



# Annual Report 2002



Global  
Nature  
Fund

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Irinja Shrine at Lake Biwa in Japan

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## **Preface**

Dear Reader,

2002 was an eventful year: Professor Gerhard Thielcke, founder member of the Global Nature Fund (GNF), retired from his function as President of the GNF. As Honorary President he continues to actively support GNF's endeavours, and since summer 2002, together with the other Board Members, I am striving for the continuation of the successful work of our foundation.

Our major project, the international network Living Lakes, is expanding - currently it comprises over 30 partner organisations from 23 lakes. The work of the local environmental organisations is being promoted by the exchange of experiences, common projects, financial support, and mutual assistance as well as by the presentation of the lakes at international level. To call attention to the problems the lakes are facing is another essential part of our work. During the 7th International Living Lakes Conference in Johannesburg, South Africa, four more lakes were accepted as candidates:

Lake Victoria, which forms part of Kenya's borders with Tanzania and Uganda, is Africa's largest lake. It suffers from the introduction of foreign animal and plant species such as Water Hyacinth and the huge predatory Nile Perch causing the crash of the native fish populations. More than 200 species are now extinct and many more endangered. Lake Poyang-hu, China's largest lake faces similar problems. Lakes Võrtsjärv and Peipsi in Estonia are connected by a river system. The major threat to the lake quality is eutrophication caused by high nutrient loads. Extremely threatened with drying up is Lago de Chapala, Mexico's largest lake. It suffers from increasing diversions of water from its tributaries, particularly from River Lerma, for irrigation purposes and drinking water supply of the metropolis Guadalajara.

Klaus Töpfer, UNEP Executive Director, postulated in his keynote speech at the World Summit in Johannesburg, that the World Summit should become a „Summit of Responsibilities“. „We need concrete tasks, schedules and results“, Professor Töpfer said. Living Lakes was one of the few initiatives presenting concrete results at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. These activities were only possible thanks to the support of our business partners, to Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt (German Federal Foundation for Environment), the LIFE Programme of the European Commission as well as the allocation of monetary fines as well as private donations. All these supporters we would like to say thank you very much! We hope they will continue to support our work in future, too. I would also like to thank the staff of GNF and the Living Lakes partner organisations for their excellent work.



Marion Hammerl  
President of GNF

## 1. Presentation of Global Nature Fund (GNF)

### 1.1 Goals

The Global Nature Fund (GNF) strives for the preservation and protection of the natural basis of life worldwide. As an international environmental foundation we seek to contribute to sustainable development e.g. by promoting solar energy technology. Main focus of our work is the establishment and further development of the lakes network Living Lakes. Currently GNF is cooperating with different NGOs at 23 lakes, public agencies as well as business partners. Another field of activities is the preservation of old cultural landscapes.

The main goals of our initiative are:

- Worldwide linking of successful environmental projects
- International environmental dialogue between environmental associations and businesses
- Promotion of innovative projects of nature conservation and environmental protection to preserve biodiversity and to protect the drinking water supply
- Implementation of modern concepts for the protection of migrant species.

### 1.2 Organisation

On 29 April 1998, the Global Nature Fund was registered by the Senate Administration for Justice in Berlin. The foundation is based in Berlin; the headquarters are in Radolfzell. The foundation's capital amounts to Euro 112;000. According to § 4 of the statutes, instruments of the foundation are the Board of Directors and the Founders Committee (Executive Committee). The Board of Directors consists of at least three, at most seven persons and is elected by the (Federal) Board of Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V (German Environmental Aid).

In October 2002, Professor Aitken Clark was elected new Board Member. He is an internationally renowned expert in lakes protection and sustainable management. Until his retirement Mr Clark, a Scotsman, was Chief Executive of the National Park Broads, Eastern England, a member region of the Living Lakes network. Apart from his GNF commitment, Aitken Clark is actively involved in EUROPARC, the umbrella organisation of European Nature and National Parks.

Board of Directors:

- Marion Hammerl-Resch, (President), Bonndorf, Germany
- Professor Dr. Thomas Feske (Vice-President), Valencia, Spain
- Professor Dr. Gerhard Thielcke, Radolfzell, Germany
- Dr. Hendrik Hoeck, Kreuzlingen, Switzerland
- Jörg Dürr-Pucher, Radolfzell, Germany
- Professor Dr. Aitken Clark, Cambridge, England

Founders Committee:

- Karla Bauer, Murnau, Germany
- Dr. Renate Gehring, Neckarsteinach, Germany
- Michael Bauer, Moos, Germany
- Jürgen Resch, Bonndorf, Germany

### 1.3 Memberships

The Global Nature Fund is member of following organisations:

- Deutscher Naturschutzring (DNR)
- Bellagio Forum for Sustainable Development
- Bundesverband Deutscher Stiftungen (Central Administration of German Foundations)
- Future e.V.

## 2. Project Living Lakes

In 1998, the Global Nature Fund launched the project Living Lakes. Goal of this international network is the exchange of experiences and approaches. It is a platform for well functioning models of sustainable development at lakes. Currently 23 lakes, among them four new candidate lakes, are involved in the project. This year the Lake Vostok was admitted to the network as first honorary partner lake.



### Member lakes:

1. **Columbia Wetlands**, Canada, a natural landscape with the occurrence of Bear and Elk
2. **Mono Lake**, USA, a bizarre lake in the California steppe
3. **Laguna Chapala**, Mexico, is threatened with drying up through overuse (candidate)
4. **Laguna Fúquene**, a shallow lake in the Colombian Andes
5. **Pantanal**, the world's largest wetland in the heart of South America
6. **Mar Chiquita**, Argentina, breeding ground for 50,000 Chile Flamingo
7. **Norfolk and Suffolk Broads** in Great Britain, where nutrient enrichment caused the demise of water quality - a successful restoration plan was set up
8. **La Nava and Boada**, Spain, were drained years ago and successfully restored since
9. **Lake Constance**, Germany, a drinking water reservoir for 4.5 million people
10. **Vortsjärv-Peipsi**, Estonian-Russian lake system, extremely rich in fish life (candidate)
11. **Milicz Ponds**, Poland. Monks in the middle ages made this bird paradise
12. **Nestos Lakes**, Greece, European home of the Golden Jackal
13. **Larache, Morocco**, resting place for thousands of European migratory birds (candidate)
14. **Lake Victoria**, Africa's largest lake (candidate)
15. **Lake St Lucia**, South Africa's oldest nature reserve
16. **Lake Uluabat**, Turkish nature paradise
17. **Dead Sea**, located in the Holy Land, threatened with drying up
18. **Lake Tengiz**, Kazakhstan, one of the last intact steppe lakes
19. **Lake Baikal**, Siberia, world's deepest lake
20. **Poyang-Hu**, China. Important wintering place for the endangered Siberian Crane (candidate)
21. **Lake Biwa**, Japan's largest lake, situated near Kyoto
22. **Laguna de Bay**, Philippine's largest lake
23. **Mahakam Lakes**, Indonesia, home of the rare Irrawaddy Dolphin

### Honorary Partner Lake:

**Lake Vostok**, untouched by human hand, located in the Antarctic, hidden under 4 km of ice

## **2.1 New Lake Partners**

### **and Candidates**

The network Living Lakes is growing: in 2002 four new lakes were admitted into the network. For the first time, a lake was elected honorary member: Lake Vostok, probably the most pristine waters of the world, is located four kilometres under the Antarctic ice sheet.

#### ***Lago Chapala; Mexico***

11 millions of people live in the catchment area of Lake Chapala, the largest Mexican lake. Lake Chapala suffers from increasing diversion of water from its tributaries for agricultural purposes and the water supply of the metropolis Guadalajara and Mexico City. The lake is under severe threat of drying up. Additionally, the tributaries are severely polluted with heavy metals and toxic chemicals. Immediate help to save this unique nature paradise in Mexico is indispensable. The two Living Lakes candidate organisations Fundación Cuenca Lerma Lago Chapala as well as Sociedad de Amigos are striving for the recovery of the lake.

#### ***Poyang-hu; China***

Lake Poyang is the largest freshwater lake in China. Up to half a million waterfowl are attracted by the wetlands and mudflats. The major problems are eutrophication, siltation, contamination with heavy metals, and poverty, especially of the farmers. A large part of the wetland areas were drained, erosion and degradation left large sandy areas with no vegetation behind. The Living Lakes candidate organisation is the non-governmental and non-profit organisation MRLSD (Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake Regional

Sustainable Development) located in Nanchang (Jiangxi Province).

*Lake Poyang, China's most important winter refuge for the endangered Siberian Crane.*



#### ***Lake Victoria; Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda***

Lake Victoria is shared by Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and is the world's largest tropical lake and the second largest freshwater lake. The ecological condition of Lake Victoria has been impaired significantly through eutrophication, the introduction of several exotic plant and animal species, proliferation of algae, and dumping of untreated effluent by several industries and human settlements. The Living Lakes candidate organisation OSIENALA (Friends of Lake Victoria), is a non-profit membership organisation operating in Kenya and also to some extent in Uganda and Tanzania.

*Lake Victoria, Africa's largest lake.*



**Peipsi-Võrtsjärv; Estonia and Russia**

Lake Peipsi and Lake Võrtsjärv are large shallow lakes connected by the Emajõgi River. Võrtsjärv is the largest lake within the boundaries of Estonia. Peipsi is the largest trans-boundary water body in Europe and the fourth largest lake in Europe, shared by Estonia and the Russian Federation. Both lakes are important habitats for nesting and migrant birds. The major problems endangering these lakes are eutrophication and pollution through wastewater. The Living Lakes candidate organisations of the double partnership are the Estonian Fund for Nature (ELF) at Lake Võrtsjärv and the Peipsi Centre for Trans-boundary Cooperation (CTC) at Lake Peipsi.

*Untouched shorelines are characteristic for Võrtsjärv, the largest Estonian lake.*



**Lake Vostok; Antarctica, Honorary Member**

Almost four kilometers beneath the East-Antarctic ice sheet, Lake Vostok, a vast freshwater lake was discovered in 1996 with the help of ice-penetrating radar and artificial seismic waves. Lake Vostok is one of the oldest, and most pristine lakes in the world. Humans have not interfered yet. Scientists estimate Lake Vostok's age at 35 million years. The lake has been completely isolated for 500,000 years and could contain ancient bacteria and micro-organisms with a unique gene pool unchanged from the time when Antarctica was covered with green forests. Therefore, the GNF Board has proposed to include Lake Vostok as honorary member into the Living Lakes Network.

Currently, NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory is interested in drilling into this ancient lake, to prepare for planetary missions such as to one of Jupiter's moons, Europe, as the surface of the Jupiter moon is composed of frozen water. An ice core was drilled by a team of U.S., Russian, and French scientists at Russia's Vostok Station on the lake's western waterside recently, but drilling was stopped about 120 m above the estimated surface of the water to avoid contamination of the lake. GNF calls for international protection and a ban on all drilling activities, which could lead to a contamination of Lake Vostok.

**2.2 Living Lakes Events**

**International Living Lakes Conference, South Africa**

From 20-25 August 2002 150 international experts and decision makers from 25 countries met at the 7th International Living Lakes Conference with the topic „Implementation of Agenda 21 in Lake Regions“ in Johannesburg/Pretoria, South Africa. They discussed conditions of successful implementation of Agenda 21 through co-operation between authorities, policy, economy and non-governmental organisations. Case studies from Lake Constance, Lake St. Lucia and Laguna de Bay were presented.

Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer, Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) opened the 7th Living Lakes Conference. He underlined the importance of this meeting as one of the central lake protection events in the run-up to the World Summit. Also Gila Altmann, Deputy Minister for the Environment of Germany, emphasised the importance of international NGO networks such as Living Lakes for sustainable development. Prof. Walter Engelhardt, Honorary President of the German League for Nature Conservation and Environmental Protection, underlined the immense importance of the preservation and protection of the limited freshwater resources for later generations. Dr. Ian Player, charismatic leader of the South African conservation movement, stressed the importance of international support during the campaign to save St. Lucia from mining.



*Prof. Klaus Töpfer, UNEP Executive Director, a keynote speaker at the Living Lakes Conference.*



*South African pupils at the Living Lakes exhibition during the World Summit in Johannesburg .*

During the conference four new candidates were admitted into the network Living Lakes. The Antarctic Lake Vostok was elected „Honorary Lake“.

Since 1998 GNF is awarding the „Living Lakes Best Conservation Practice Award“ to persons who remarkably contributed to nature conservation and environmental protection. With this prize GNF wants to honour the extraordinary achievements of these people. The winners in the year 2002, who were awarded at the conference, are:

- Dr. Noly Zaloumis, pioneer in the conservation of Lake St. Lucia
- Beki Nomandla, headmaster of Silethukuhanya School
- The Bateleurs, flying for the Environment in Africa

The delegates of the partner organisations deliberated on the future extension and opening of the network Living Lakes for organisations which do not fulfil all criteria for a full membership. They decided that more organisations might profit from the expertise and background knowledge of the network Living Lakes as associated members and use it for their PR work without becoming a full member with the right of vote. A new vision and mission for the Living Lakes Network was adopted by the delegates and can be ordered at GNF.

At the 7th Living Lakes Conference the delegates adopted a paper called „Twelve Principles of Sustainable Development in Lake Regions“. The twelve principles define the legal general conditions for sustainable development and are applicable to lakes, wetlands, and other ecosystems alike. One of the principles for instance is the understanding that the preservation of natural resources is a state responsibility and cannot be left to market forces. The call for an independent monitoring system, the close cooperation with civil society initiatives and business, the compliance with limits of carrying capacities or the protection of sensitive ecosystems and biodiversity are some of the aspects the twelve principles deal with.

A comprehensive documentation of the conference can be ordered at GNF or downloaded from the website: [www.globalnature.org](http://www.globalnature.org).

### ***World Summit on Sustainable Development***

During the World Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, the Living Lakes project was shown in the Ubuntu-Village within the framework of the official best-practice exhibition. Governments as well as civil society organisations and enterprises from over 190 countries presented their latest projects, strategies and technologies related to sustainable development. Living Lakes was also presented in the WaterDome, a platform for professional representatives and projects of the

water sector. GNF, together with the Philippine partner organisation CLEAR, contributed with Agenda 21 projects. The Living Lakes partners Friends of the Earth Middle East as well as Koshonet and ILEC from Japan, also took part in the Water Dome exhibition.

The resume for Living Lakes is positive: Around 10.000 World Summit visitors learned about the lakes partnership. Numerous contacts with interesting organisations and potential partner lakes were made.

### **Regional Dead Sea Conference**

GNF, together with the Living Lakes partners Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME), organised two conferences to discuss new possibilities and methods to conserve the Dead Sea: on 9 October 2002, in the Dead Sea tourist resort Ein Bokek in Israel and on 12 October 2002, in Amman, the capital of Jordan.

Due to overexploitation of the limited water resources by industry, agriculture and private households the water level of the Dead Sea is diminishing drastically. The surface area of the world's saltiest lake of 1,050 sq. km in 1920 has decreased to approx. 650 sq. km at the moment. Experiences from other lakes with similar problems might be helpful. Case studies from Mono Lake, Lake Chad and Lake Aral were presented. International experts and over 150 representatives of non-governmental organisations, governmental authorities, media and other stakeholders attended both EU and GNF supported conferences.

Geoff McQuilkin from the Californian Living Lakes Partner Mono Lake Committee explained how persistent protest and information campaigns of citizen initiatives finally resulted in the implementation of numerous measures aimed at saving and recycling water. This made the original water diversion of the tributaries of Mono Lake superfluous. Since the mid-nineties the water level of the lake has been rising continuously.



*GNF and friends of the Earth Middle East strive for the protection of the Dead Sea.*

Partly controversially discussed at both meetings were the joint propositions of Israel and Jordan to construct a 200 km long channel from the Red Sea to the Dead Sea. Considering the numerous unknown impacts of such a project FoEME and GNF call for a comprehensive environmental impact assessment to be carried out by an independent agency. The organisations call for a real discussion of all possible alternatives to save the Dead Sea, the conduit being but one of them.

FoEME asserts that the drop of water level is not the only environmental peril the salt lake is facing. That's why FoEME proposes the establishment of a transboundary biosphere reserve; this could achieve and coordinate the much-needed development plan and management framework for the three entities bordering the Dead Sea - Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority.

The conference proceedings are available and can be ordered from GNF or FoEME or downloaded from the website: [www.globalnature.org](http://www.globalnature.org) or [www.livinglakes.org](http://www.livinglakes.org).

## **2.3 Living Lakes Projects**

### **supported by GNF**

In 2002, as in the years before, the Global Nature Fund financially supported several projects of the Living Lakes partner organisations.

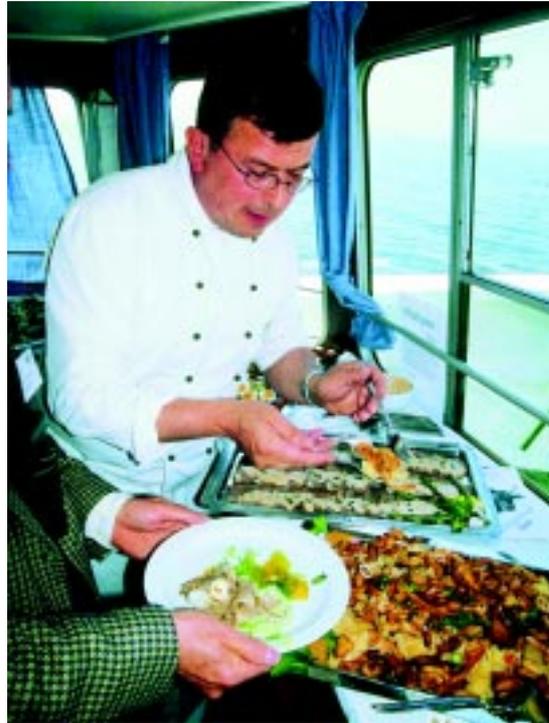
### ***Lake Constance; Germany, Austria, Switzerland***

In 2002, the International Year of Eco-tourism, the Bodensee-Stiftung (Lake Constance Foundation) carried out a lot of important projects. The Foundation was awarded the most coveted ADAC Camping Prize for exemplary activities in the field of environmental management of camping grounds. Within this successful ECOCAMPING project, in October 2002, 19 new camping grounds received a certificate of the Land Baden-Württemberg for their successful introduction of environmental management systems.

In co-operation with the Bavarian Association of Camping Ground Operators, the project was extended throughout Bavaria. The Bavarian Ministry of Development and Environment is promoting the project with currently 16 camping sites taking part. This great success, far beyond the Lake Constance region, entailed the creation of ECOCAMPING e.V.. To involve Switzerland and Austria more closely into the project, a new Interreg III project with the title „Eco-camping Lake Constance“ will be launched in spring, 2003.

Within the LIFE project ECOLUP, approaches to stop the increasing land consumption in lake regions are being developed. Together with Fachhochschule Nürtingen (Technical College of Nürtingen), the Lake Constance Foundation is developing the eco-management system ECOLUP to continuously improve the communal land use planning. Four partner communities in Germany and Austria are also involved in the working out and implementation of the plan.

The networking of producers, dealers and consumers of organic food in the Lake Constance region is progressing. Together with the Modell-



*„Lower Lake Constance Delicacies“ – a project of the Lake Constance Foundation to promote biologically produced food and the regional gastronomy.*

projekt Konstanz GmbH (Model Project Constance), the Lake Constance Foundation organised „wellviva“ a kind of bio-information market for managers of canteen kitchens and gastronomes. According to the topic, the Lake Constance Foundation developed a new project „BioRegionSEEvice“, an infrastructure to improve the supply of canteen kitchens and restaurants with regional and regional organic products.

Another positive example of progress in the use of organic food in canteens is the competition „Environmentally sound canteen kitchens - natural healthy food“. In 2002, the project was extended to the international region of Lake Constance. In total, 246 canteen kitchens took part. The brochure „Lower Lake Constance Delicacies“ is being revised with the support of Lever Fabergé. It will be ready in 2003 and provide information on the landscape, tourism and local specialities. Several relevant restaurants are being described in the brochure.

With the support of the grant programme PLENUM Westlicher Bodensee (PLENUM Western Lake Constance) Lake Constance Foundation is improving the catering facilities and situation in schools and kindergarten in the district of Constance. Common action days are organised to show how varied and tasty break-time snacks can be.

The Foundation was awarded a GNF grant of Euro 5,000 for its excellent work at Lake Constance.

**„Linking three Lakes for the Benefit of Bird Life“**

In 2001/2002 the Stiftung Naturschutzfonds at the Ministry of Rural Development Baden-Württemberg supported a study, coordinated by the Global Nature Fund, and entitled „Linking of three lakes for the benefit of bird life“. It was financed by means of the lottery „Glücksspirale“. In this study, 11 bird species are being considered to demonstrate how the linking of Gnadensee (a part of Lake Constance), Mindelsee and Bündtlisried, is being favourable for birds for their search of food, breeding, nesting, and moulting. This comprehensive study comprises 72 pages and can be ordered at GNF.

*Common Tern.*



Foto: O. Hahn

**La Nava and Boada; Spain**

The linked-up wetlands La Nava (380 hectares) and Boada (70 hectares) with their rich animal and plant life are among the most important Spanish steppe lakes. They are a paradise for ornithologists: Lapwing, Black-winged Stilt, Pied Avocet, and Snowy Plover are nesting there. Greylag Goose, Mallard, Green-winged Teal, and Northern Shoveler winter there in large number. Steppe birds such as Montague’s Harrier, Larks Woodlark, and the worldwide-endangered Great Bustard, still find appropriate habitat in this steppe landscape.

Also in 2002, our Living Lakes partner organisation Fundación Global Nature España with its information centre in Fuentes de Nava (Centro de Estudios Ambientales Tierra de Campos) has co-ordinated all activities for the protection of the wetlands and carried out various measures in the field of environmental education. In co-operation with the „Association for the Protection of the Iberian Wolf“ (Asocaiación para la Conservacion y Estudio del Lobo Iberico) a comprehensive exhibition on the current situation and the threats to the Iberian Wolf was established and shown in the information centre from October to December. The number of visitors - among them 21 school classes - doubled.

In summer 2002, the Fundación organised three international work camps. Participants from Spain, France, Germany, Italy, England, Morocco, Ireland and Norway helped carrying out bird census and ringing. In workshops they learned how to identify birds, they got informed of the regional culture and nature, agriculture and stock farming.

The collection of rubbish and the removal of illegally deposited waste was another task. A total of 11,390 birds of 83 species were ringed respectively counted if they had a ring already. Among them were 158 Aquatic Warblers. For the small, endangered Aquatic Warbler, with a weight of only 10 g, steppe lakes are ideal resting places on their annual way to Africa.



*Bird Ringing at Lake La Nava in Spain.*

The figures of the annual census underline the increasing importance of both steppe lakes La Nava and Boada as wintering areas. In spring 11,200 Grey-lag Geese, 9,500 Mallards, 1,500 Lapwings were counted.

Within the scope of the EU LIFE-Project „Sustainable Management of Wetlands and Shallow Lakes“ a mobile exhibition in English and Spanish was developed and presented during the RAMSAR Conference in November 2002 in Valencia. A project brochure (10,000 copies) was published and distributed in schools, travel agencies, and various public institutions.

*At Lake La Nava the Spanish Living Lakes partner organisation constructed an attractive bird watching platform.*



Small tanneries of the village Villarramiel pollute Lobera, a Boada tributary. Through the planned installation of a so-called „Green Filter“ - an innovative filter system composed of swimming aquatic plants - in autumn 2003, the contamination will be reduced to a minimum. In 2002 information panels to the following subjects were prepared: steppe birds, cultivated plants, traditional clay-brick buildings, different species and living of local mammals, amphibians, and reptiles.

In winter, in Boada 10 hectares land were purchased by the Fundación. The community of Fuentes de Nava has made nine more hectares available for planting. In future, these 19 hectares will be used as buffer zones, and teasel will be planted as it absorbs large quantities of nitrates and phosphates. Another success of Fundación: The environmental authorities of Castilla y León, finally, agreed to the removal and restoration of the garbage dump in the centre of the La Nava wetland. An attractive observation platform will be constructed.

The Global Nature Fund supported the work of Fundación with Euro 10,000.

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

The Pantanal in South America covers an area of 140,000 sq. km. It the world's largest freshwater wetland and a very vulnerable eco-system. There is a great species variety with 650 bird species, 60 mammals, and over 1,700 plant species. The territories of big cats such as Ocelot and Jaguar are diminishing, and even the species rich bird life suffers from habitat destruction. An estimated 5,000 Blue Hyacinth Macaw, world's largest parrot, survived. Large areas were deforested for farming and many food and nesting trees for birds disappeared.

Due to reorganisation and personal changes at our partner organisation ECOTROPICA in Brazil, the establishment of a Macaw conservation area had to be postponed and restructured. In 2003, GNF will support ECOTROPICA with 10,000 Euro for the establishment of a large

Macaw conservation project. Within the scope of this conservation project that is supported by the University of Pantanal UNIDER, by means of telemetric proceedings, it will be ascertained where Hyacinth Macaw is living outside breeding season. So it will be possible to detect exactly the areas that are frequented by the birds needing protection.

The installation of nesting boxes, surveying and mapping of the existing nests and the tending to the food trees are important elements of this project in the Southern Pantanal area Mato Grosso.

In 2000 already, our Brazilian Living Lakes partner ECOTROPICA was very successful. Thanks to many donations, the 60,000 sq. km large area was purchased and became biosphere reserve and UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Thanks to the joint activities of nature conservation organisations, the large Hidrovia channel project in the Pantanal - channelling the rivers Paraguay and Paraná for large cargo ship traffic - could be stopped. The circuit court decided that government authorities have to carry out a comprehensive environmental impact assessment. This is a great success for the Brazilian environmental organisations such as ECOTROPICA. GNF supported this campaign as well.

*Pantanal is the home of the world's largest parrot Hyacinth Macaw.*



### **Lake Fúquene; Colombia**

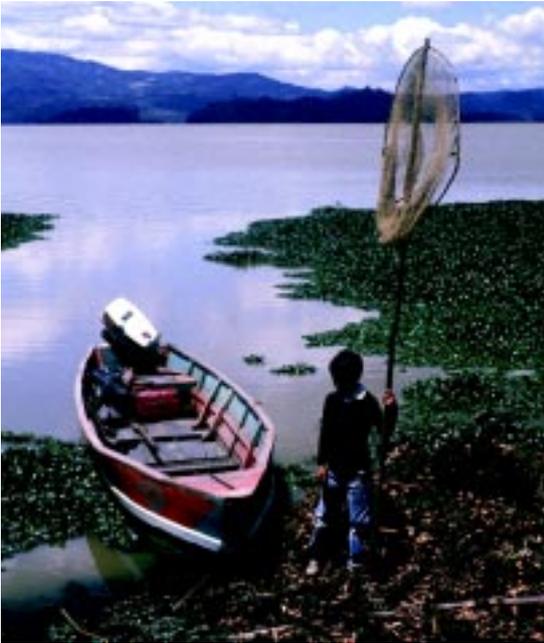
It is located in the Colombian Eastern Cordillera at 2,535 meters above sea level and has a surface of 25 sq. km. In the Indian language this shallow lake is called „Bed of the Fox“ as it is home of the Andes Fox. Furthermore 47 animal species such as Apollinar's Marsh Wren are found there. Osprey is a regular guest on its way from North to South America and vice versa at this fascinating lake. 200 families make their living from fishing and wickerwork.

The problems are manifold. So the water level dropped by several metres during the past decades. 70 % of the lake surface is drained. Intensive farming in the catchment area requires lots of water and contaminates the lake with nutrients, sediments, pesticides and fertilisers. Inadequate laws and ignorance of parts of the population are reasons for the carelessness toward nature and wastage of resources at the holy Andes Lake.

Our partner organisation Fundación Humedales in Colombia, strives for the recognition of Lake Fúquene as a RAMSAR wetland of international importance. The Colombian Foundation for Environment has developed a graduated management plan including species conservation, ecological livestock farming and the establishment of a Nature Conservation Centre.

Some of the projects were successfully put into practice: In 2002, Fundación Humedales realised a project to restore fish and bird populations at Lagune Fúquene with the focus to involve the locals into the implementation measures. Firstly, together with the local people, a bird and fish census was carried out. Jointly with schools and other communal institutions a plan for the restoration of fish and bird life was developed involving the locals at every stage of the project.

Additionally, in 2002, Fundación Humedales has purchased two valuable plots of land at Lake Fúquene. A 164 sq. m large building was renovated and used as nature and information centre. Environmental education especially for the rural population and school classes is being offered there. On a 1.2 hectares large plot near the lake



*Together with the local people, Living Lakes is fighting for the protection of Lake Fúquene in the Colombian Andes.*

Colombian conservationists established a small private nature reserve and reforested parts of the waterside forest. For this project, the Global Nature Fund provided Euro 10,000.

### **Mar Chiquita; Argentina**

Mar Chiquita is Argentine's largest lake and ranks as the fifth largest steppe lake in the world. At high water level the lake surface is 5,770 sq. km, in dry season only 1,960 sq. km. The salt content depends on the season and varies between 25 and 290 g per litre. Due to these extreme conditions, the lake escaped dense population and overuse.

The main problem of Mar Chiquita is the projected water withdrawal from the Dulce River for irrigation purposes. It is extremely important to set up a water management system that includes Mar Chiquita and the wetlands as well. Therefore our partner organisation Centro de Zoologica Aplicada Argentina in Cordoba is working out a management plan for sustainable use of the eco-system Mar Chiquita and the catchment area of the Dulce River.

Our Argentine partner proposed the construction of a bird watching station. In 2002, negotiations with authorities and the park administration started and brought to a favourable issue. The monitoring of the Chile Flamingo which is worldwide only occurring in South America - with its most important breeding colony at Mar Chiquita - will become much easier. Then more visitors could come to Mar Chiquita without causing severe ecological impacts.

The Global Nature Fund has supported this measure with 3,000 Euro.

### **St. Lucia; South Africa**

The Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park is founder lake of the network Living Lakes. In 1999, St. Lucia became a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In this region live as many different bird species as in the whole of Europe.

In 2002 the projects to protect the Leatherback and Loggerhead Sea Turtle were extended. Every year, during the breeding season, the rangers of the Kwazulu-Natal-Wildlife close the preferred beach sectors on a length of about 4 km, watch - mostly at night - the egg deposition and observe the hatching sea turtles.

The nesting beaches must be protected against predators, especially honey badger. Around the nests a ditch is dug and covered by a wire cage. Before the young turtles vanish into the sea, they are collected by the rangers, counted and marked. So it can be ascertained which female turtles hatched in which year on which beach sector.

Only a few kilometres south of the unique nature reserve and founding member of the Living Lakes Network St. Lucia, the Italian oil tanker Jolly Rubino caught fire and stranded on September 12th. In addition to the freight, the vessel had 1,200 tonnes of oil and toxic chemicals on board. Shortly after the accident, an oil slick with a length of 11 kilometres emerged threatening dolphins and waterfowl.



*GNF supports environmental education in schools in the St Lucia region, South Africa.*

The lake estuary has been closed with booms in order to prevent any possible pollution from entering the wetland system; especially since the lake level is at present lower than the sea. Salvagers are still working on cleaning up the ship and another 150 tonnes of oil have to be removed out of the bunkers. At the moment the wreck will have to stay where it is because any attempt to move it could lead to the complete break-up of the hull.

Only a small strip of wooded dunes separate Lake St. Lucia from the Indian Ocean. Conservationists have planned a campaign to ban ships with dangerous cargo from running near ecolo-

gically sensitive coastal areas. GNF supports this campaign with the aim to prevent similar accidents in the future.

In 2002, our South African partner received further 5,000 Euro for the project work.

### **Lake Baikal; Russia**

In 2002, at Lake Baikal, GNF supported the projects „Protection of the Selenga Delta“ and „Protection of the Baikal Seal“

For many years, the Baikal Information Centre Gran has been running the project „Protection of the Baikal Seal“. It addresses especially the local population and informs of the dangers of the use of DDT as well as the negative impacts on biota. A survey on the use of DDT revealed that nearly half of the local population still uses DDT occasionally. A major part of the people was not informed of the noxiousness of DDT. GRAN therefore started an information and education campaign and published different information brochures that were distributed among the village libraries and local schools. Due to illegal hunting and pollution, the number of seal

*Swimming prohibited! St Lucia is home of Africa's largest Nile crocodile population.*



diminished in the past years from 100,000 to approximately 50,000. In search of reasons for the dying of seal, DDT was found in the skin fat of seal.

The cellulose and paper mill in Baikalsk also threatens the Baikal seal. Daily, this main polluter introduces 210,000 cubic metres untreated sewage into Lake Baikal. This toxic cocktail of chlorine compounds, dioxin and phenols weakens the immune system of the endangered Baikal seal such that even not very dangerous virus infections can cause mass death among this seal population.

A new threat comes from a projected oil pipeline south of Lake Baikal. Our Russian partner organisations comment the plans of this pipeline which would run through the Tunka National Park as following: „Now, that due to our information campaigns the local people start reconsidering this project, and the industry has to fulfil additional requirements, a new threat for Lake Baikal is impending“. A big problem is not only the fact that this pipeline would run through seismic active districts, it would also transform an almost untouched taiga landscape in the Tunka Valley through road constructions. The consequences for the whole eco-system of the World Heritage Site Lake Baikal are incalculable. The pipeline also violates Russian law that guarantees the integrity of National Parks. Our partners hope to be able to defuse this ecological time bombe. In 2002 Gran had to move out of its offices. GNF provided Euro 10,000 for the establishment of new own offices and an information centre.

The second important project is being carried out in the Selenga-Delta. River Selenga is the largest Lake Baikal tributary, and with 543 sq. km part of the central catchment area of Lake Baikal.

The main goal of the project is to preserve the unique ecosystem of the Selenga River Delta. The Living Lakes Partner FIRN and the Baikalsky State Nature Biosphere Reserve (Zapovednik) co-operate together.



*Presentation of prizes to the young winners of the environmental competition „Living Lake Baikal“.*

The goals of the project are as follows:

- Operative work (raids) for the protection of the territory of Kabansky Zakaznik and adjoining areas
- Informational campaign
- Monitoring of present-day condition of the Selenga Delta's flora and fauna
- Elaboration of practical recommendations on sustainable nature use

Since the project started, 22 raids of the area were organised, each about 2 days long, with at least four inspectors involved in each. Already during the first eight raids 31 violations were revealed. The prevailing type of violations registered in official reports was illegal entering the territory of Zakaznik on a motor vehicle, though purpose of entering in all cases was fishing or extraction of gammarus shrimp, as seen from violators' possessions (fishing tackle, nets etc.). Owing to efficient actions of inspectors criminal fishing and gammarus poaching were prevented in all 31 cases. Auto vehicles of the inspectors' group were provided with spares and gasoline according to the project budget.

In order to inform the public about regulations and borders of Kabansky Zakaznik 12 warning signs were made. Three information boards were manufactured to be placed at the main check point of Zakaznik and in the headquarters of Baikalsky Zapovednik as well as one more for the Zapovednik's Visit Centre in the village of Tankhoy.

To raise the public awareness of the current situation of the birds' main habitat at Baikal, in the Selenga Delta, newspaper articles were released and radiobroadcasts highlighting the project progress were transmitted to Buryat State Radio Channel. A nature conservation photo exhibition was organized and arranged in the framework of the opening ceremony of the new administrative building of the Baikalsky reserve's headquarters.

During the late-fall period the research fieldwork in the territory of Kabansky Zakaznik was carried out by the group of scientists and inspectors from Baikalsky Reserve. As a result of the monitoring V. Baskakov, an ornithologist and supervisor of the fieldwork, has elaborated a ground paper supporting the necessity of expanding the protected area of Zakaznik to be presented to the authorized committees and discussed (hopefully) during 2003. Besides, counting of muskrat population on the territory of Zakaznik has been done, and on the basis of the data collected regulatory muskrat hunting was permitted.

A second important project carried out by FIRN was the „Living Baikal Youth Competition 2002“.

The Museum of Natural History in Ulan-Ude, the Buryatian capital, was the appropriate setting for the presentation of awards of the competition. In total, 47 environmental projects from young people participated in the competition that was supported by GNF. It was difficult for the jury to judge the project themes ranging from the protection of ants, gathering of rubbish, to planting of indigenous trees. Four youth organisations were awarded a price donated by GNF and other local enterprises. The goal of the initiator FIRN is to interest more children and young people in practical conservation work.

### ***Jempang; Indonesia***

Supported by GNF, YK-RASI, the Indonesian nature foundation for rare aquatic species in Indonesia, carried out a study on the occurrence of the Siamese Crocodile and the Sunda Marabu (*Leptoptilos javanicus*) in the Mahakam

Lakes. The goal was to find out more about the habitat and living conditions of both species in order to develop optimal preventive measures. By systematic observation and monitoring, it became evident that both species are found especially at Lake Kenohan and Lake Siran. Whereas Marabu is found during the whole year, the Siamese crocodile is seen especially during the dry season. The aim of both GNF partner organisations „Wetlands International“ and „RASI“ is to sensitise and involve the population in nature conservation. RASI has produced T-Shirts with photos of the Malayan Stork, Siamese Crocodile and Irrawaddy Dolphin for pupils and students.

GNF provided 1,750 Euro for this project.

## ***3. Project: Preservation of the Cultural Landscapes***

Holm and cork oak forests, open steppe plains and dense mountain forests characterise the natural landscape of Extremadura in the south-west of Spain. Extensive land use ensures the survival of a large number of endangered animal species such as Pardel Lynx, Imperial Eagle, Black Vulture, and Great Bustard. Migrant birds such as Crane, White Stork, and Song Thrush winter in the Extremadura. Since the EU membership of Spain and new structural and agricultural policy, the maintenance of traditional patterns such as transhumance and traditional pig breeding in the stone oak forests in the Dehesa woodlands is severely threatened.

For the next years, throughout Spain, the government has planned in total 138 civil works activities, among them 95 new water supply dams, and 43 river canalisation projects. 86 EU protected areas will be directly involved, among them the important Albufera wetland in Valencia and the Ebro delta.

Also in future, farmers in the Extremadura must be able to maintain ecologically oriented livestock breeding. The development of eco-tourism is a chance for structurally weak regions to

provide the local people new sources of income, and at the same time, preserve the unique landscape. The Nature Conservation Centre of Fundación Global Nature has important functions in this region:

- Visitors information about the national park Monfragüe and the whole Extremadura region
- Exhibition on the eco-system dehesas
- Exhibition „Mediterranean Forest“ in the garden of the Information Centre
- Guided group tours
- Recommendations of environmentally sound excursions and accommodation facilities, information of regional products, and sale of honey, wool products, maps, nature guides and others.

At the model fincas in Torrejon del Rubio, Fundación, together with their tenants, tries to preserve the practice of ecological livestock breeding and ancient Spanish domestic animal breeds, despite the fact that the economic general conditions changed for the worse during the past two years. As to the protection of the Iberian Lynx, only small steps forward were made, especially because illegal hunting, uncontrolled building operations and bushfire are difficult to control.

Our Spanish project partner received a grant of 4,000 Euro. You can order - free of cost - the comprehensive annual report „Preservation of cultural landscapes“.

## 4. EU-LIFE Project

In 2001 the Global Nature Fund has secured a grant from the EU LIFE Programme to carry out a wetland rehabilitation project in Spain



and Greece with the title „Living Lakes: Sustainable Management of Wetlands and Shallow Lakes“. The project areas are the lagoons La Nava and Boada in Spain, and the Nestos Lakes in Northeast Greece. The main goal of the project is to develop and implement a management plan with the local communities focusing on the development of the wetlands while benefiting the social and economic needs of the local population. Both wetlands are of great significance for the regional water balance and the bird migration.

In collaboration with the local communities following measures are envisaged: the installation of buffer zones around the lakes to reduce nutrients influx, guidelines for the treatment of sewage effluent and visitors management. Furthermore the project includes a plan for agricultural extensification and the production of Good Practice Guidelines so that other wetlands can benefit from the experience gained during the project. Work camps for young people as well as training courses for wetland managers will help to spread the expertise and experience gained.

The Spanish partner organisation FGN has made further progress in the development of a management plan. Through water analysis carried out within the framework of the project, the experts came to the conclusion that a green filter at Boada would be appropriate to deal with the eutrophication problems. With this efficient technology a very high degree of purification can be achieved, especially with regard to nitrates and phosphates. A 1.1 km long interpretation trail was prepared and will connect the village of Boada de Campos with the Boada wetland. Four large interpretation panels with focus on the biotopes and the avifauna have been finalised in winter 2002. The reforestation of 10,000 trees will be finished in spring 2003.

In Greece, in the Nestos project area, out of 18 lakes in the region of Hrysoupolis, three appropriate lakes were chosen for the installation of buffer zones. Garbage and litter were eliminated in the course of different work camps in autumn 2002.

Additionally, enormous amounts of rubble were removed with the assistance of the municipality and local enterprises. With heavy machines more than 120 truckloads (over 3,200 m<sup>3</sup>) were eliminated. In total an area of 5.86 ha was cleaned and new water bank installed.

More than 50 participants took part in two practical training courses on wetland management and restoration organised within the framework of the EU-LIFE project by the Lake Constance foundation in Germany and the Broads Authority in the UK in 2002. The trainings covered the hydrological functioning of wetlands, water quality issues, managing and restoring fens and marshes, promotion of sustainable agriculture and tourism as well as working with local communities and visitors. Documentations of the courses are available at the website [www.livingwetlands.de](http://www.livingwetlands.de) for download (pdf-file).

In 2002, the partners of the EU-Life-Project received EU allowances amounting to Euro 67,000 in total.

*Visit of a biological purification plant within the EU-LIFE project.*



## **5. PR work**

Also in 2002, GNF organised several conferences and seminars, and took part in different events. Following an invitation of GNF in February 2002, the Russian Living Lakes Partner FIRN presented sustainable tourism offers from Lake Baikal at the Eco-Travel Fair „Reisepavillon“ in Hanover, Germany. Furthermore, Living Lakes was presented at the Dead Sea Conferences in Israel and Jordan, at the RAMSAR-Wetlands conference in Valencia and at the UN-Conference of the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species in Bonn, Germany. The highlight of the year was the participation of GNF in the World Summit on Sustainable Development, South Africa, in August 2002. Additionally, GNF published diverse information material as well as the quarterly GNF Newsletter.

### **5.1 Media Work**

Approximately 30 press releases were sent out to inform the public about important environmental issues. The Living Lakes Conference in Johannesburg and the participation in the summit occupied a large part of the media work. The Estonian newspaper „Sakala“ published a one-page report about the admission of Lake Võrtsjärv to the Living Lakes network. A full-page

*Udo Gattenlöhner, GNF-Executive Director, during a press conference at Lake La Nava in Spain .*



article on the Pantanal was published in „Adressavisen“, Trondheim, Norway. Israeli and Jordanian Radio, TV and newspapers reported about the GNF-sponsored „Dead Sea Conservation Conference“. Also in other international newspapers and magazines articles on Living Lakes were published. High attention was given to Lake St. Lucia when the cargo vessel Jolly Rubino stranded near the nature reserve.

### **5.2 Internet-Presentation**

The Internet websites of GNF and Living Lakes ([www.globalnature.org](http://www.globalnature.org) and [www.livinglakes.org](http://www.livinglakes.org)) are continuously being updated and expanded. In 2002 the visits to our website have increased by almost 50 % to 7,000 hits per month at the end of the year. Dead Sea and Lake Baikal are the lakes pages that were visited most.

At the end of 2002, the names of the winners of the annual Living Lakes Quiz were drawn by lot. Three Living Lakes books and a Living Lakes watch were sent to the winners. Two of the winners came from Germany and one from Russia.

We started redesigning our homepage. A new administration system (CMS) provides fast update. The presentation of the new GNF website is envisaged for summer 2003.

## **6. Co-operations with Business Partners**

Agenda 21 postulates that the different social groups accept more responsibility for sustainable development of their environment. The economic sector plays an important role as it considerably contributes to the regional development. The businesses collaborating with GNF bring many years experience to the network and facilitate media contacts and contacts to government authorities. Partners such as Unilever, DaimlerChrysler and Lufthansa have the effect of „door openers“. Their support is very important for our presence worldwide (via internet, publications and conferences).

**Unilever** is not only supporting and financing the international network. Meanwhile it maintains 11 regional partnerships between national Lever companies and our regional lake partners to promote concrete environmental and nature conservation projects and sustainable development. Lever subsidiaries at Lake Constance, in Spain, Greece, South Africa, Canada, Brazil, Colombia, in Turkey and in the Philippines, are actively involved in close partnerships.

In cooperation with **Unilever**, the Global Nature Fund developed the so-called „**Living Lakes Toolkit**“. These guidelines will help interested organisations to establish new partnerships for nature protection. This toolkit was developed on the basis of a four-year experience in collaborative projects, in which Unilever, GNF and other partner organisations were involved. It provides concrete recommendations for nature organisations, businesses and other institutions for the establishment of partnerships for sustainable development. Five case studies with different points of departure from South Africa, Asia, Europe and Northern America are being introduced. Step by step it is explained how to find a partner, how to draw up a budget and how to realise long lasting cooperations at the organisational level.

The cooperation with **DaimlerChrysler** started almost with the creation of the Living Lakes network. Main focus of the cooperation is environmental monitoring and mobility. DaimlerChrysler provides among others buses and cars for Living Lakes conferences. GNF and Living Lakes are mentioned regularly in the Environmental DaimlerChrysler Report that is distributed all over the world.

Also **Deutsche Lufthansa AG** has been supporting the Living Lakes activities from its very beginning by providing tickets, free of cost, for the Living Lakes conferences, for working visits at lakes and the participation in international meetings.

Under the slogan „Phone calls for the environment“ **T-Mobile** und Deutsche Umwelthilfe (DUH) have been closely cooperating since three years. T-Mobile supports a newly established environmental fund with 100,000 Euro per year. Living Lakes is one of the nature projects that received an allowance from this pool.

The medium-sized enterprise **Alfred Kärcher GmbH & Co KG** supports GNF financially. There is also cooperation in the field of product partnership. So Kärcher provided products to improve the environmental and working situation in the Living Lakes partner regions in Russia and South Africa. In 2002, the annual Kärcher press excursion took place at Lake Constance. The programme focused on anti-fouling (under water painting) and the possibility to adapt cleaning technology and environmental alternative technology to biocide antifouling paints. In 2003 an international antifouling symposium is planned.

In 2002, a new cooperation was set up with the **Ziemann company**. The business company based in Ludwigsburg, Germany, will support the work of GNF and contribute to the protection of fresh water resources worldwide with a total amount of 100,000 Euro in the forthcoming four years. Ziemann, with over 500 employees, manufactures mainly production lines for breweries such as brewery tanks. On November 14, 2002, on the occasion of anniversary celebrations (150 years of existence) of Ziemann, in the

historic city hall of Nuremberg the cooperation was officially announced. Hermann-Otto Vongeheuer, CEO of Ziemann, presented GNF the symbolic cheque. „Good beer needs clean water“ explained Vongeheuer to more than 150 international guests. „Therefore the Ziemann concept of water and energy saving production is close to the goals of the initiative Living Lakes“. Environmental aspects and environment-oriented management play an important role in the Ziemann Company. So Ziemann recently obtained certification according to ISO 14001 environmental standard.

**EthikBank** is a new supporter of the Living Lakes Project. The EthikBank is a direct bank for ethical and ecological investments. The bank invests its customer's money based on what is best for mankind and nature. It also invests in quality and sustainability and not in short-term profit. The EthikBank's aim is to achieve economic goals at the same time satisfying social needs and ecological responsibility.

The direct bank, which was founded by a branch office of Volksbank Eisenberg eG in 2002, is set on supporting one gender, one ethical and one environmental project each year, either through its own capital or through customers donations. The EthikBank's support of Lake Baikal, a partner of the Living Lakes Network, is the latest environmental project of the bank. Bank customers can open an account called „Förderkonto Umwelt“ (Supportive account for the Environment) and through this, donate a part of their interests to the cause.

## 7. Cooperation with the Deutsche Umwelthilfe

The Deutsche Umwelthilfe (DUH) is a non-profit, independent nature conservation association operating throughout Germany. Since its foundation in 1975, DUH has been active in promoting and developing exemplary projects in nature conservation and environmental protection, in environmental education and public relation work for nature and the environment, and in showcase municipal environmental conservation measures.

The Deutsche Umwelthilfe played a decisive role in the founding of the Global Nature Fund and in the global „Living Lakes“ network. Already in 1990 DUH and Lever-Fabergé started cooperating at Lake Constance. Out of this cooperation the Lake Constance Foundation was created, which is one of the founders of Living Lakes.

DUH und GNF work closely together. Using the same infrastructure, staff and extern services, synergies can be used and costs reduced for both organisations.

Current donation campaigns are being published in the publications of both organisations and such reach a large readership and circle of donators. GNF also takes advantage out of DUH business co-operations, e.g. Living Lakes is being supported by the T-Mobile fund „Phone for environment“.

Contact address:

Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V.  
Bundesgeschäftsstelle  
Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4  
D-78315 Radolfzell  
Tel.: +49-7732-9995-0  
Fax: +49-7732-9995-77  
e-Mail: [info@duh.de](mailto:info@duh.de)  
Internet: <http://www.duh.de>

 Deutsche Umwelthilfe

## 8. Fundraising

The required financial means for projects and environmental education are being acquired by GNF itself. In addition to the financial backing from business partners, donations and patronages, the allocations of fines by courts of law and public funds from central government, lands and EU are important sources of financial means.

In 2002, donation mailings for the Pantanal (Brazil), Lake Fúquene (Colombia), the steppe lakes La Nava and La Boada (Spain), and Lake Baikal (Russia) were launched. Three smaller campaigns were carried out to acquire financial means for the Columbia Wetlands in Canada, Extremadura in Spain and St. Lucia (South Africa).

Patronages and donors are of special importance for the budgetary planning, as they are part of the financial project basis. Currently GNF has 200 permanent donors contributing 5 Euro at least per month to the Living Lakes network. All patrons, donors receive annual reports and the quarterly GNF Newsletter providing ample information on environment and conservation. Upon request we dispatch additional information.



### 8.1 Allocations

In Germany criminal judges and attorneys allocate fines to non-profit organisations. In 2002, the receipts were 10 % above the budget planning. Attractive projects and professional cooperation with courts and judges are indispensable to get allocations. The future trend, however, is not encouraging - more and more fines are directly allocated to the court cashiers without substitution.

### 8.2 Grants

The organisation of the international Living Lakes conference, the participation of the Global Nature Fund and the Living Lakes network in the UN World Summit in Johannesburg was only possible thanks to a grant of Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt (DBU) amounting to approximately 50,000 Euro and support from Unilever.

### 8.3 In-kind Donations

Necessary expenses for office and project equipment as well as fund raising are being considerably reduced by in-kind donations to GNF.

Also in 2002 Deutsche Lufthansa AG provided, free of charge, flights for conferences and working visits as well as the transportation of the Living Lakes exhibition. In summer 2002, the medium-sized Kärcher Company offered our partners at Lake St. Lucia a high pressure cleaner for their patrol boots. Also other medium-sized enterprises such as Rohner and Kopf AG supported GNF and the lakes network. On the media sector natur&kosmos and the publishing house Gruner+Jahr were partners of Living Lakes. Different reports on the Global Nature Fund and the lakes network were published. Several publishers support GNF through publishing of free ads in their magazines and journals.

## **9. GNF-Head Quarters and Presidency**

Since January 1st, 2002 Udo Gattenlöhner, until then project director, is holding the position of Executive Director.

Marion Hammerl succeeded Professor Gerhard Thielcke in the function of GNF president. Gerhard Thielcke is Honorary President.

Since summer 2002, Bettina Jahn, certified biologist, is working at GNF as trainee in the field of project assistance.

Since October 2002, GNF has a new prominent Board member: Professor Dr. Aitken Clark, a Scotsman, possesses outstanding expertise and international experience in nature conservation and will provide valuable advice and input for our work.

### **Organisation structure**

**Marion Hammerl**  
(President) +49-7531/9098-0

**Prof. Dr. Gerhard Thielcke**  
(Honorary President) +49-7732/1507-24

**GNF-Headquarters** +49-7732/9995-0

#### Extension

**Udo Gattenlöhner** -80  
Executive Director

**Stefan Hörmann** -81  
Projectmanager and PR work

**Bettina Jahn** -81  
Project Assistant

**Manuela Uhde** -85  
Administration/Marketing

**Ursula Ehinger** -86  
Administration Assistant

**Gudrun Schomers** -12  
Office/Translation

**GNF-office Berlin** +49-30-27 58 26 30

**Albert Wotke**  
Head of the Office

## Annex

### Financial Statement 2002 in EURO

<b>Expenses:</b>		Personal	
Projects: Living Lakes	210.910,95	126.928,11	
Solar Lakes	232,00		
La Nava	10.222,85		
St Lucia	5.807,50		
Nestos	25.401,28		
Lake Constance	5.000,00		
Lake Baikal	20.867,83		
Pantanal	10.009,00		
Dead Sea	5.538,53		
Mar Chiquita	3.007,50		
Laguna Fúquene	7.147,68		
Milicz Ponds	9,83		
Jempang	11,25		
Columbia Wetlands	853,94		
EU-Life	210.301,76	70.514,89	
Three Lakes	15.503,89		
Extremadura	4.017,25		
	<hr/>		534.843,04
Expert Conferences:	113.443,48		113.443,48
Environmental education Living Lakes	55.646,22	5.476,26	55.646,22
General environmental education	43.115,76	9.653,26	43.115,76
Administration	118.588,65	69.527,23	118.588,65
Appropriation to reserves			34.720,15
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		282.099,75	900.357,30
<b>Income</b>			
Interest and investment proceeds			20.596,28
Dissolution of liabilities			6.100,00
Dissolution LIFE-liabilities			155.000,00
Reimbursement tangible assets			35.521,65
Fines			66.506,61
Donations: General	31.805,00		
Earmarked for special purposes	800,00		
Resulting from actions	82.239,54		
Supporters	847,00		
Patronages	18.502,31		
Free advertising	14.790,61		
Big donations	355.995,76		
In-kind donations	0,00		
	<hr/>		504.980,22
Allowances:			
from labour office	2.352,00		
Stiftung Naturschutzfonds, DUH	57.170,24		
DBU (Federal German Foundation for Environment	49.932,00		
EU	0,00		
	<hr/>		109.454,24
Legacy	511,29		511,29
Other revenues	1.687,01		1.687,01
	<hr/>		<hr/>
			900.357,30

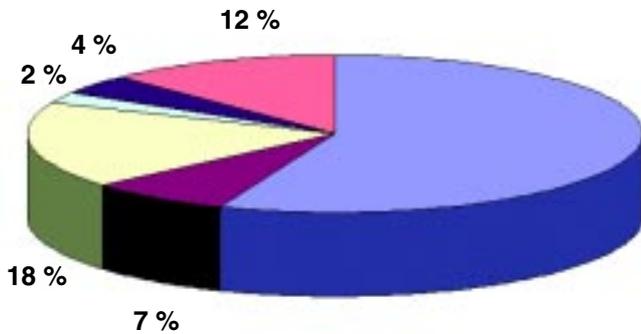
Radolfzell, 16 May 2003

Audited by Dr. Herberger GmbH

**Balance Sheet 31 December 2002**

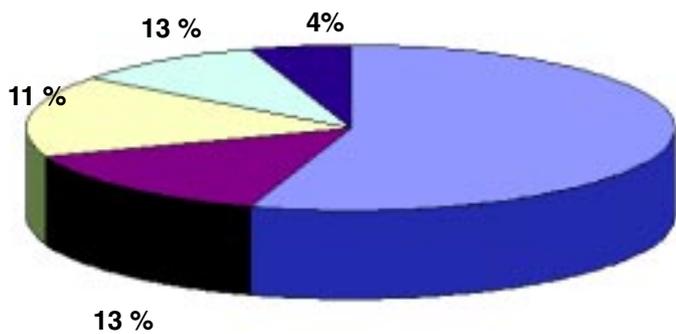
<b>ACTIVA/Assets</b>	EUR	EUR	<u>2001 in TEUR</u>	
<b>I. Fixed Assets</b>				
Office equipment	13.225,37		14,04	
Investment in a cooperative bank	306,78		0,31	
Security paper (investments)	216.430,04		0,00	
Loans	<u>12.553,12</u>	242.515,31	12,55	26,90
<b>II. Current Assets</b>				
Cash	179,01		0,07	
Bank accounts	44.607,47		86,82	
Time deposit	333.221,39		554,39	
Monetary transfer	0,00		0,00	
Receivables	<u>65.896,30</u>	443.904,17	9,51	650,79
<b>III. Active Adjustment (Accruals)</b>		580,0		0,43
		<u>686.999,48</u>		<u>678,12</u>
<b>PASSIVA/Liabilities</b>				
<b>I. Foundation capital</b>		112.484,22		112,48
<b>II. Balance carried forward on 01-01-2002</b>	243.544,22		194,44	
Appropriation to reserves	<u>34.720,15</u>	278.264,37	49,11	243,55
<b>III. Current Liabilities</b>				
Trade accounts payables	44.509,65		32,47	
Liabilities arising from project grants	58.522,63		5,38	
Liabilities arising from EU LIFE project	0,00		155,00	
Other Liabilities	<u>64.932,68</u>	167.964,96	15,71	208,56
<b>IV. Provisions</b>				
Retirement provisions	28.241,61		20,06	
Other provisions	<u>23.350,54</u>	51.592,15	16,78	36,84
<b>V. Passive Adjustment (Accrued Liability)</b>		76.693,78		76,69
		<u>686.999,48</u>		<u>678,12</u>

**Budget 2002 – Revenues in EURO**



Donations	504.980
Fines	66.507
Dissolution of liabilities	161.100
Interest	20.596
Other revenues	37.720
Allowances	109.454
Sum	900.357

**Budget 2002 – Expenses in EURO**



Projects	534.843
Expert conferences	113.443
Environmental education	98.762
Administration	118.589
Provisions	34.720
Sum	900.357

## Addresses

(\*C = Candidates)

### Africa:

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### **Lake Biwa; Japan**

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### **Mahakam Lakes; Indonesia**

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### **Poyang-hu; P.R. China (\*C)**

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