than 9.3 billion people by 2050, all of whom must be provided with food, water and energy. Will this be possible and accomplishable? If yes, this is a challenge that requires immediate action.

The loss of biodiversity is increasing due to the ever-growing demand for raw material to fuel the world's economies. The yearly consumption of resources now amounts to more than 60 billion tons per year, 50 per cent more than 30 years ago. Around 2030 we will reach the 100 billion ton mark, which will result in the irreversible destruction of ecosystems and biodiversity and the production of an unbelievable amount of garbage. Sensitising businesses to the value – both ecological and economic – of biodiversity and getting them to do something for the protection of biodiversity is the goal of the GNF's “European Business and Biodiversity” campaign. Together with six partner organisations we organised dozens of meetings,

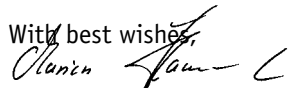
informational events, and biodiversity checks for businesses in 2011. We contacted certification and standardisation organisations in order to get them to include biodiversity in their criteria. Even though the response was incredibly positive, only a limited number of businesses concern themselves with the complexity of biodiversity. We are still far from a large-scale movement seeking to stop habitat and species loss. A high point was the "European Business & Biodiversity Summit" that took place during the Business Responsibility Forum in April 2012 in Stuttgart. Around 500 participants learned about the impact of the economy on biodiversity. The conflicts and contradictions of our actions and their effects on biodiversity become clearer when examining them through the lens of sustainable development. One need only look at the consequences of the failed bio-fuel politics and the enormous growth of palm oil plantations, which threaten to destroy the last remaining orangutan habitats in Sumatra and Borneo.

Natural resources and environmental services are not free. Environmental impacts need to be internalised into the balance sheets of the companies and be paid according to the polluter pays principle. "We can no longer live on borrowed time", summed up Federal President Joachim Gauck during the Week of the Environment in Berlin in June 2012.

Lakes and wetlands are biodiversity hotspots and provide essential ecosystem services. Our goal is to contribute to the protection of these unique ecosystems. As an environmental organisation, we are part of a team and we need the support of governments, bureaucracies and other stakeholders such as local authorities, private foundations, committed citizens and the private business sector.

On behalf of the GNF's board of directors and the GNF team as well as all Living Lakes partners, we would like to thank everyone who has put their trust in us and helps us to help. Through your support you help to create the future we want - before and after Rio+20 - when the world finally accepts the challenge of putting agreed-upon conventions into practice.

Visit our website at [www.globalnature.org](http://www.globalnature.org) and learn more about the diversity of our projects.

With best wishes,  


**Marion Hammerl**  
President



**Udo Gattenlöhner**  
Executive Director

## 01 ABOUT THE GLOBAL NATURE FUND

**T**he Global Nature Fund (GNF) is an international environmental foundation, founded in 1998. The founders are private individuals who seek to realise cross-border environmental protection goals. The GNF is a non-governmental organisation that pursues only not-for-profit goals in support of environmental protection and 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 at Lake Constance. Additional offices are located in Bonn and Berlin.



The foundation's aims are realised through:

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

### Structure

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

The honorary positions of the foundation are, according to § 4 of the charter, the Board of Directors and the Founding Committee. The Board of Directors leads and administrates the foundation in line with the charter. It is comprised of founding members and donors and is elected every four years by the federal committee of the Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. The day-to-day business of the foundation is delegated to the executive director of the foundation and his team. The main office is located in Radolfzell with additional offices in Bonn and Berlin.

The **Board of Directors** is currently comprised of six members and who voluntarily fulfil their roles:

- Marion Hammerl (President), Orsingen, Germany
- Prof. Dr. Manfred Niekisch (Vice-President), Bad Homburg, Germany
- Jörg Dürr-Pucher, Radolfzell, Germany
- Ranveig Eckhoff, Berlin, Germany
- Prof. Harald Kächele, Berlin, Germany
- Dr. Andrew Venter, Winterskloof, South Africa





The GNF main office is located in Radolfzell at Lake Constance, Germany

The **Founders Committee** also acts on a voluntary basis. Currently Michael Bauer (head of the founders committee), Prof. Dr. Thomas Feske and Jürgen Resch are active members. Passive members are Karla Bauer, Dr. Renate Gehring and the A. Ziemann GmbH. Renate Keith made a donation through a bequest.

§ 9 of the foundation's charter allowed for the creation of a scientific **Advisory Board** that provides the Board of Directors with technical expertise and can be consulted on substantive issues when needed. The advisory board is comprised of the following internationally active nature conservationists:

- Roger de Freitas, Great Britain
- Dr. Hendrik Hoeck, Switzerland
- Prof. Dr. Masahisa Nakamura, Japan
- Mike Ounsted, Great Britain
- John Pinder, Great Britain
- Dr. Antonio Gómez Reyna, Mexico
- Dr. Tillmann Stottele, Germany
- Prof. Dr. Michael Succow, Germany

## Memberships

The GNF is a member of the following organisations:

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

## 02 LIVING LAKES

**I**n order to protect lakes and wetlands, their habitats and drinking water, the Global Nature Fund founded the Living Lakes Network in 1998. Today the GNF plans and carries out nature and environmental protection projects around the world with over 100 partner organisations. Living Lakes offers its members a platform for dialogue, knowledge and technology exchange, as well as for the realisation of joint projects.



The network's concrete goals are:

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

Since its founding in 1998, the Living Lakes partnership has grown from 4 founding lakes to over 100 partner lakes. Of these, 46 are international members (33 full members and 13 candidates). The national and multinational networks include another 55 lake and wetland members. Lake Vostok, located under the Antarctic ice, is an honorary member.

Strengthened by cooperation on multiple levels, the international Living Lakes network has become an important idea generator and a driving force for worldwide lake protection. The inclusion of new members and organisations contributes to the continual expansion of the lake association's knowledge pool. When conceptualising projects, the GNF pays special attention to the transferability of the planned measures. The applicability of the projects in different regions and under different conditions is ensured by the cross-border approach to starting projects. The GNF regularly hosts an international Living Lakes conference that the network members take part in. The conferences are meant as forums for knowledge exchange and as an opportunity to develop new co-operations and joint projects.

### National and Multinational Networks

#### *Living Lakes Canada*



The partners of the Living Lakes Network Canada, coordinated by Wildsight and the Lake Winnipeg Foundation, were particularly active in the sustainable protection of Canadian waters during 2011. The Lake Windermere Project developed a sensitive habitat inventory mapping template for Lake



Lake Huron in Canada is the hundredth member of the international network Living Lakes.

Windermere which was approved as part of the Lake Management plan. The template is being followed by 11 lake groups in the Columbia River Basin. In 2011, the network co-hosted the second Canada Water Week, the Canadian Freshwater Alliance as well as a water governance and policy workshop in Vancouver. The work of Canadian environmental organisations became even more important in 2011 because the government repealed many existing laws and even announced Canada's withdrawal from the Kyoto Protocol in December. Under these circumstances, the efficient networking of environmentalists is even more important.

### ***Living Lakes Latin America***



The professional exchange between the organisations in the multinational "Lagos Vivos America Latina y El Caribe" network was intensified in 2011 and three new projects were realised. The Colombian Fundación Humedales expanded the information centre at Laguna de Fúquene and carried out a number of education measures for children and young people in the region as well as for fishermen and producers of reed products.

The project at Lake Atitlán, Guatemala, focused on the improvement of water quality, which had deteriorated dramatically due to untreated sewage and trash entering the lake. The Living Lakes partner, Vivamos Mejor, developed a water quality control system and informed the surrounding communities of the results from the water samples. The intensive inclusion of the local population has led to a greater willingness to protect the lake and find the causes of the pollution.

The Bolivian organisation Trópico concentrated on supporting ecotourism at Lake Titicaca. The villages around the lake see ecotourism as an important income source, but there is a lack of sensitivity and knowledge about how to make tourism environmentally sound. Trópico is developing two strategy games, which will be used to educate adults on the environment. The games focus on developing sustainable tourism in the region and protecting the lake as a tourist attraction. Over 1,500 citizens have been "playfully" informed. Additionally, tourists are informed about nature and culture and given tips on hiking trails and ecologically sound accommodations through a specially developed ecotourism guidebook. The bilingual guidebook (Spanish and English) can be downloaded from [www.globalnature.org/Titicaca](http://www.globalnature.org/Titicaca).

In October 2011, the three-year start-up phase of the Latin American network was completed with an international conference on “Climate Change, Water and Wetlands” in La Paz. The Living Lakes partners presented on the effects of climate change on the lakes of South and Middle America.

### ***Living Lakes Italy***



The members of the Living Lakes Italy network made the nature conservation organisation Legambiente chairman during their November 2011 meeting. Perugia province will take over the vice presidency. Following an extended restructuring phase, the partners now want to focus on joint projects. Thematic focal points include environmental education, biodiversity and water quality monitoring, sustainable fishing as well as the realisation of international work camps. Despite the importance of the natural heritage for tourism, the economy and social development, many Italian lakes are in a critical condition. Causes include insufficient wastewater treatment, land use, unsustainable fishing and the negative effects of tourism. Through its “Goletta dei Laghi” campaign, Legambiente has worked to stop this negative trend and protect the Italian lakes for the past ten years. As part of this project, Legambiente monitors water quality and promotes awareness for the sustainable use of the sensitive lake ecosystems.



In the framework of t

### ***Living Lakes China***



In the year 2011 the Living Lakes Network China focused on the international project named “Community-based sustainable alternative livelihood development for lake protection”. The project aims to enhance the institutional capacities in the development of sustainable alternative livelihoods and lake protection, and to build an international cooperation and exchange platform for lake protection within the Asian Living Lakes Network. Three Living Lakes partners already participated in the activities: MRLSD (Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake Regional Sustainable Development), EMACE Sir Lanka and Yayasan Konservasi Rasi Indonesia. Two training courses were already conducted in China. Consultant visits to the two partner countries Indonesia and Sri Lanka are planned for 2012 in order to help solve the over-fishing problem as well as some other issues like the establishment of alternative livelihoods.

### ***Living Lakes East Africa***

The East African Living Lakes Network was founded in 2007. It focuses on training partner organisations and realising pilot projects. The sustainable agriculture pilot project: “Bee keeping and organic vegetable cultivation to combat poverty in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda” was realised by OSIENALA Kenya (Friends of Lake Victoria) and the East Africa Living Lakes Network in the five East African countries. A special focus was placed on the sensitive shore areas of the following lakes: Lake Victoria, Nabugabo, Wamala, Lake Bogoria, Chala, Tanganyika, Kanyaboli, Jipe and Kivu. The pilot project demonstrated concrete measures that can be taken to promote organic vegetable cultivation and bee keeping in selected partner schools and communities. In addition to food security, the project created new income opportunities and strengthened awareness for the protection of natural life prerequisites such as water and soil.





he Lake Adventure Days adults and children could examine Germany's bodies of water.

chosen. In the future, the GNF will use the World Water Day as an opportunity to nominate one German lake as a "Living Lake" every year. This is meant to draw attention to lakes as valuable ecosystems and unique natural treasures. The initiative is based on previous positive experiences with the international "Threatened Lake of the Year" and is meant to contribute to solving pressing problems in wetlands and lakes. Thanks to the nomination of Lake Plau as Living Lake of the Year and the unwavering work of the GNF partner BUND-Ortsgruppe Plau, the development of a needed management plan for the lake began in 2011. The network partners took part in network meetings at the Chiemsee and the Upper Swabian lakes, as well as in international events in the context of the EU initiative "Lifelong Learning". A press release appealing for water-friendly agriculture was published. It calls for cooperation among farmers, conservation organisations and water authorities to develop integrated approaches to ease the burden put on bodies of water.

### Living Lakes Germany Network Travelling Exhibit

The GNF and its partners developed the exhibit. It provides detailed information about the conflicts and problems at German lakes. In 2011, the exhibit was shown in eleven different locations including the Berlin "WASSERLEBEN" exhibition, as well as in the Haus der Natur of the city of Falkenstein. Further showings are planned for 2012. The Living Lakes Germany Network has been supported by the Anton & Petra Ehrmann Foundation for many years. Reckitt Benckiser is another sponsor.

### Living Lakes Germany



In 2011, Living Lakes Germany added three new members. The **Greater Lake Plön**, the largest and deepest lake in the western part of the nature preserve Holsteinische Schweiz in Schleswig-Holstein has been represented in the network by the Regional Authority for Coastal Protection, National Parks and Marine Protection Schleswig-Holstein since June 2011. The **German Environmental Aid** is another new network partner. The German Environmental Aid is a nation-wide, non-profit organisation that campaigns for the conservation of the environment and nature. The organisation develops opportunities for sustainable economic practices and environmentally friendly products through dialogue with businesses and environmental politicians. The **German Association for Water Pollution Control** has also been an active network member since 2011. Since its founding in 1951, the association has campaigned for the protection of water as the basis for all life.

During the World Water Day on March 22, 2011, the Global Nature Fund named a German lake "**Living Lake of the Year**" for the first time. Lake Plau in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern was

Travelling exhibit "Living Lakes Network Germany" at the nature conservation centre Karow at Lake Plau.





# 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**

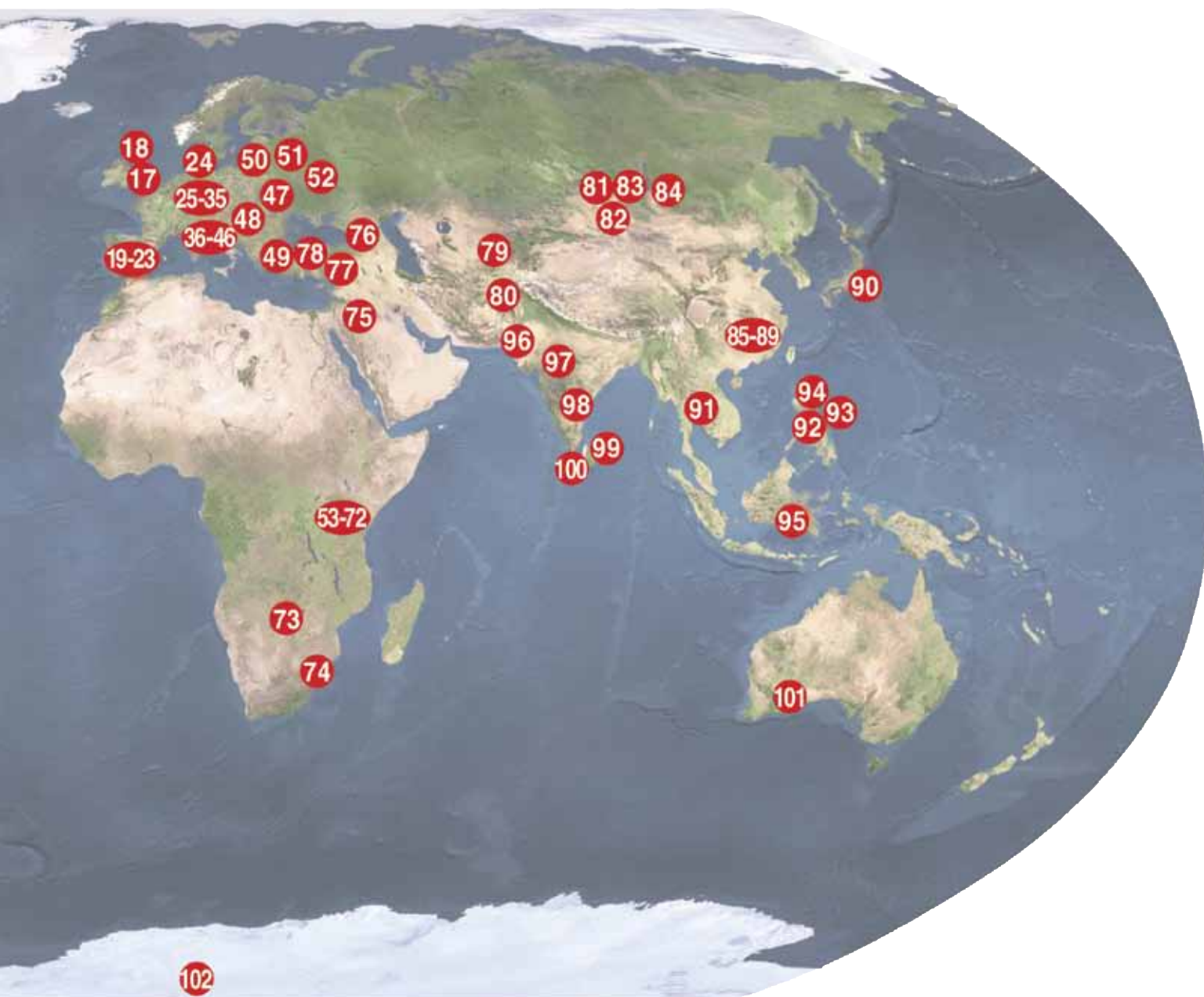
## EUROPE

- 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 Sapanca; **Turkey**
- 79 Lake Tengiz; **Kazakhstan**
- 80 Lake Issyk-Kul; **Kyrgyzstan**
- 81 Lake Hovsgol; **Mongolia**
- 82 Lakes Ulaan, Airag, Khyargas and Angir-Nuden Mondoohi; **Mongolia**
- 83 Lake Uvs; **Mongolia**
- 84 Lake Baikal; **Russia**
- 85 Lake Poyang; **China**
- 86 Lake Chao; **China \***
- 87 Lake Dian; **China \***
- 88 Lake Dongting; **China \***
- 89 Lake Tai; **China \***
- 90 Lake Biwa; **Japan**
- 91 Lake Tonle Sap; **Cambodia**
- 92 Laguna de Bay; **Philippines**

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

## AUSTRALIA / OCEANIA

Wilson Inlet; **South West Australia**

## ANTARKTICA

- 102 Lake Vostok; **Antarctica**

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

## 03 PROJECTS

**M**any successful international, national, and regional Living Lakes and cultural landscape conservation projects and activities were realised in 2011. The GNF receives funding for these projects primarily through donations and grants as well as from business sponsors. In 2011, the GNF put special focus on environmental conservation projects in developing and newly industrialised nations.

### Nature Conservation and Biodiversity

#### European Business & Biodiversity Campaign

Numerous events in Germany and throughout Europe took place in the context of the European Business & Biodiversity Campaign, which is coordinated by the GNF.

During the **annual B.A.U.M. meeting on 22/23<sup>rd</sup> September 2011 in Hamburg** business and environmental organisation representatives discussed prerequisites for successful NGO business partnerships. If a business presents a new cooperation with an environmental organisation, it is often quickly accused of green washing. NGOs interested in cooperation on the other hand must contend with the accusation that they are helping to cover up business eco-sins. Ideally all partners, nature, the business and the NGO, should be winners within the cooperation. Cooperation can develop successfully if both partners agree on their expectations and goals beforehand and treat each other like equals.

How can biodiversity be better addressed in corporate sustainability processes? How can a strategic competitive advantage be created? What recent developments are the result of biodiversity management? Experts and business representatives at the second national "Biodiversity and Businesses" forum on 20 October 2011 in Fulda, Germany, posed these questions. The event was hosted by the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation

(BfN). Main discussion points included factoring biodiversity into existing environment management systems and the potential of marketing to promote ecologically sustainable consumption, thereby making a positive impact in the conservation of biodiversity. Practical examples offered valuable insights into how long-term biodiversity management can be integrated into businesses. Dr Elsa Nickel from the BMU explained that, "biodiversity is the most crucial topic besides climate change in German environmental policy. Interest in this topic is continually rising among businesses. On a macroeconomic level, it makes sense to tackle these issues early instead of later paying for the damage". Marion Hammerl (GNF) reported on the newest developments in the EMAS and ISO 14001 environmental management systems and presented indicators that would embed biodiversity into environmental management standards. The forum was organised by the project team of the "Biodiversity and Businesses" research project: the Centre for Sustainability Management (CSM) of the Leuphana University Lüneburg, the German Environmental Management Association (B.A.U.M.) e.V. as well as the Global Nature Fund in the context of the "Biodiversity in Good Company" initiative.

#### Companies and Biodiversity

In addition to the European Business & Biodiversity campaign, the GNF has worked with the Centre for Sustainability







The Living Lakes partners in Siberia, Russia, strive for the protection of the threatened Baikal Seal.

Management of Leuphana University Lüneburg and the German Environmental Management Association (B.A.U.M. e.V.) since 2010 to realise the research and development project “Biodiversity and Companies”. The project is sponsored by the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

On the basis of the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS), the project partners developed recommended courses of actions for companies looking to integrate biodiversity into their operating procedures. The focus is on purchasing, property management and marketing. In addition, the relationship between biodiversity and the financial sector is examined within the framework of the project. On the basis of this, a working group from the Association for Environmental Management and Sustainability in Financial Institutions e.V. (VfU) published recommendations for biodiversity management in the finance and insurance industries. The importance of cooperation between NGOs and companies for the conservation of biodiversity is another important issue that is addressed in the project.

The second “Biodiversity and Companies” forum took place in October 2011. Further expert workshops will take place in 2012. The project results will be published in a “Biodiversity in Corporate Sustainability Management” anthology and provide support for the sustainable organisation of companies.

## Protecting the Macaws

The Pantanal wetlands in the heart of the South American Continent are the only place on earth where Hyacinth Macaws can still be found in larger numbers. Even here the azure blue birds are threatened with extinction. Thanks to the support of the Foundation Ursula Merz, the Global Nature Fund and its partner Ecotrópica were able to implement a project for the protection of these rare macaws. First, the populations of the Hyacinth Macaws (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*) and the highly endangered Glaucous Macaws (*Anodorhynchus glaucus*) in the Pantanal world heritage site were assessed. The data serves as a preparatory measure for the protection and re-introduction of both parrot species into Ecotrópica’s nature reserves.

Based on direct Macaw watching and interviews with indigenous fishermen, landowners and indigenous tribes, information on the numbers of Hyacinth Macaws in Acurizal, Ecotrópica’s private nature reserve, and in the neighbouring national park were collected. The availability of sufficient food sources and nesting places was analysed. An extensive survey conducted in conjunction with renowned Brazilian macaw experts forms the basis for recommendations for the continuation of the project. Objectives for the coming years include the production of artificial nesting boxes, the development of a monitoring system and researching the genetic differences between macaw species in different areas.



The restoration of the river banks of the Lower Jordan River was continued in 2011.

## Travelling Exhibit

The “Pantanal - a Natural Paradise in Danger” travelling exhibit was developed in conjunction with the biologist Angelika Hofer and the renowned nature photographer Günter Ziesler in 2007. In 2011, it was shown at the international Fürstenfeld Nature Photo Days, at the Wadden Sea Museum Wilhelmshaven, the Bodelshausen library and the galleries Schule des Sehens Zingst. Large format photographs show the natural wonders of the Pantanal. These include spectacular pictures of jaguars, caimans, fish otters and macaws in a breath-taking landscape.



Travelling exhibit “Pantanal – a Natural Paradise in Danger”.

## Protecting the Baikal Seal

“Nerpa in Focus” is a project of the Russian Living Lakes partner FIRN. The project focuses on the protection of the endemic Lake Baikal freshwater seal (Nerpa), environmental education and the development of sustainable tourism strategies. In April 2011, the traditional Nerpa Days took place in the Ust-Bargusin visitor’s centre in Zabaykalsky national

park. Over 60 young participants had the unique opportunity to learn about Lake Baikal’s biodiversity and its importance for people and nature. An informational plaque detailing ecotourism hiking trails on the Svjatoj Nos peninsula was erected in the national park. Another goal of the project is the building of an observation tower, which would give visitors a unique perspective into the habitat of the wild animals in the national park. Besides the Baikal seal, there are 43 other mammals, 241 bird species and countless reptile and amphibian species to be found in Zabaykalsky national park. The continuation of the project in 2012 was made possible through the support of the EthikBank.

## Saving the Jordan

GNF and its partner organisation Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME) continued the “Jordan River Rehabilitation Project” in 2011. FoEME has worked for many years to restore this important ecosystem. Sadly, 98 per cent of the Jordan’s water is diverted. Today, the majority of what flows through the Lower Jordan is diverted salt water and untreated sewage. The “Holy River” is in danger of drying out. The Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian environmental organisation’s investigation found potential areas where water could be saved in each of the three countries. Thanks to this, the rehabilitation of the Lower Jordan is now firmly part of the political agenda in Jordan, Israel and in the Palestinian territories. This investigation was made possible in part by the support of the Foundation Ursula Merz.

The GNF and FoEME also developed the “Jordan River” photography exhibit. The exhibit is meant to draw attention to the Jordan’s threatened natural and cultural heritage as it tours through European cities. 20 impressive black and white photos taken by Eddie Gerald document the cultural, religious, political and ecological situation at the Jordan River. Additional informational panels provide information about



the importance of the Jordan for nature, culture and people. The exhibit was shown during World Water Week in Stockholm as well as in St. Michael's Church in Cologne. The GNF and FoEME hope to sensitise religious groups to the topic through this as well.

## Blooming Lake Constance Network

Bees and other flower-visiting insects like butterflies and beetles play a key role in our landscape. By pollinating over 80 per cent of our indigenous cultivated and wild plants, they provide German farmers with a yield of over 2 billion Euros and help to sustain biodiversity. The bees are starving however because not enough blooms in the summer. Pesticides and parasites also damage flower-visiting insects. In order to sustain pollination as a central ecosystem service, the Lake Constance Foundation, with the support of Reckitt Benckiser, created the Blooming Lake Constance network in 2009. The network has 42 members and offers farmers, producer associations, regional brands, districts, municipalities, businesses, conservationists, and beekeepers a platform. The network has started a project that is meant to make fruit cultivation more sustainable and insect friendly. Over 100 fruit farmers are already cultivating flowering areas and erecting nesting aids for wild bees in order to improve food sources and new habitats. Around 10,000 square meters were sown with flower seed mixes this year. Together with communities and farmers, the Lake Constance Foundation has planted flowering areas along the Lake Constance Magathlon route for the first time.



The regional floodplain forests at Lake Constance shall be better protected.

## Protecting Floodplain Forests at Lake Constance

The successfully completed EU Interreg III A project identified the potential for restoration and development of soft-wood floodplain forests at Lake Constance. Following this, the Lake Constance Foundation focused on preparing for the implementation of concrete measures. The different ways to finance concrete protection and development measures were discussed with authorities, municipalities and environmental conservation organisations. "Our number one priority is to ensure that floodplain forests stay on the political and social agenda and that the lessons learned lead to concrete measures and don't get put aside and forgotten", explains project leader Volker Kromrey. A travelling exhibit that can be seen at the Wollmatinger Ried nature conservation centre until the end of 2012 complimented the measures. The project is sponsored in part by Reckitt Benckiser.



Thanks to the network Blooming Lake Constance bees have a better food availability.

## Energy and Climate

### Fighting Desertification through Reforestation

The Onggi River and Lake Ulaan are of central importance to the Gobi Desert's ecosystem. Due to improper water management in recent years and as a result of climate change less and less water flowed through the Onggi River, leading to an increasing desiccation of Ulaan Lake and thus to greater desertification in the region. To guard against this development the GNF and its local Living Lakes partners, United Movement of Mongolian Rivers and Lakes (UMMRL) and the Onggi River Movement, started a reforestation project with sea buckthorn bushes. The deep and spread out root system of these indigenous plants helps to raise the groundwater level. The sea buckthorn bushes also have nutritional value due to their high vitamin content.

Ten female gardeners were trained as part of the project. They planted sea buckthorn bushes and willow plants on five hectares near the Onggi River. From the collected berries they produced a multitude of products such as oils and jam that are then sold at local markets. The planting is showing its first ecological results also: for the first time since 1998, the Onggi River fed water into Lake Ulaan. UMMRL and the Onggi River Movement hope to plant sea buckthorn bushes and grasses also along the entire river. The project started in 2010 with the help of Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. and Rapunzel Naturkost AG with funds from the HAND IN HAND Fund. The support of the Foundation Ursula Merz in 2011 made the expansion of the project to 5,500 sea buckthorn bushes and 300 willow plants possible.



Buckthorn bushes in Mongolia reduce desertification and provide possibilities for income generation.

### Organic Vegetable Cultivation in Mongolia

Mongolia is one of the most sparsely populated countries on Earth. One third of the population lives in extreme poverty; many are unemployed and try to secure their livelihood through subsistence agriculture. The northern Selenge province has fertile soil, which could be put to good agricultural use. Here the GNF and its partner United Movement of Mongolian Rivers and Lakes (UMMRL) support ten of the poorest families in the region to build up sustainable agriculture. The project participants received different types of vegetable seeds that they can cultivate on one hectare of land. The installation of a greenhouse, an irrigation system, and a storage space make the optimal cultivation and storage of the produce possible. The families and other interested villagers were also educated about the sustainable cultivation of vegetables and the further processing of the products. The first harvest produced 14 tons of vegetables, thereby securing livelihood and supplementary income of those involved. The project was sponsored by the Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. and Rapunzel Naturkost AG with funds from the HAND IN HAND Fund.

### Trees for Life

According to Habitats Directive, riparian forests in Germany and throughout Europe are under special protection. They are essential for flood control and provide habitats for many animals and plants. Unfortunately, in Europe hardly any remarkable riparian forests remain. In southern Africa many riparian forests have also fallen victim to deforestation and slash-and-burn clearance with negative consequences for nature and local people. Thanks to Lufthansa's Miles to Help programme, over 6,000 trees were planted along the Mkhuzi River in South Africa in 2011. The donations did not just buy trees however. Instead, local families were trained as tree entrepreneurs and supported in the cultivation, planting, and maintenance of the trees. The families receive goods such as food or clothing in exchange for successfully planted trees. Thanks to the increasing knowledge of the tree entrepreneurs, far less trees are dying. Because of this, 2,000 more trees than were originally planned could be planted in 2011. The Mkhuzi feeds St Lucia Lake, which is one of the founding members of the Living Lakes network. The shallow lake is bordered by the Indian Ocean and is subject to the tides and thus large variations in salinity. Because of this, St Lucia Lake enjoys a high level of biodiversity.

## Forest Climate Projects

Forest protection is climate protection. Under this premise, the Global Nature Fund and OroVerde started their joint "Climate and Forest Protection in the Private Sector" project in July 2010. The goal is to sensitise investors and the public for forest-climate projects with ecological and social uses. The guidelines developed by the project and a case study of a pilot project in Paraguay were published in February 2011. The brochure offers an overview of different types of forest-climate projects and rates the common standards found in German speaking areas. The results were presented and discussed at a multitude of events. The project is supported by the Environmental Ministry and the Federal Ministry for Environment, Conservation and Nuclear Safety and will continue until June 2012. A follow-up project has already been approved.



Five new solar stations shall be erected in rural Kenya.

## Light from the Sun in Kenya

Following a successful pilot phase and the building of three Water-Energy Hubs (WE!Hubs) in 2008/2009, five additional solar stations are being erected in rural regions throughout Kenya. The WE!Hubs are decentralised, solar-powered energy stations that provide environmentally friendly sustainable energy and clean drinking water to people in remote African regions. For a small fee, individuals can rent transportable lamps and batteries to charge their mobile phones. The project is meant to lead to the replacement of kerosene lamps whose smoke is not only highly harmful to one's health but which also emits a large amount of greenhouse gases. During the first phase of the project, suitable locations for the construction of the solar energy stations were identified. Three new energy stations will be built at Lake Victoria, one in the centre of the country and the last in a slum in Nairobi. The project also calls for the renovation of the three existing solar-hubs and their outfitting with the newest technological products. The Global Nature Fund, the lighting products manufacturer OSRAM and the Siemens Foundation pool their experiences to work together on this project. Locally, the

project is carried out by the Thames Electricals Ltd and the specially founded social organisation Light for Life. The project will continue until June 2014. The European Union and the Siemens Foundation sponsor this project.

## Sustainable Development

### Drinking Water for Africa

Clean drinking water is still not a given even if the United Nations declared water a human right in July 2010. For this reason, the GNF works with its local partners to ensure a reliable supply of clean drinking water in rural areas of developing countries. In Kenya, only 11 per cent of the rural population has access to clean drinking water. In the Ivory Coast, women and girls must travel great distances to get - often dirty - water from lakes and rivers.

***"The Bundesliga Hannover 96, the TUI AG, the Rote Kurve fan association and the GNF have supported the Drinking Cups for Drinking Water campaign since 2009. Thanks to the Hannover 96 fans' admirable willingness to donate and the support from the Rote Kurve fan association and TUI, significantly more facilities were installed and repaired than had been originally planned. On behalf of the local people, thank you," said Stefan Hörmann, Global Nature Fund project leader. "15 additional spots in Ivory Coast where pumps will be repaired are planned for 2012, in Kenya three additional drinking water systems are planned."***

*Stefan Hörmann, GNF Office Bonn*





## Drinking Cups for Drinking Water

In the spring of 2011, eddr (engagement durable pour le développement rural e.V.) and Habitat for Humanity repaired three well systems in the Man N'zi Comoé region of Ivory Coast. Four further well systems were repaired in autumn. The local population was included in the project. A water committee was founded for every repaired well system in order to take care of the technical aspects and maintenance of the system as well as distributing the water. The users pay the committee a small amount each year to cover the costs of future maintenance. In spring 2011, two schools in Kisumu and Sindo (Kenya) each received a new drinking water system. Financing was made possible through the donations of the Hannover 96 football club's fans who donated the deposit on their drinking cups at home games as part of the "Drinking Cups for Drinking Water" campaign. In addition, Eichel Events organised a TUIfly marathon in Hanover in May 2011. During this event, runners, spectators and sponsors came out in support of the project. Thanks to these donations two additional pumps were installed in the Ivory Coast in February 2012.



In seven villages in the Ivory Coast well systems for drinking water have been repaired.

## Sustainable Food Security in Pakistan

The people of the Deh Akro-II region are dependent on the water and natural resources of the wetlands near the desert city of Nawabshah. The increasing overuse and illegal rare timber trade are damaging the flora and fauna of the region enormously however. In order to increase the local population's food security and protect the desert region, the Global Nature Fund began cooperating with the Pakistani environmental organisation SANGAT Development Foundation in 2010. The "Sustainable Food Security for Families in the



4,000 fruit trees have been planted in the framework of the project "Sustainable Food Security in Pakistan".

Deh Akro-II Region of Pakistan" project advises and supports 15 families in managing their agricultural land in environmentally sound and profitable ways. 4,000 indigenous fruit tree seedlings were distributed to the local population. The trees promote food security and alleviate some of the stress on the surrounding desert ecosystem. Women's groups were founded in the two project villages Eiden Bhatti and Muhammad Yousif Dahri, which educate the women on topics such as environmental protection, water conserving vegetable cultivation and drip irrigation. Using this knowledge, the families plant vegetable gardens around their houses to grow potatoes, onions, pumpkins and eggplants. The project will continue until 2012 and is sponsored by the Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. and Rapunzel Naturkost AG with funds from the HAND IN HAND Fund.

## Sustainable Agriculture in East Africa

The "Sustainable Agriculture: Fighting Poverty Through Beekeeping and Organic Vegetable Cultivation in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda" was sponsored by the Foundation Ursula Merz and realised by the Living Lakes East Africa network in the project countries.

Vegetable gardens and beehives will contribute to the self-sustainability of multiple schools in the Gwasssi District of **Kenya**. As part of the school curriculum, the students are permanently integrated into the environmentally friendly farming practices. In the Siaya District, the Yaw-Pachi women's group was assisted with the establishment of the vegetable gardens. The women's group is primarily comprised of widows whose main source of income comes from the production of papyrus foot mats. Through vegetable cultivation, they can improve their income. During the first phase of the project, sweet potatoes, peppers, onions, cowpeas, cabbage, and regional crops like the shade growing plant Managu and Sukama Wiki (green cabbage) were planted in the newly rented fields.

In **Uganda** the Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA) at Lake Wamala, a 250 square kilometre large freshwater lake in central Uganda, realised the project. In Lubajja, vegetable gardens were planted and beehives were set up. Tools such as hoes and watering cans were also bought. Due to the extremely dry climate, the plants must be watered regularly. Because the region's soil is very sandy, organic fertiliser was used.

In **Rwanda** the Rwanda Environmental Conservation Organisation (RECOR) carried out the project in the Murinja Millennium Village as well as in Kigaga village and in the Nyabigugu settlement at the Kagera River in the Kicukiro District.

The **Tanzanian** project villages, Kabangaja and Igombe are located west of the city of Mwanza. The region increasingly suffers from drought induced food shortages. Kabangaja is the partner school in Tanzania. Village women's groups were assisted with the construction of beehives and vegetable gardens in schools and on communal land.

In **Burundi** the project was coordinated by Biraturaba in the region north of the Tanganyika Lake. The realisation of the measures was carried out in cooperation with a communal group from the Maramvya village.

## "SLOW-Tour" Sustainable Tourism in European Lake Regions

Tourism is booming around the world. Although this boom creates jobs, the negative effects of these waves of tourists are becoming increasingly visible. Because they are delicate ecosystems, this particularly affects lakes. For this reason, the GNF started a sustainable tourism project at twelve German, Italian and Dutch lakes. The goal is to promote environmentally sound tourism in lake regions throughout Europe and at the same time improve the sustainability and economy of these regions. Partners include the Comunità Montana and Perugia University in Italy as well as the Breda

polytechnic university in the Netherlands. Initially, data is collected and analysed by the partner schools. The wishes and views of visitors were compiled using a questionnaire and then compared with the estimates of tourism experts. The results flowed into a handbook for businesses from the tourism industry, which provides information on transport and energy topics as well as on landscape planning, new management strategies and certification opportunities. The European Commission through the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme as well as the Foundation Ursula Merz sponsored the project.

## Sustainable Development at the Laguna de Fúquene

Large swaths of Fúquene, the once 10,000-hectare large shallow lake in the eastern part of the Colombian Andes have been drained to create land for livestock farming. Today only 3,000 of the originally 10,000 hectares are left. The remaining surface water is increasingly covered by water hyacinths and waterweed, reducing the oxygen content in the lake significantly. Given the dramatic ecological situation, the Global Nature Fund named the Laguna de Fúquene "Threatened Lake of the Year 2011." Thanks to donations by Sika and others, the Fundación Humedales was able to initiate multiple conservation measures in the catchment area of the Laguna de Fúquene, which are now beginning to show results. For instance, water hyacinths were removed from the lake and made into marketable, organic fertiliser. Greenhouses designed for tomato cultivation, market stalls for handicrafts, and distribution networks for the organic fertilisers have spread rapidly in the region and are used by many people. Native shrubs and trees are grown in nurseries and are later planted along pastures to become part of the inter-linked biotope network. In order to sustainably improve the water quality of the Laguna de Fúquene, which serves as an important source of drinking water for around 190,000 people, plant-based wastewater treatment facilities, or Green Filters treat a portion of household sewage. The Fundación Humedales worked together with community representatives to determine where the filters should go. The construction of three further Green Filters is planned in 2012. In order to improve environmental education opportunities, a new classroom and a workroom were added to the existing information centre.



## Conference at Lake Fúquene

In cooperation with the GNF, Fundación Humedales organised a nature conservation conference in Ubaté at the Laguna de Fúquene. The conference took place from 24 to 26 August 2011. The event led to the creation of a citizen committee tasked with the protection of Lake Fúquene. The citizen's committee compiled the most important measures into a petition that was then sent to the Colombian president and environmental ministry.



A citizen committee for the protection of the threatened Lake Fúquene.

## Improving Water Quality at Lake Atitlán

Projects cannot always be carried out as they were planned. Hurricane Agatha caused a major setback to the almost completed plant-based sewage treatment facility at Lake Atitlán, Guatemala. The green filter was almost completely destroyed meaning that new solutions for keeping untreated sewage out of the lake must be found. One solution was the installation of small-scale wastewater treatment plants in 50 homes in the Panajachel community. This village's wastewater is now cleaned using an ingenious but technically simple method. The quality of the treated water is checked regularly using a standardised measure based on aquatic organisms. The installation was accompanied by extensive environmental education measures. 2,500 people attended the event and informed themselves about water and nature conservation. New environmental education materials were produced to provide the region's population with a better understanding of conservation and the preservation of the Atitlán ecosystem. The Foundation Ursula Merz sponsored this project.

## Environmental Education

### Learning for Lakes

The Environment Agency (Great Britain), Stowarzyszenie Ekologiczne "Etna" (Poland), Fundación Global Nature (Spain), Balatoni Civil Szervezetek Szövetsége (Hungary), and the Global Nature Fund met in October 2011 for a kick-off meeting at the Milicz Ponds in Poland. Together they started the "Learning for Lakes - A European Lakes Management Training Scheme". The goal is to promote the image of "lake managers". This encompasses people who work in water management and lake protection on either a full-time or voluntary basis and thereby promote the sustainable development of European lakes. The project is supported through the EU-Lifelong Learning Programme Leonardo da Vinci. The project will continue until mid-2013 and an encompassing online learning programme will be developed.



Learning for Lakes participants in the sand dunes area Devesa del Saler in Spain, which has been restored in the last 30 years.

## get grEEN

Through “get grEEN- Environmental Education Network” the Global Nature Fund, the Polish environmental organisation Stowarzyszenie Ekologiczne “Etna”, and the Valencia City Administration began a project for new, innovative, environmental education strategies in August 2010. Using transnational knowledge, experience and idea exchanges as well as six workshops and expert support, the three project partners hope to develop new environmental education strategies by 2012. The topics are diverse and encompass everything from concept development for marketing to volunteer activities. Over the course of two years, the participating institutions develop various real world examples of environmental education. Five workshops took place between 2010 and 2011 in Poland, Spain and Germany. The experiences of the partners of the Living Lakes Network Germany flow into the project. The partners jointly develop an action plan and prepare to realise concrete projects developed during the workshops. The initiative is supported by the European Commission through the EU-Lifelong Learning Programme Grundtvig.



Fun and games for the children of the Nature Family Camp.

## Nature Family Camp

The first Nature Family Camp at Lake Constance welcomed ten Daimler employees and their families with an attractive environmental education programme in June 2011. After a tour of the Mettnau nature reserve, the adults travelled by E-Bike to Reichenau Island. Meanwhile the children enjoyed their “swimming classroom” on the Helio solar boat. The participants learned about organic farming at an eco-vegetable garden on Reichenau Island. A solar boat trip to the accommodations in Horn and an exciting bat excursion completed the programme.



The programme of the get grEEN meeting also included practical tasks.



*“Each meeting was very inspiring, with lots of new ideas and experiences, of which a large portion can be transferred directly into our work.”*

*Eva Zuber, NGO ETNA, Poland*

## 04 EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

### Event Calendar

The GNF took part in the following events in 2011:

#### January 2011

Greenwashing or Greening the Economy:  
Business Management for Biodiversity  
Radolfzell, Germany

#### March 2011

Canada Water Week "Healthy Rivers, Living Lakes"  
Living Lakes Network Canada, Canada

#### April 2011

"get grEEN - Environmental Education Network"  
Project Meeting, Madrid, Spain

WaterVent – Nothing is possible without water!  
Zurich, Switzerland

International Conference on Wetland Restoration  
Almagio, Spain

#### May 2011

TUIfly Marathon: GNF's "Drinking Water for Africa"  
Donation Project  
Hanover, Germany

11<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Research on  
Salt Water Lakes,  
Miramar at Mar Chiquita, Argentina

Lake Võrtsjärv Conference  
Viljandi, Estonia

Green Week 2011 – "Resource Efficiency - Using less,  
living better"  
Brussels, Belgium

#### June 2011

"get grEEN - Environmental  
Education Network" Project Meeting  
Chiemsee, Germany

SusCon - International Conference on  
Sustainable Business and Consumption  
Nuremberg Fair, Germany

#### July - September 2011

Events for the Lake Adventure Days 2011  
Living Lakes Network Germany

#### August 2011

Green Filter Workshop  
Nagenahiru Center for Environmental Education,  
Lake Madampe, Sri Lanka

Conference "Current Conditions, Action Plan, and Future  
Management Scenarios at Lake Fúquene"  
Laguna de Fúquene, Colombia

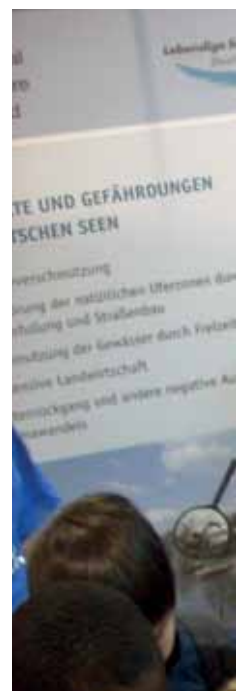
#### September 2011

Press Appointment: Ecotourism –  
New Hope for the World's Deepest Lake?  
Palm House Paradise, Constance, Germany

#### October 2011

Conference on Climate Change and its Consequences (Living  
Lakes Lagos Vivos de las Americas)  
La Paz, Bolivia

Information Event for the Inclusion of the Lake Plön  
into the Living Lakes Network Germany  
Plön, Germany







Pupils at the stand of the network Living Lakes Germany at the public exhibition „WASSERLEBEN“.

WaterVent  
Leeuwarden, The Netherlands

2<sup>nd</sup> Dialogue Forum Biodiversity and Businesses  
Fulda, Germany

#### **November 2011**

14<sup>th</sup> World Lakes Conference: “Lakes, Rivers, Groundwater and Coastal Areas: Understanding the Linkages”  
Austin, Texas, USA

Information workshop “Climate Protection through Investment in Forest Projects - Opportunities and Uses for Businesses”  
Deutsche Welle, Bonn, Germany

Biodiversity and Genetic Engineering– Opportunities and Challenges for the Food Economy  
Trochtelfingen, Germany

Closing Conference of the Slowtour Project  
Passignano, Italy

Living Lakes Network Germany Meeting  
Langenargen at Lake Constance, Germany

Seminar on Biosphere Reserves and their Ecological and Cultural Worth  
Almagro, Spain

#### **December 2011**

Workshop: Measures to Boost Biodiversity in Active Mines and Opportunities for Measuring these through Biodiversity Indicators  
Permanent Representation of the Hessian State, Berlin

Evening Event: Actively Promoting Species Diversity  
Permanent Representation of the Hessian State, Berlin

## **Travelling to Protect the Environment**

The GNF compiles a list of all of the flights of its employees and the board of directors and calculates the resulting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Based on the neutral calculations of the climate organisation myclimate, the GNF donates the correlating sum of money to this organisation for climate protection projects and sustainable energy development.



***“Ecotourism is a hope for us. We want to offer decision makers and the local population alternatives to the large-scale projects planned for Lake Baikal because this would protect the unique lake and offer residents a chance for a sustainable future.”***

*Tatyana Fedorova, Project Leader GRAN*

## Developing Sustainable Tourism at Lake Baikal

After a successful start in 2010, the second seminar on transferring effective experiences in the sustainable tourism sector took place in September 2011. The goal of the training course was to give the different actors at Lake Baikal an idea of what nature and environmental tourism and recreational activities in the Lakes Constance region look like as well as what tourists expect from a successful ecotourism offer. The participants got the chance to visit real, on-site examples and discuss concepts, target groups, customer expectations, follow-through and marketing with German experts.

A ten-person delegation with representatives from local governments and Buryat journalists visited Lake Constance flagship projects for renewable energy, marketing of regional products and sustainable tourism. Following their trip, the guests published reports and appeals to the Buryatic government, appealing it to promote the sustainable development of Lake Baikal. The Living Lakes partner organisation GRAN is currently seeking funding for the construction of the first eco-camping grounds at Lake Baikal. The experience with eco-camping at Lake Constance is very valuable for this. With its unspoiled nature, tourism experts have estimated that Buryatia has an excellent chance of successfully positioning itself in nature tourism. GRAN and GNF plan to continue to promote the development of environmentally friendly tourism in the region and to inform and excite local actors for this multifaceted topic. The seminar series builds on the experiences from the “Developing Eco-friendly Tourism at Lake Baikal” project, which was sponsored by the Foundation Ursula Merz.



Buryatic journalists interview the oldest vendor at the Radolfzell market.

## Nature Conservation Days at Lake Constance

620 people, an uncommonly large number, came to the Nature Conservation Days 2011. The motto of the event, which took place from 6 to 9 January 2011 in Radolfzell at Lake Constance, Germany, was “Greenwashing or Greening the Economy: Business Engagement for Biodiversity”. Aside from many nature conservation policy issues, a panel discussion on nuclear power, agriculture and the designation of national parks was the focal point of the conference. GNF president Marion Hammerl informed the participants about GNF’s “EU Business & Biodiversity Campaign” and made the economy’s dependence on stable biodiversity clear.



## **GEO-Day of Species Diversity**

Under the banner of “Freshwater Habitats: Why there is still so much to discover in rivers, lakes and ponds”, and as part of the 13<sup>th</sup> Geo-Day of Species Diversity on 4 June 2011, nine Living Lakes Germany partner organisations organised exciting, educational day trips. Visitors could discover the flora and fauna at Lake Schwerin with the Zippendorf nature reserve station. Lake Dümmer is an EU-registered nature reserve of high ecological importance. During GEO-Day, the Conservation Ring Dümmer Association invited interested people to examine the water of Lake Dümmer. Interesting excursions and participatory events took place at four Upper Swabian Lakes. Young naturalists learned about Lake Constance on board the Helio solar boat. Young and old nature lovers examined the Eichental valley at the Chiemsee with microscopes. The Chiemsee nature guides invited school groups and experts from Germany, Poland, and Spain to explore the local flora and fauna. The students of the Bad Nenndorf high school spent sunny days at the Steinhude Lake. From marine animals to moths to the problem of silting lakes - the multifaceted programme offered something for everyone. The combination of nature and adventure thrilled young and old guests at all the lakes.

## **German CSR-Forum**

How can a company recognise the effect it has on nature and biodiversity? This was the topic of a GNF run workshop at the German CSR-Forum (corporate social responsibility) “EnviComm”, which was held on 5 to 6 April 2011 in Stuttgart, Germany. Industry representatives reported on how businesses can handle new challenges arising from the dramatic loss of species and ecosystems. An instrument to gauge the impact on nature was presented by the dokeo consultancy and GNF: the Biodiversity Check for businesses. The GNF’s new guideline explains how business investments into climate protection can help biodiversity. A highlight of the evening programme was the nature auction. Participants could bid on flower patches, wild herb preserves, and hyacinth macaws.

## **Workshop on Partnerships between Environmental Organisations and Businesses**

The designation of clear roles and responsibilities among NGOs and businesses is critically important for the efficient and sustainable use of environmental resources. A GNF workshop on 23 May 2011 at the Permanent Representation Baden-Württemberg in Brussels, Belgium, examined existing NGO-business cooperations in the resource efficiency and biodiversity fields and gave practical suggestions for the establishment of new cooperations.

## **We are the World of Tomorrow – Young People’s Forum for Development Aid**

On 7 July 2011 the Development Cooperation Foundation of Baden-Wuerttemberg (SEZ) and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports Baden-Wuerttemberg invited adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19 to the “Young People’s Forum for Development Aid - We are the World of Tomorrow” at the Europa-Park in Rust near Freiburg, Germany. Today’s young people are tomorrow’s decision-makers and will have to tackle many global problems. The forum offered them an opportunity to speak with likeminded individuals and experts about global issues and possible courses of action. During various workshops experts gave tips and information and showed how individuals could become involved. GNF executive director Udo Gattenlöhner led a workshop on development policy and global ecological challenges like climate change, sustainable development and renewable energies.

## **Consultation with the EU Commission**

The European Water Partnership organised a consultation of stakeholders on 5 October 2011 in Brussels. The GNF, along with other experts from the water sector, was invited to assess the consistency of the EU’s water and water body conservation policies. The interplay of the Water Framework Directive and related directives such as the Urban Waste Water Directive, the Nitrates Directive and the Flood Risk Management Policy were put to the test. The results of the multistep consultation are summarised in a study and will be incorporated into the EU Commissions plans for the Conservation of European Water Bodies in the context of the EU 2020 Strategy.

## **2<sup>nd</sup> EU-Russia Civil Society Forum**

The EU-Russia Civil Society Forum offers participants from Russia and Europe a platform to share current topics and develop joint projects. The forum is designed to strengthen the role of NGOs in Russia and Europe. Over 60 NGOs met for the second time from 1 to 2 December 2011 in Warsaw. The Global Nature Fund presented the international Living Lakes network and the Living Lakes Germany network at the environmental forum. Four position papers were developed during the meeting including “Securing the Right to a Clean Environment”. These papers will be presented at the EU Russia summit.

## 05 PUBLIC RELATIONS

**I**n 2011, the Global Nature Fund reported on projects and progress made in the Living Lakes network. The Threatened Lake of the Year, biodiversity checks, the situation at the Jordan River, the environmental education network get grEEN, and investing in forest climate projects were just some of the focal points. The GNF newsletter is published four times a year in English and German. Four donation requests report on current projects. The annual report and the “Conserving Cultural Landscapes” project were published and distributed to donors and sponsors. A photo exhibit and informational plaques were created for the Jordan River project. Numerous national and international press releases on current topics and activities were published.



### Lake Fúquene in Colombia is the Threatened Lake of the Year 2011

Due to 80 years of drainage projects, the Laguna de Fúquene has lost 70 % of its original area. What was once Columbia's largest lake now spans only 3,000 hectares. 200,000 people live in its catchment area, most of whom make their living from milk production, farming and mining. The Laguna de Fúquene's water quality is continuously declining because of the sinking volume of the lake and the untreated sewage that flows into the lake from the communities. Many animal and plant species are losing their shore habitats; the declining oxygen levels in the water acutely endanger many fish species. Introduced species such as water hyacinths and waterweed benefit from the nutrients and displace native species. In order to hinder an environmental disaster, the Colombian conservation organisation Fundación Humedales is working together with local authorities and international organisations to improve water quality and stop further drainages. An August 2011 conference organised in conjunction with the Global Nature Fund brought all stakeholders together. It established a citizen's committee that now works to conserve the lake as the basis for the residents' livelihood. The Laguna de Fúquene's has been represented in the Living Lakes Network by the Fundación Humedales since 2000.

### Media

The areas in which the Global Nature Fund operates are becoming ever more diverse. In 2011, 22 press releases were published. The activities for the **European Biodiversity Campaign** resonated with businesses and business magazines reported on the GNF's “Biodiversity Checks”. Numerous publications came out for the “Threatened Lake of the Year” and “Living Lake of the Year”. The **Living Lakes Germany Network** was presented by the **natur+kosmos** magazine in a series with impressive pictures.

### Press Voices

#### **HANDELSBLATT BUSINESS BRIEFING SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS 14.10.2011**

[...] Osrám's sustainability chief Wolfgang Gregor decries the lack of transparent quality criteria for NGOs. He states, “Professional NGOs have grounded criticisms, qualified employees and analyse complex issues holistically”. He includes Greenpeace, DUH, **Global Nature Fund**, and other specialised, local NGOs in this. Despite public criticism and Greenpeace organised factory sit-ins at Osrám, respect and trust continues to exist. Industry needs such NGOs that can neither be bought or are uncritical. Gregor advises companies to do extensive research and have a transparent selection with interviews in order to assess competence and objectivity. [...]



Lake Fúquene in Colombia was nominated as „Threatened Lake of the Year 2011“.

### ***Ratgeberzentrale RGZ 14.12.2011 Species Loss Reflective of Jurassic Period***

[...] The sustained loss of animal and plant species as well as the disappearance of their habitats is being compared to the extinction of the dinosaurs by some experts. Companies are an important cause but also part of the solution [...] A working group within the Association for Environmental Management and Sustainability in Financial Institutions e.V. (VfU) developed in the last two years [...] The working group was supported in part by the Centre for Sustainability Management (CSM) of Leuphana University Lüneburg, the **Global Nature Fund**, and PricewaterhouseCoopers.

### ***Magazine Sporttaucher May 2011***

[...] Nature conservation, biodiversity, climate protection, sustainable development and environmental education are the focal points of the **GNF** and its partners. [...] Although the water quality at lakes and rivers around Germany has improved steadily in the past years, they are still threatened in many ways. [...]



## **Regular Publications**

The Global Nature Fund publishes a newsletter four times a year in order to report on current topics as well as progress made in projects. Those interested can receive the **newsletter** by email or download it themselves from the GNF website. Other free publications can also be found on the website and a “knowledge pool” breaks down and reports 12 thematic categories of current research and project results. The “DUHwelt” reports Germany-wide on current projects and is jointly published by the Deutsche Umwelthilfe and the Global Nature Fund.





## Internet

The multi-lingual **www.globalnature.org** website informs visitors about the Global Nature Fund's events and activities. All projects from the GNF and its partners in the Living Lakes network are displayed on an interactive world map. Project and lake or wetland information and pictures can be found on separate pages. Almost half a million visitors view the website every year. The GNF is now also on **facebook** ([www.facebook.com/globalnature.org](http://www.facebook.com/globalnature.org)).

The European Business & Biodiversity campaign website **www.business-biodiversity.eu** went live at the beginning of the project in January 2010 and explains the campaign in detail. Beyond information on the opportunities and risks of biodiversity for businesses, numerous events and studies are presented. Information is available in English, German and Spanish. The website provides announcements, an event calendar and various videos such as the current campaign advert. The website currently has 20,000 visitors per month. Since December 2011, news have been posted on **Twitter** and linked to relevant press releases. (Username: @probiodiversity).



## Awards



### *Living Lakes is the UN Decade Project 2010/2011*

For its work in the worldwide Living Lakes network, the German national committee of the UN Decade "Education for Sustainable Development" once again awarded the Global Nature Fund the UN Decade Project title. The UN Decade honours projects that provide people with knowledge and values, work for a better future, and preserve our livelihoods for future generations. The Global Nature Fund and the international Living Lakes network have received this honour every year since 2006 and have already been selected for two coming years (2012/2013).

### *Global Nature Fund President Receives Special Award*

Marion Hammerl received the "International Press Trophée de femmes 2011" in March 2011. The prize was given in celebration of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Environmental Foundation "Yves Rocher" in Paris. The award honours Hammerl's work with the Living Lakes network. This is the third award Marion Hammerl has received from the Yves Rocher Foundation; the international prize in March 2008 followed the first national prize in 2007.





Jacques Rocher, President of the environmental foundation „Fondation Yves Rocher“ and Marion Hammerl, honoree of the special award „International Press Trophée de femmes 2011“.

### ***Living Lakes Partner Awards***

The Fundación Global Nature Spain received two awards in May 2011. The Spanish NGO received the “Best of the Best LIFE Projects in Europe” award for its “Canal de Castilla” project. This project, which ended in 2010, aimed to reduce the pressure on and preserve more than 30 smaller wetlands that surround the 18<sup>th</sup> century canal. The NGO also received the environmental award of the MAPFRE Foundation, which was presented by the Spanish king.



The Spanish Queen Sofia presented the director of the Fundación Global Nature Spain with the MAPFRE Foundation Environment Prize.

Presentation of the “Best of the Best LIFE Projects in Europe” award to the Project “Canal de Castilla” of the Spanish Fundación Global Nature.



## 06 COOPERATIONS

**S**ustainable development requires that social stakeholders take responsibility for their area of influence. Therefore, GNF operates since its establishment in 1998 with renowned institutions and companies on joint solutions in the field of environmental, nature and species protection. Thus successful partnerships arose that have led to many successes and model projects. One of the key strategies of GNF here is the development of sustainable and transferable approaches.



### Cooperation not Confrontation- The GNF works with Businesses

Growing populations, climate change, water and resource shortages, species extinction, environmental and natural disasters, famine: this list of current global problems is far from complete but underscores the enormous challenges that humanity must face in a rapidly changing world. The economic sector is becoming more clearly identified as the cause of these problems without there being sufficient political measures and strategies developed to require businesses to protect nature and our natural resources. Under current economic conditions, the costs of many environmental damages are still not tallied in the profit and loss calculations of companies. Individuals alone cannot tackle these complex social challenges. The possibilities for efficient cooperation between the economic sector, the state and environmental organisations must be used and expanded. In 2010, the Centre for Sustainability Management (CSM) of the Leuphana University Lüneburg and the Global Nature Fund questioned experts from environmental organisations and the business sector about their motivations and experiences with partnerships. Through these interviews it became clear that trust is an important prerequisite for successful cooperation.

The GNF's work has been marked by a willingness for dialogue and cooperation from the beginning. The result is a continuous interest in developing honest, constructive collaborations. The GNF seeks cooperations that go beyond classic sponsorship and put technical exchange and joint goals first.

The GNF and **Osram AG** have worked at Lake Victoria in Kenya since 2008 to promote solar lamp systems as an alter-

native to environmentally harmful kerosene lamps. The international active company supports the GNF through technical support and financial means. Another example of successful cooperation is the "Drinking Cups for Drinking Water" campaign, which started in 2009 and is supported by the **TUI AG**, the **Hannover 96** football club, and the **Rote Kurve Fan Association**. This campaign installs drinking water filtration systems in Kenya and Ivory Coast. The willingness to donate remained strong in the 2011/2012 season and thanks to additional donation drives at the **TUIfly Marathon**, more projects could be realised than were originally planned. In 2011, 22 well projects were realised in the Ivory Coast and 7 more will go online in 2012. Six facilities have been built in Kenya since 2010 and more will follow in 2012.

The **Deutsche Lufthansa AG** has supported the GNF and the Living Lakes network since 1998 in their quest to protect lakes, wetlands and drinking water resources. Members of the Miles & More frequent flier programme can donate their frequent flier miles to GNF environmental projects in Africa through the Miles to Help programme. In 2012, these miles will be used predominantly for drinking water projects in Burundi, a country that counts as the one of the poorest countries in the world according to the Human Development Index (185<sup>th</sup> of 187). **Daimler AG** has also supported the GNF and the Living Lakes network since 1998. The company and the GNF conduct exchanges on stakeholder dialogue, joint projects and environmental education programmes for employees on current issues such as CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, electromobility, and biodiversity. Daimler undertook a biodiversity check at their Sindelfingen factory.

**Sika AG** is an internationally active business within the construction sector with headquarters in Switzerland. Sika





Fotolia\_5047889\_ © Irochka -L

Since many years GNF successfully collaborates with different business partners, institutions and foundations.

has sponsored GNF projects in developing countries such as Colombia and India for many years. In addition, the company and the GNF share information on energy efficiency, water use and biodiversity. Joint events on roof greening to save energy and promote species diversity are planned for 2012.

**Reckitt Benckiser**, a cleaning product producer from Mannheim, has sponsored the Living Lakes Germany network since 2008. The support of the clothing manufacturer **C&A** and the **Telekom Deutschland GmbH** are also based on a many year tradition of support for international nature and environmental protection projects.

The **EthikBank** has supported the GNF's social and ecological projects for many years. This includes protecting the Baikal Seal at Lake Baikal, the deepest lake in the world, located in Russian Siberia. The **GLS-Gemeinschaftsbank** offers ecological investments under the keyword "Living Lakes Project Savings". The interest is then used by the GNF for its projects.

## Cooperation with National and International Institutions, Associations and Foundations

The GNF emphasises networking and collaboration with international and national institutions. In addition to content-based cooperations, many public and private institutions also sponsor the GNF. The current sponsors include the **European Union (EU)**, the **Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)**, the **Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)**, the **Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)** and the **Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS)**.

The **Foundation Ursula Merz** has supported the GNF for many years in the implementation of various projects all around the world. The **Anton & Petra Ehrmann Foundation**, the **Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. (DUH)** and the **HAND IN HAND Fonds** of the natural food manufacturer Rapunzel also support the GNF and the Living Lakes Germany network in particular.

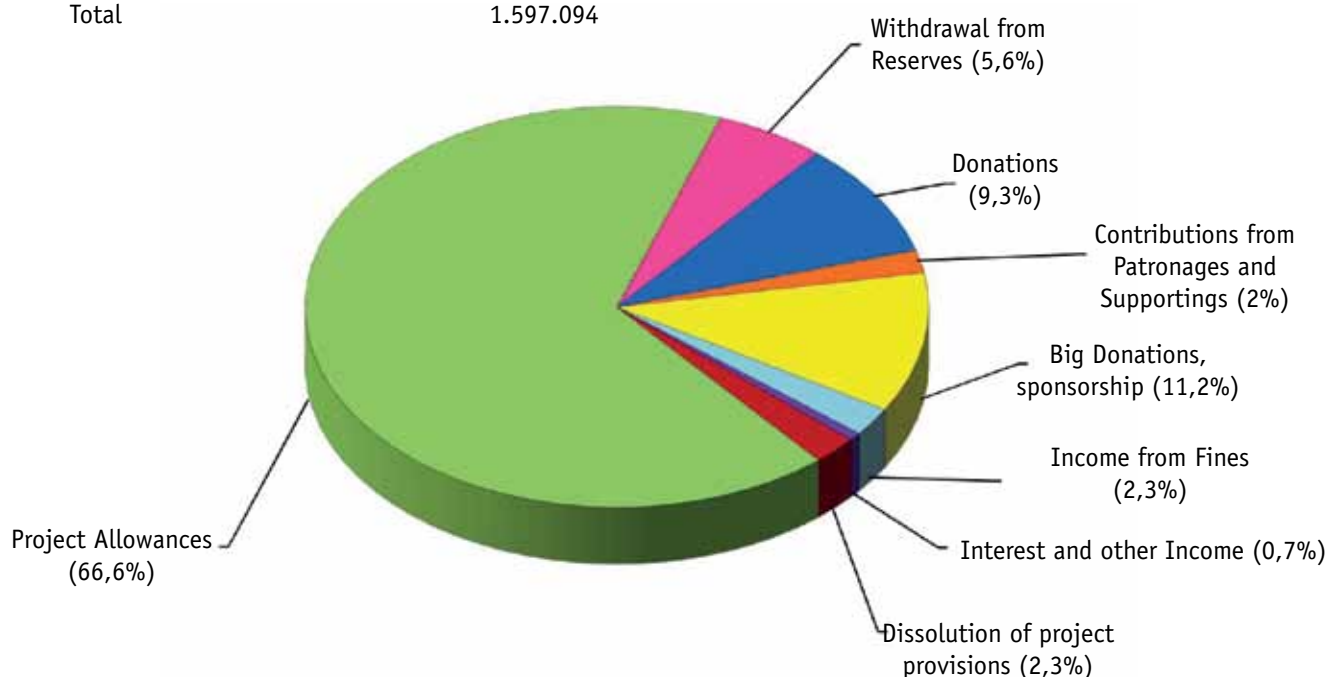
The **Siemens Foundation** has supported the GNF's work in Kenya since 2010. At the content level, GNF collaborates on the basis of cooperation agreements with the Secretariat of the **Ramsar Convention** on Wetlands and the Secretariat of the Convention on withdrawing species **UNEP / CMS**. **UNESCO** honoured the Living Lakes Network for the fourth time in a row as an official UN Decade Project.

## 07 PROJECT FINANCING

**G** NF as a foundation does not have yearly membership dues it collects. This means that the GNF must find the complete funding itself. Finding financing is a great challenge every year and demands great staff commitment.

### Budget 2011 - Revenues in Euros

Donations	148.491
Contributions from Patronages and Supportings	29.719
Big Donations, sponsorship	180.000
Income from Fines	36.890
Interest and other Income	10.658
Dissolution of project provisions	36.450
Project Allowances	1.063.792
Withdrawal from Reserves	91.095
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.597.094</b>



### Revenue, Expenditure und Balance

Project grants from different government and non-governmental organisations make up a central part of the GNF's financing. For the GNF's own contribution, which as a rule is required by these projects, the GNF uses financial contributions from companies, donors, and sponsors.

The funds are earmarked according to their use in numerous projects. Total assets amounted to EUR 1.4 million in 2011. The foundation's capital remained unchanged at 417,638.04 Euros.



Spendenaussendungen 2011



## Financial Controls

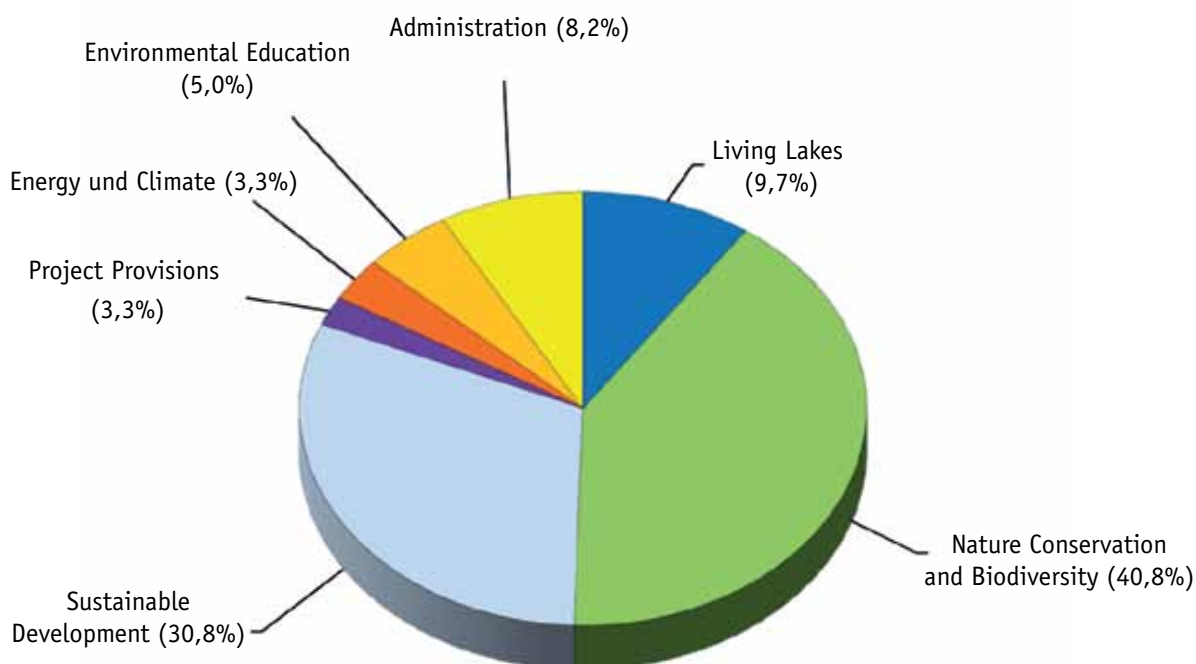
The GNF has its accounts and balance checked by an independent auditor. The audit firm completed the financial statements up until 31.12.2011 and issued an unreserved audit certificate. The figures with the audit report will be sent to the senate administration for justice in Berlin and the appropriate financial authorities.

## Employees

As of 31.12.2011, the Global Nature Fund employs 15 full-time staff including helpers and interns (eleven in Radolfzell and four in the Bonn office).

## Budget 2011 - Expenses in Euros

Living Lakes	155.318
Nature Conservation and Biodiversity	651.342
Sustainable Development	492.165
Project Provisions	35.000
Energy und Climate	51.946
Environmental Education	79.920
Administration	131.404
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.597.094</b>





## Global Nature Fund

## Profit and Loss Account 2011

Expenses	Expenses	Personnel	Total
<b>Living Lakes</b> (general)	92.957,30	70.421,25	
Sub-Networks (Italy, South-America, Germany, East-Africa)	62.124,82	29.801,11	
Expert Conferences (general, Prep.Conference Spain)	235,74	0,00	
			<b>155.317,86</b>
<b>Nature Conservation and Biodiversity</b>			
St. Lucia, South-Africa (trees for life)	4.030,00	0,00	
EU-LIFE+, B&B 2010-2012	451.656,82	153.238,27	
F+ E, BfN/Uni Lüneburg (B&B)	23.194,33	16.880,04	
Pulicat, India (Reforestation Mangroves)	6.870,53	2.088,36	
Lake Constance (Blooming Lake Constance/Riparian Forest)	25.000,00	0,00	
Sri Lanka (Reforestation Mangroves)	2.163,00	0,00	
Lake Baikal (Baikal seal)	7.310,00	0,00	
Pantanal (Hyacinth-Macaw)	5.735,39	0,00	
Dead Sea/Jordan River (Renaturation)	70.624,08	10.799,36	
Lake Fuquene, Colombia (Renaturation)	8.014,50	0,00	
Asia, Reforestation Mangroves (Thailand, Kambodscha, India, Sri Lanka)	352,55	0,00	
Mongolia (seabuckthorn project)	40.667,16	10.997,16	
Cultural Landscapes (Extremadura, Majorca)	3.917,72	3.805,22	
Protection of Sea (Dolfin, Mediteranean)	1.806,35	1.806,35	
			<b>651.342,43</b>
<b>Sustainable Development</b>			
EU-Slow Tour (Sustainable Tourism)	34.162,17	14.403,27	
Lake Baikal (Sustainable Tourism)	561,90	0,00	
Drinking water projects, Africa	93.267,13	11.445,69	
EU-Lighting Africa (EU-Energy Facility)	136.076,43	14.866,57	
Solar project, Kenya	149.488,45	8.146,99	
Refurbishment Hubs, Kenya	71.000,00	0,00	
Lake Atitlán, Guatemala	34.288,39	10.430,89	
Lake Titicaca, Bolivia	2.439,81	329,81	
Pakistan (Sustainable Food Security)	5.457,90	1.147,90	
Cambodia (Sustainable Fisheries)	422,48	0,00	
			<b>527.164,66</b>
<b>Energy and Climate</b>			
Sri Lanka (Solar-Project)	15.726,82	3.735,82	
Climate Protection (general)	250,00	0,00	
Forest-Climate-Protection (Oro Verde)	35.968,79	17.888,63	
			<b>51.945,61</b>
<b>Environmental Education</b>			
EU Grundtvig/Leonardo (Learning Partnership)	17.749,69	12.155,49	
Forum Synergies (Capacity Building)	6.390,23	6.192,01	
Environmental Education (general)	7.224,97	0,00	
Environmental Education (Publications, Internet, Nature Camps)	48.555,11	12.458,62	
			<b>79.920,00</b>
<b>Administration</b> (Admin. general, Pension Fund, Fundraising general)	131.403,70	59.715,44	
			<b>131.403,70</b>
<b>Appropriation to reserves</b>			<b>0,00</b>
		472.754,25	<b>1.597.094,26</b>
<b>Income</b>			
<b>General</b>			
Interest or Investment Proceeds	7.981,04		
Dissolution of liabilities (projects)	36.450,00		
Reimbursement of personnel costs	0,00		
Reimbursement of tangible costs	2.076,84		
Income from Fines	36.890,00		
Other revenues	600,00		
			<b>83.997,88</b>
<b>Donation and sponsorship</b>			
Donations general	29.495,49		
Donations earmarked	24.486,86		
Donation from mailings and actions	94.508,56		
Supporters	4.473,00		
Patronages	25.245,91		
Big donations	120.000,00		
Sponsoring (with VAT)	60.000,00		
In-kind-donations	0,00		
free advertising	0,00		
			<b>358.209,82</b>
<b>Project allowances</b>			
Expert Conferences	0,00		
Actions and projects (Merz, Ehrmann, EOG, Rapunzel, DUH, Siemens, u.a.)	449.343,00		
BMU/BfN-projects (Pulicat, F+E, Wald-Klimaschutz)	59.983,00		
EU-LIFE+, B&B 2010-2012	359.735,00		
Other EU-projects (Slow Tour, Grundtvig, Leonardo)	194.731,00		
			<b>1.063.792,00</b>
<b>Withdrawal from reserves</b>			<b>91.094,56</b>
audited by Dr. Herberger, GmbH, Konstanz			<b>1.597.094,26</b>

Global Nature Fund  
Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4  
78315 Radolfzell

### Balance Sheet per 31 Dezember 2011

<b>AKTIVA/Assets</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>2010 in TEUR</b>
<b>I. Fixed Assets</b>			
<b>Tangible Assets</b>			
Furniture and Office Equipment	2.463,01		3,55
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
1. Investment (Oeko Geno)	306,78		0,31
2. Reinsurance Pension Fund	0,00		37,70
3. Loans	5.000,00		0,00
		7.769,79	41,56
<b>II. Current Assets</b>			
1. Cash on current accounts			
Cash in Hand	363,06		0,27
Bank accounts	583.836,47		288,86
Fixed term deposit	352.659,88		750,16
		936.859,41	1.039,29
2. Receivables			
Receivables from suppliers	10.000,00		30,00
Other Receivables	450.011,39		13,98
Rent deposit	2.830,35		2,82
		462.841,74	46,80
3. Other Assets			
Investment paper	0,00		0,00
		0,00	0,00
<b>III. Active Adjustment</b>		62,64	85,53
		<b>1.407.533,58</b>	<b>1.213,18</b>
<b>PASSIVA/Liabilities</b>			
<b>I. Foundation Capital</b>	417.638,04		
Payments to Foundation Capital	0,00	417.638,04	417,64
<b>II. Balance carried forward on 01-01-2011</b>	345.830,63		340,28
appropriation to reserves/withdrawal from reserves	-91.094,56		5,56
		254.736,07	345,84
<b>III. Liabilities</b>			
Trade Payables	14.562,48		17,09
Liabilities to project grants	268.214,40		85,55
Liabilities to salaries and wages	5.729,27		5,53
Other Liabilities	2.539,00		3,25
Liabilities including VAT (7%)	1.400,00		0,00
		292.445,15	111,42
<b>IV. Provisions</b>			
Retirement Provisions	39.162,06		37,70
Reinsurance Pension Fund	-39.162,06		0,00
Other Provisions	35.136,82		32,61
Project Provisions	35.000,00		36,45
		70.136,82	106,76
<b>V. Passive Adjustment</b>		372.577,50	231,52
audited by Dr. Herberger GmbH, Konstanz		<b>1.407.533,58</b>	<b>1.213,18</b>

## 08 OUTLOOK 2012

**M**any of the projects mentioned in this report will continue or expand in 2012. In addition new projects, events and activities will start in 2012. We would like to briefly introduce some of them.

### A Vision for the Lower Jordan River Valley

The “FoEME Master Plan: A Vision for the Lower Jordan Valley” project funded by the European Union within the framework of the SWIM programme (Sustainable Water Integrated Management) will be implemented starting in 2012. Project partners are Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME), the Stockholm International Water Institute SIWI and the Global Nature Fund. The goal is the development of an integrated, transboundary master plan for the Lower Jordan River Valley. The three-year project is not just environmentally important but also marks a political milestone for the region because it reflects the political will for a regional solution from decision makers in Jordan, Israel and Palestine.

### Species Protection in South Africa

Rhino poaching reached a terrifying climax in the past few years. On the other hand, wild animal tourism is becoming more economical important in Africa. The protection of tourism-attractive animals such as wild dogs and rhinos create a bridge between poverty reduction and species protection. For this reason, the GNF will realise two species protection projects in South Africa starting in 2012. The GNF will work together with the Wildlands Conservation Trust to outfit the rhinos of the Somkhanda nature reserve with the newest anti-poaching technology. The Foundation Ursula Merz is sponsoring the project.

Sustainable tourism will help to improve the biodiversity protection and create new sources of income for the local communities. The GNF together with the German Environmental Aid and the Wildlands Conservation Trust will realise a gentle wildlife tourism project in the same area. The project is sponsored by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

### Mangrove Protection in South Asia

Mangroves are unique ecosystems that serve as habitats for many animal and plant species. Moreover, they have enormous potential as CO<sub>2</sub> traps, making them vitally important for climate change mitigation. Illegal deforestation, unsustainable fishing methods and conventional shrimp farming endanger these ecosystems immensely. In order to protect

mangroves around the world, the GNF is carrying out a transnational mangrove protection project with five partners from four Asian countries. In addition to the reforestation of destroyed mangrove forests, the formation of an international network is a main component of the project as well as the development of alternative sources of incomes for the local population. The project is sponsored by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Foundation Ursula Merz.

### Social Responsibility for Small and Medium Sized Companies

Two projects will be reported on in more detail in the coming years. As part of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the European Social Fund’s “Social Responsibility for Small and Medium Sized Companies” programme, the Global Nature Fund is visiting small and medium sized companies in Rhineland-Palatinate and Saarland. The goal is to sensitise companies about resource protection and biodiversity. An integrated energy-resource-biodiversity check is currently being developed with the project partners. The organic farming association ECOVIN’s wineries are a few steps further along. Sustainability has played a role in organic viticulture since 1985. A holistic approach, which takes the indirect effects enology, bottling, and distribution have on biodiversity is still the exception however. In this project, the GNF works together with the Lake Constance Foundation and ECOVIN to develop recommendations.

### Mission: Clean Drinking Water

As part of the newly launched cooperation project “Clean Water for the World”, the Swabian company Kärcher supports the Global Nature Fund in the construction of Green Filters to improve water quality in Latin America. The plant’s metabolic processes naturally break down substances, nutrients, and pollutants found in the water. The facilities protect the natural water bodies in the region and their biodiversity. They also improve the hygienic conditions, and the quality of life for people in the region improves as a consequence. The first joint water filtration system will be constructed at Lake Titicaca in Bolivia. Other water filtration systems in Latin America are already being planned.



## 09 APPENDIX

### GNF Offices

#### Team

<b>Udo Gattenlöhner</b>	Executive Director	+49-7732 / 9995 -80
<b>Manuela Uhde</b>	Head of Finance, Marketing and Administration	-85
<b>Dr. Thomas Schaefer</b>	Programme Manager	-89
<b>Bettina Schmidt</b>	Project Manager Living Lakes	-82
<b>Katharina Trump</b>	Project Manager	-83
<b>Ursula Ehinger</b>	Assistant Projects and Administration	-86
<b>Claudia Maier</b>	Assistant Finance and Administration	-81
<b>Almut Weis</b>	Webmaster	-84
<b>Gudrun Schomers</b>	Translation	-83
<b>Stefan Hörmann</b>	Senior Programme Manager, Head of GNF Office Bonn	+49-228 / 1848694 -11
<b>Tobias Hartmann</b>	Project Manager	-13
<b>Joost Bakker</b>	Project Manager	-12
<b>Sascha Liese</b>	Project Assistant	-13
<b>Katja Weickmann</b>	Project Manager, GNF Office Berlin	+49-30 / 2400867 -32
<b>Marion Hammerl</b>	President	+49-7732 / 9995 -45



## PARTNER ORGANISATIONS 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**

TRÓPICO - Asociación Boliviana para la  
Conservación

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

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\\_accesible.nsf](http://www.valencia.es/ayuntamiento/albufera_accesible.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)



Consorcio alto Guadiana

[www.altoguadiana.es](http://www.altoguadiana.es)



### 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

Provincia di Perugia

[www.provincia.perugia.it](http://www.provincia.perugia.it)



Legambiente Umbria

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



Comunità Montana Monti Del Trasimeno

[www.montitrasimeno.umbria.it](http://www.montitrasimeno.umbria.it)



### Militcz 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)

## 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](http://www.foeme.org)

### Lake Paliastomi; Georgia

**Black Sea Eco-Academy**  
[www.globalnature.org/paliastomi](http://www.globalnature.org/paliastomi)



**Lake Uluabat; Turkey**  
**WWF Turkey**  
[www.wwf.org.tr](http://www.wwf.org.tr)



**Nilüfer Kent Konseyi**  
[www.niluferkentkonseyi.org](http://www.niluferkentkonseyi.org)

### Lake Sapanca; Turkey

**ADASU Water & Sewage Administration**  
[www.globalnature.org/sapanca](http://www.globalnature.org/sapanca)



**Lake Tengiz; Kazakhstan**  
**Korgaljinski State Nature Reserve**  
[www.globalnature.org/tengiz](http://www.globalnature.org/tengiz)



**NABU Germany**  
[www.nabu.de](http://www.nabu.de);  
[www.nabu-international.de](http://www.nabu-international.de); [www.ecotourism.kz](http://www.ecotourism.kz)

### Lake Issyk-Kul; Kyrgyzstan

**NABU Kyrgyzstan**  
[www.nabu.de](http://www.nabu.de)



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



**Lakes Ulaan, Airag, Khyargas and**  
**Angir-Nuden Mondoohei; Mongolia**  
**United Movement of Mongolian Rivers & Lakes**  
[www.rivermovements.org](http://www.rivermovements.org); [www.onggiriver.org](http://www.onggiriver.org)



**Lake Uvs; Mongolia**  
**Uvs Green Movement**  
[www.globalnature.org/uvs](http://www.globalnature.org/uvs)



**Lake Baikal; Russia**  
**Baikal Information Center GRAN**  
[www.baikalgran.ru](http://www.baikalgran.ru)



**Club FIRN**  
[www.firnclub.ru](http://www.firnclub.ru)



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



**Lake Biwa; Japan**  
**International Lake Environment Committee**  
**Foundation (ILEC) and Kosho-Net**  
[www.ilec.or.jp](http://www.ilec.or.jp)



**Lake Tonle Sap; Cambodia**  
**Fishery Action Coalition Team (FACT)**  
[www.fact.org.kh](http://www.fact.org.kh)



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



Tripartite Partnership of:  
**Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands**  
[www.psdn.org.ph/clear](http://www.psdn.org.ph/clear)

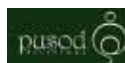


**Laguna Lake Development Authority**  
[www.llda.gov.ph](http://www.llda.gov.ph)



**Unilever Philippines**

**Lake Sampaloc; Philippines**  
**Friends of the Seven Lakes Foundation**  
[www.freewebs.com/fslf](http://www.freewebs.com/fslf)



**Lake Taal; Philippines**  
**PUSOD, Inc.**  
[www.pusod.org](http://www.pusod.org)



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



**Deh Akro (II) Wetland;**  
**Pakistan**  
**Sangat Development Foundation (SANGAT)**  
[www.sangatsindh.org](http://www.sangatsindh.org)



### Lake Pulicat; India

Centre for Research on New International  
Economic Order (CRenIEO)

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



### Lake Wular; India

South Asian Voluntary Association of Environmen-  
talists (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)

## NATIONAL AND MULTI NATIONAL LIVING LAKES NETWORKS

### Living Lakes Network Canada



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 Network Central and South America



Coordination: Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación –  
TROPICO

[www.tropico-abc.org](http://www.tropico-abc.org); [www.lagosvivos.net](http://www.lagosvivos.net);

[www.globalnature.org/Network-Las-Américas](http://www.globalnature.org/Network-Las-Américas)

### Living Lakes Network Germany



Coordination: Global Nature Fund (GNF)

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

### Living Lakes Network Italy



Coordination: Legambiente Onlus

[www.livinglakesitalia.it](http://www.livinglakesitalia.it); [www.globalnature.org/Network-Italy](http://www.globalnature.org/Network-Italy)

### Living Lakes Network East Africa

Coordination: OSIENALA (Friends of Lake Victoria)

[www.osienala.org](http://www.osienala.org); [www.globalnature.org/Network-Africa](http://www.globalnature.org/Network-Africa)

### Living Lakes Network China



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)

## FURTHER PARTNER ORGANISATIONS 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)

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



Bundesdeutscher Arbeitskreis für Umweltbewusstes Management (B.A.U.M.) e.V.  
[www.baumev.de](http://www.baumev.de)



Centre for Sustainability Management (CSM) at Leuphana University Lüneburg  
[www.leuphana.de/institute/csm.html](http://www.leuphana.de/institute/csm.html)



Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. (DUH)  
[www.duh.de](http://www.duh.de)



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



EcoVin - Bundesverband Ökologischer Weinbau  
[www.ecovin.de](http://www.ecovin.de)



eddr e.V. (engagement durable pour le développement rural e.V.)  
[www.eddr.org](http://www.eddr.org)



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

Breda University of Applied Science (Netherlands)  
[www.nhtv.nl](http://www.nhtv.nl)

Fundación para la Gestión Ambiental Participativa FUNGAP - Grupo Antigua  
[www.fungap.org](http://www.fungap.org)



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



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



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





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



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



OroVerde - Die Tropenwaldstiftung  
[www.oroverde.de](http://www.oroverde.de)



Osram  
[www.osram.de](http://www.osram.de)

Pureflow  
[www.pureflow.co.ke](http://www.pureflow.co.ke)



City Council of Villacañas (Ayuntamiento de Villacañas)  
[www.aytovillacanas.com](http://www.aytovillacanas.com)

Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)  
[www.siw.org](http://www.siw.org)



Thames Electricals Ltd. Kenya  
[www.globalnature.org/solar-kenia](http://www.globalnature.org/solar-kenia)



Triple E B.V.  
[www.tripleee.nl/EN/index.html](http://www.tripleee.nl/EN/index.html)

Università degli Studi di Perugia (Italy)  
[www.unipg.it](http://www.unipg.it)

Water and Environment Development Agency (WEDO)  
[www.globalnature.org/swim-jordan](http://www.globalnature.org/swim-jordan)



Global Nature Fund (GNF) – International Foundation for Environment and Nature

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