

Annual Report 2003



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Prologue



Dear Readers,

The year 2003 was a further very good and successful year for the Global Nature Fund and for the Living Lakes Network, even though it was a difficult year for some of the lakes of the world.

It was a good year for Living Lakes because we were able to add four valuable new lakes – represented by six new dedicated partner organisations – to our network. The new lakes are: the Chinese Poyang lake, Lake Victoria in central Africa, the lake association Võrtsjärv/Peipsi in Estonia, and Lake Chapala in Mexico. The network also gained two new candidates – Lake Titicaca in Bolivia/Peru and Lake Balaton in Hungary.

A further reason why the year was good, is because Living Lakes has grown together more and the partners in the network started and carried through many joint projects. An example for this is the Living Lakes Conference which was held in the Norfolk Broads (UK) by the Broads Authority, the only wetland National Park Authority in the UK and a partner of Living Lakes.

We have been following the destructive politics of the Mexican authorities at Lago de Chapala and in the catchment area Cuenca Lerma with sorrow. Even though the construction disregards all Mexican environmental protection laws, the controversial Arcediano dam is being built. We also take a very critical view on the development of helicopter tourism in the mountains around the Canadian Columbia River Wetlands. Many of these so-called 'friends of nature' who take helicopter trekking and skiing tours are not aware of the awful damage they are causing to endangered species such as mountain caribou and grizzly bear. Education is of utmost importance.

All in all though, we look back on an active and successful year – this is due to a large part on people who have made donations, without whom, many of our projects and successes would never have been possible. As well as this, the continually strong support of our co-operation partners from industry, and support from the German Federal Environment Ministry (BMU) and the German Foundation for the Environment (DBU) have had a decisive part to play in making our work a success.

I would like to use this opportunity to heartily thank you in the name of the GNF Steering Committee and the entire GNF team and to wish you lots of enjoyment with our annual report.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Marion Hammerl". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Marion Hammerl
President

1 Presentation of Global Nature Fund (GNF)

Presentation of Global Nature Fund (GNF)

Goals

The Global Nature Fund (GNF) is an international foundation for environment and nature. It has been actively working for nature and environmental protection as well as animal protection since its creation in 1998.

The main goals of the GNF are:

- Promotion of innovative projects of nature conservation and environmental protection to preserve biodiversity and to protect drinking water supply
- Protection and preservation of our natural foundations for life
- Development of model projects to support sustainable business practices
- Worldwide linking of successful environmental projects
- International environmental dialogue between environmental associations, businesses, public authorities, politics and science
- Protection of migrant species, their habitats and corridors
- Environmental education, publications and events dealing with nature and environmental protection topics

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 head-

quarters are in Radolfzell. The foundation's capital amounts to Euro 195.000. 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 manages the foundation as laid down in the charter and is committed to use the foundation's capital and other assets in a careful and economical way.

Board of Directors:

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

The Founders Committee advises and monitors the management and the Board of Directors of the GNF. The Founders Committee consists of:

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

Membership

The Global Nature Fund is member of following organisations:

- Deutscher Naturschutzring (DNR)
- Bundesverband Deutscher Stiftungen (Central Administration of German Foundations)
- Future e.V.

"Tufa Towers" at Mono Lake, California



2 Project Living Lakes

Project Living Lakes

The most important project of the GNF is the international lake network Living Lakes which was founded in 1998. The aim of the network is worldwide protection of lakes and wetland areas. Currently 24 lakes, five so-called Associated Partners and one Honorary Member are part of the constantly expanding network.

- 6 The Pantanal, situated in the heart of South America, is the world's largest wetland.
- 7 Mar Chiquita in Argentina is breeding place for up to 50,000 pairs of Chilean Flamingo.
- 8 The British Norfolk and Suffolk Broads are a prime example for the restoration of lakes exposed to eutrophication.
- 9 Years ago, the Spanish steppe lake La Nava was drained. Thanks to our Spanish partners, it is a living lake again!



- 1 The wilderness of the Columbia River Wetlands, Canada, is home to 100.000 mammals such as the Grizzly Bear.
- 2 Mono Lake is located in the Californian desert and threatened by excessive diversion of water from its tributaries to the megalopolis Los Angeles.
- 3 Chapala, the largest lake of Mexico, is under severe threat of drying up within the next few years if water consumption is not drastically reduced.
- 4 Laguna Fuquene is a shallow water lake situated in the Colombian Andes at an altitude of 2.500 metres.
- 5 According to the legend, it is the sacred water body, where the Inca Empire was founded: Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable lake in the world in the Bolivian and Peruvian Andes Mountains.
- 10 Five million people from three countries, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, get their water from Lake Constance.
- 11 The rich fish stocks of the Estonian-Russian Võrtsjärv-Peipsi lake system provide livelihood for many local families.
- 12 Lake Balaton is one of the most significant natural treasures of Hungary, attracting millions of visitors every year.
- 13 Monks in the middle ages made the bird paradise of the Milicz Ponds in Poland.
- 14 Intensive farming and illegal rubbish dumps are a big problem for the Greek Nestos Lakes.
- 15 The protection of Lake Victoria, Africa's largest lake, requires immediate international action.
- 16 Eco-tourism creates jobs in the Greater St. Lucia Wetland Park, South Africa's oldest nature reserve.

- 17 No other lake in Turkey is covered with as many water lilies as Lake Uluabat.
- 18 The Dead Sea, 417 metres below sea-level, is in danger of drying up.
- 19 The Kazakh Lake Tengiz is the largest intact steppe lake left in Asia.
- 20 Lake Baikal, the "pearl of Siberia", is the deepest lake of the world and home of the rare Baikal seal.
- 21 95 % of the world population of the endangered Siberian Crane winter at Lake Poyanghu, China's largest freshwater lake.
- 22 Every year, 24 million tourists visit Lake Biwa, Japan's largest lake.
- 23 The largest lake of the Philippines, Laguna de Bay, is highly threatened by the untreated sewage of the metropolis Manila.
- 24 The Indonesian Mahakam Lakes are the home of the very rare Irrawaddy Dolphin.

New Partner Lakes

Every year new fascinating lakes join the Living Lakes Network. At the 8th International Living Lakes Conference in September 2003 in England, four new lake areas joined the lake network. The new members are: Lake Victoria, the largest lake in Africa; Lake Poyang, China's largest freshwater lake; the Estonian lakes Peipsi and Vortsjärvi; and Mexico's largest lake, Lake Chapala.

The new partner organisations are the Kenyan environmental organisation OSIENALA at Lake Victoria and the Chinese organisation MRSLD (Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake Regional

Sustainable Development) at Lake Poyang. Lake Chapala is represented by the Amigos del Lago Chapala and the Fundación Lerma. The partners at the lake complex Peipsi/Vortsjärvi are ELF (Estonian Fund for Nature) und CTC (Peipsi Center for Transboundary Co-operation).

The new lake candidates in the Living Lakes Network are Lake Titicaca, which is represented by the Bolivian environmental organisation TROPICO, and the Balaton, which is represented by the Association of Civil Organisations of Balaton in cooperation with Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency.

Lake Chapala: Mexico

With an area of more than 1100 squ.km, Lake Chapala is Mexico's largest freshwater lake. Almost 10% of the entire population of Mexico live in the catchment area of the lake – approximately 11 million people. The lake also plays an important role for North American migratory birds. For instance, the lake is used as a resting place by thousands of Greater Flamingos on their way to central Canada.

Lake Chapala is highly endangered. The lake is in danger of disappearing completely due to over-use of the water resources and water pollution. Since the 1970s, the volume of the lake has shrunk to less than one-fifth of its size. Dusty roads have replaced harbour walls. The problem of erosion is increasing in the former coastal areas of the disappearing lake.

Large quantities of water are diverted from the largest inflow to the lake, the river Lerma, to satisfy industrial water needs and drinking water requirements. The water which reaches the lake is heavi-

A colony of American White Pelicans at Lake Chapala



ly polluted with heavy metals and other poisonous substances due to inadequate water treatment.

Recently, the water level of the lake rose again due to exceptionally extensive rainfall in autumn 2003. This gives hope to saving the lake, if measures to protect it are taken immediately.

Partners of Living Lakes are the 6000 member-strong environmental organisation Amigos del Lago Chapala and the foundation Fundación Lerma Lago Chapala. The lake network supports the campaign of its Mexican partner to stop the construction of the dam and to protect the lake into the future.

Lake Victoria; Kenya, Tansania, Uganda

Lake Victoria is the second largest lake in the world and the largest lake in Africa. 30 million people live around its shores. The lake provides the people living there with food, energy, water and building materials, as well as serving as a transport route. The valuable wetland areas surrounding the lake are threatened by agriculture. This is especially critical as these large wetland areas with their dense plant coverage work as an enormous filter system which filter out eutrophying sub-

stances, mud, heavy metals and other substances. Even today the lake is already heavily contaminated with cancerogenic heavy metals from the mining industry and nutrients from agriculture. If this natural water treatment system should be destroyed by increasing population growth, then this would have serious effects on the water quality.

A further major problem at Lake Victoria is the introduced water hyacinth. This plant, which is indigenous to Brazil, grows very fast in nutrient-rich water and creates light-impermeable mats which cover the water surface. As well as threatening other water plants, these mats also threaten the existence of fishermen because the fisherman cannot pass through these mats in their boats. As fishing is one of the few sources of income for many families, peoples basis for livelihood is under threat. Their situation had already worsened significantly in recent years due to the introduction of the Nile perch from Uganda. Even though the predatory Nile perch is a good fish for eating, it is also responsible for literally wiping out a large number of the fish which are indigenous to Lake Victoria.

The partner of the GNF is the environmental organisation OSIENALA (Friends of Lake Victoria), which is mainly active in Kenya but also carries out some projects in Uganda and Tansania. In 2004, the GNF, in co-operation with OSIENALA and the German state-run Society for Technical Co-operation (GTZ), is planning a project to promote environmentally-friendly fishery technologies in Kenya.

Emergency call for Lake Chapala



Traditional sailing boats at Lake Victoria; Kenya



Lake partnership Peipsi and Võrtsjärv; Estonia and Russia

The lake partnership Peipsi and Võrtsjärv in the North of Europe, is part of the Baltic Sea basin. Lake Võrtsjärv, which is approximately half the size of Lake Constance, is Estonia's largest inland lake. Lake Peipsi which borders Russia, is the fourth largest lake in Europe. The two lakes are connected to each other through the River Emajogi. They are remarkable because of the quantity of fish they support and as an important habitat for rare breeding birds and for migratory birds.

Both lakes are particularly threatened by increasing nutrient levels (eutrophication). A large part of the nutrients are washed into the lakes from the large agricultural production sites left over from the Soviet era. Even though the number of animals kept, and the amount of fertiliser used, was reduced considerably when Estonia gained independence, the legacy from the past is still visible. For this reason one of the main tasks is to encourage the construction of water treatment plants to protect the valuable fish stocks. The Living Lake partner at Lake Võrtsjärv is the Estonian Fund for Nature (ELF); at Lake Peipsi the GNF works together with the Peipsi Center for Transboundary Co-operation (CTC). As well as projects to promote sustainable tourism, protect biodiversity and to carry out environmental education, a further key issue of the next few years is the promotion of appropriate water treatment technologies.

Poyang; China

Poyang-hu is the largest freshwater lake in China and a centre for fishery and rice cultivation. The size of the lake is strongly characterised by seasonal variations. In the dry season the size of the lake shrinks to less than one-quarter, only to grow again during the wet season (monsoon). This creates a complex of wetlands and mudflats which attract up to half a million waterfowl, among them remarkable species like the Siberian Cranes (*Grus leucogeranus*).

The problems at the lake and in the bordering areas are serious. The large-scale reclamation of new agricultural fields leads to the destruction of an increasing number of valuable wetland areas. This destruction of valuable natural areas will have increasingly negative effects on the whole area. First signs of this is a loss of biodiversity. Further problems at the lake are agricultural pesticides which have led to signs of poisoning in birds and even among the local human population.

The Living Lakes partner organisation at Lake Poyang is MRLSD (Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake Regional Sustainable Development), a non-governmental non-profit organisation. As Poyang is one of the poorest areas in China, MRLSD carries out anti-poverty projects as well as nature protection projects such as a project to protect cranes.

Lake Peipsi in Estonia



Siberian Cranes at Lake Poyang-hu in China



Candidates

Lake Balaton; Hungary

Lake Balaton is one of the most significant natural treasures of Hungary and an unique ecological asset. The area surrounding Lake Balaton has been inhabited since primeval times. Human colonisation can be traced back 50,000 years. Today, Lake Balaton is primarily a holiday resort for families and for sport-lovers.

Roughly 250 bird species, including many rare and protected species, find ideal habitats in the swamps and the basalt mountains surrounding the lake. Problems include eutrophication, introduction of foreign, potentially invasive animal and plant species, loss of natural habitat in the littoral zone due to concrete shore protection leading to erosion.

The Living Lakes partner organisations are the Association of Civil Organisations of Lake Balaton and the Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency.

Lake Titicaca; Bolivia, Peru

This sacred body of water in the South-American Andes Mountains is the world's highest navigable lake. According to legend, the Inca Empire was founded here. The coastal areas of the lake are extensively covered with thick vegetation and provide large inaccessible areas. Lake Titicaca is habitat to a number of animals as well as being an important place of rest for rare migratory birds, including three types of flamingo. The narrow-leaf cat-tail, a common aquatic reed, is used in the construction of houses due to its flexible stem.

Even though Lake Titicaca is still in excellent condition, there are visible problems stemming from inadequately treated waste-water and heavy metals from mining. Many of the settlements bordering the lake either do not have a waste-water treatment plant or have only inadequate ones. There are also signs of erosion from intensive grain cultivation. Our partner at Lake Titicaca is the Bolivian Organisation Conservation Association TRÓPICO.

Associated Membership

In 2003, with the approval of its partner organisations, the Global Nature Fund introduced a new type of co-operation within the Living Lakes Network. It was called 'Associated Membership' and was introduced to cater for the increasing number of organisations which would like to join the Network but did not fulfil the requirements for full membership, because:

- they represent lakes / wetlands from a country or region from which there is already a partner in the Living Lakes Network
- the lake / wetland does not fulfil the criteria for ecological importance
- the institution does not fulfil the Living Lakes-NGO criteria

The Associated Partners are active organisations who are believed to be able to contribute valuable experience regarding lake protection to the network, often they are very well known in their region and it is seen to make sense to establish a regular contact with them. The first Associated Partners in the Living Lakes Network were the Kolindsund Wetlands in Denmark, the twin lakes of Hispaniola: Lago Enriquillo and Lac Azuéli in the Domini-

Lake Balaton, Hungary



Lake Titicaca in Bolivia



3 Events



can Republic and Haiti as well as Lake Sapanca in Turkey.

Since March 2004 the wetland Salobrar de Campos on Majorca and since April 2004 the Mindelsee in Germany are associated partners. On May 7, 2004 the Labanoras Park in Lithuania also became an associated member.

Events

International Living Lakes Conferences

An important instrument of the Living Lakes project are the international conferences. As well as offering a platform for information exchange and viewing of best-practice approaches, they also offer a platform for discussing and planning concrete support for individual partner organisations. Eight international conferences have been held in the past. The locations of the conferences were carefully chosen and offered the host organisations the possibility to present their own projects and successes. National and international media including newspapers and TV, covered all the events.

The 8th Living Lakes Conference on the topic "Climate Change and Governance - Managing Impacts on Lakes" was held in England in September 2003. More than 130 representatives from public authorities, environmental organisations and academia from 32 different countries took part. Climate change and water protection experts illustrated the effects of climate change on humans and on nature and suggested transferable measures for effi-

cient energy use and greenhouse gas emission reduction. The renowned Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research developed a study on the impacts of climate change on the lakes of the Living Lakes Network. Apart from affecting rainfall levels, a global increase in temperature would especially affect fauna and flora. The study can be requested from the Global Nature Fund.

At the conference, companies such as T-Mobile, DaimlerChrysler, Kärcher und Unilever showed how international firms could contribute to the sustainable management of lakes through concrete projects. These projects could be the development of more environmentally-friendly products and production methods but they could equally well be the financial supporting of an environmental project. The German Federal Nature Conservation Agency (BFN) financially supported the realisation of the eighth Living Lakes conference.

During the conference a workshop was carried out in the framework of the EU-LIFE project. The topic was sustainable management of wetlands and shallow lakes. The emphasis of the workshop was on the presentation and discussion of the environmental management plans in Spain and Greece which had been developed within the framework of the LIFE project.

Marketplace of alternative Travel 2003 (Reisemesse)

The Global Nature Fund presented a number of environmentally acceptable travel initiatives at the Reisemesse in Hannover, the largest eco-tourism fair in the world. No less than six partner regions from the Living Lakes Network introduced alterna-

Working group in a discussion



Marketplace of alternative travel 2003 in Hamburg with Reinhold Messner



tive tourism initiatives to the receptive audience. Apart from the environmental acceptability of the initiatives, the concrete gain to the local people was emphasised. The diverse and colourful scope of environmentally-friendly holiday travels on offer ranged from wilderness tours in the Canadian Rocky Mountains to nature and cultural travels to Lake Baikal, the 'sacred lake of Siberia'.

In the framework of a panel discussion organised by the GNF, representatives of tourism and environmental organisations discussed with developers of alternative energy technology the use – in tourism – of renewable energy initiatives and solar powered boats.

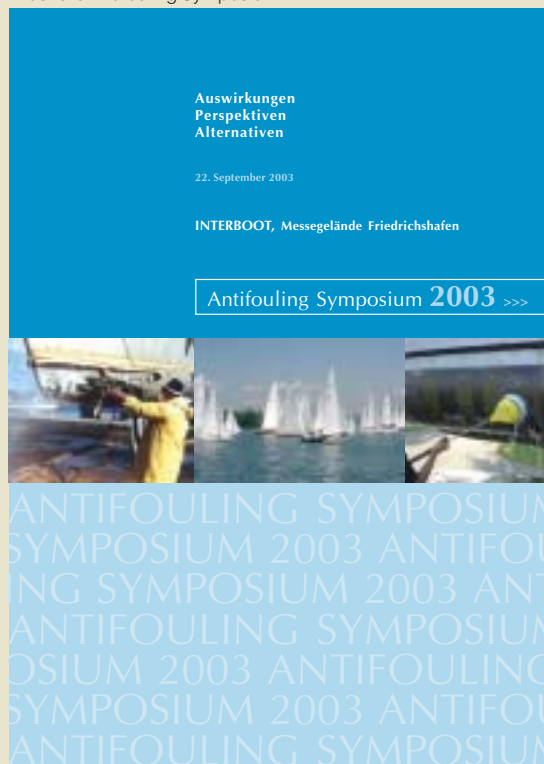
Symposium on Antifouling

Within the scope of the Antifouling Symposium organised by the Global Nature Fund and the Lake Constance Foundation at the INTERBOOT 2003, experts and members of the public discussed how to encourage the use of non-toxic boat paints on lakes such as Lake Constance which are used for drinking water. Because of the number of leisure

boats on Lake Constance and the importance of the lake as a source of drinking water, it is highly important to encourage non-toxic underwater boat paints. For many years, innovative biocide-free coating systems, called anti-fouling, have been tested at Lake Constance as an alternative to the noxious underwater paints. The Lake Constance Sailing Club has been leading the way for many years in the testing of new innovative non-toxic hull paints for leisure boats. Even so, it has not been possible to enforce the use of these boat paints totally at Lake Constance. Tests using new paints on boat hulls have shown that as biocide-free coatings will be more heavily fouled, mechanical cleaning is of great importance. For this reason, the main emphasis of the symposium was on cleaning techniques for non-poisonous paints.

The symposium was supported by the company Kärcher and the town of Friedrichshafen. The results of the symposium were compiled in an extensive brochure written in German with English summaries. This brochure can be requested from the Global Nature Fund.

Brochure Antifouling Symposium



4 Nature Summer Camps

Nature Summer Camps

The first Nature Summer Camp took place in 2003 as a co-operation of the Global Nature Fund and the DaimlerChrysler AG. A further partner in the project Summer Camps in the year 2003 was POEMA, an initiative based in Brazil which promotes renewable raw materials for the car industry. More than 60 DaimlerChrysler employees and children of DaimlerChrysler employees were involved in five different Living Lakes project regions: Mono Lake in California, Lake St. Lucia in South Africa, La Nava in Spain, Lake Baikal in Russia and Belém in Brazil. The 18 to 25 year-olds worked three to four weeks for projects of local environmental protection organisations. The employees added their experience and knowledge to the projects and in return they received new insights and skills which would also be useful in their own work. The scope of the diverse projects they worked in covered bird-ringing, reforestation, landscape con-

servation, as well as projects dealing with environmental education and eco-tourism. This also offered opportunities for the participants to experience unusual and exciting moments such as the measuring and weighing of a crocodile in the crocodile centre, or the rescue of an antelope which had got stuck in mud in St. Lucia National Park. Travel and accommodation were entirely self-financed by the participants.

An important aspect of this unusual group travel was the possibility to work together with the local people. This enabled the participants to see foreign cultures and people from a very unique point of view. Numerous excursions helped them to experience and understand the unique habitats. A continuation and even an extension of this successful project is planned for the coming years. As well as Daimler Chrysler AG, other companies such as Lufthansa and media partners such as Gruner + Jahr have expressed interest.

Nature Summer Camp; Rescue operation in the mud



5 Supported projects

Supported projects

The support of concrete environmental projects in the partner regions is an important part of the Living Lakes concept. The Global Nature Fund passes on the donated money without deducting any administrative costs to the partner organisations in the respective countries. These donations make unique and transferable model projects aimed at the protection of environment and nature possible. Because of the valuable support from donors it has been possible to carry out successful projects in Russia, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Israel, Germany, Greece, Spain and Poland.

Lake Baikal; Russia

Our Russian partner organisation GRAN is using the Internet increasingly as a valuable means to educate people and to sensitise them. As a side effect, this also improves the ease of international communication. The project which is being supported, Water for Life, has the aim of using the Internet to make ecological education projects accessible to a wider circle of interested people. School pupils were actively involved in developing and setting up the website. GRAN hopes that the use of the Internet at Lake Baikal will interest new target groups in environmental protection and promote an ecological consciousness.

The project to educate people of the dangers from DDT carried out in villages along the Selenga river at Lake Baikal was continued in 2003. The overall aim of the project is to sensitise the local authorities and other decision makers as well as the local population. As well as DDT, pesticides from agriculture and chemical contaminants from industry

Lake Baikal



which enter the lake through the Selenga river, pose the main threat to Lake Baikal and its inhabitants. The chemicals poison the 'Epischura' crab, a very important organism in the Lake Baikal ecosystem. The poisoned crabs affect the health of the whole food chain. Via fish and seals the poison finally reaches humans. The industry situated around the lake is important for the local human population as a centre for employment and provides the small communities with a degree of living standard. Because of this it is understandable why local politicians and representatives of the local authorities are not very enthusiastic when it comes to enforcing environmental standards in the industries. Even so, GRANs environmental education work has had some success in implementing more effective protection measures: the construction of a pipeline along the shore of Lake Baikal is currently on hold.

A further success of GRAN has been participation in the competition 'Water Voice' of the 'World Water Forum'. GRAN collected more than 1.000 contributions in the Lake Baikal region, dealing with the topic 'water' and was rewarded with the first prize. Overall more than 27,000 contributions were submitted from all over the world.

GRANs project to protect the Baikal Seal was supported in an important way by € 5,000 donated by the Ethikbank (Bank for Ethical Investment). The same bank has said that it will give a further donation for the project in 2004.

Mar Chiquita; Argentina

It has taken a long time but at last it has been achieved! The observation platforms which were meant to be built in 2002, were finally erected amidst great public participation in November 2003 on the Southern coast of Miramar. The delay was due to a large amount of bureaucracy which had to be overcome first. The construction of the platforms was also seriously slowed down by the highest water level which had ever been recorded at Mar Chiquita. As well as the money from GNF donations, financial support came from the community of Miramar, the University of Cordoba and the Centro de Zoología Aplicada. This support enabled the construction of a flood water secure access road to the observation platforms. Shortly after their construction, the observation platforms had already become magnets for nature lovers. Due to their

excellent positioning they are highly suited for watching the rich birdlife at the lake. Birds that can be observed there include the Black-necked Swan und Chilean Flamingo. Our congratulations to our partner, the Centro de Zoologica Aplicada for this success!

Lake Tengiz; Kazakhstan

For many millions of migratory birds on their way from and to Siberia, Lake Tengiz is an important resting place. The region is also of exceptional importance as a breeding site for the highly endangered Dalmatian Pelican and the Greater Flamingo. Thanks to the people who have donated money to us, we were able to remove a highly dangerous electric power line in 2002 which crossed the main route the migratory birds take to land at the lake. Numerous birds have been saved since then. To compensate for the removal of the electricity line, a small solar power station was built by German and Kazakhi technicians. To be able to ensure adequate electricity in winter as well, a further non-solar source of electricity had to be built. This was realised in 2003, with the help of support from donations, in the form of a small recharger for wind powered batteries. For this purpose our partner in Kazakhstan, the German arm of Birdlife International (Naturschutzbund) and the local authority responsible for protection of the region received a donation of € 5,000 from the GNF.

The goal of a further project is to make safe a stretch of 40 km of electric power lines stretching from Korgalzhyn to Karashar. Even though these power lines are not dangerous to migratory birds as they are not situated at a place where migratory birds fly over, they are a danger to birds of prey

who can easily be electrocuted by sitting on the pylons. To avoid this, the electricity poles will be insulated with plastic insulation.

The central goals for 2004 are to get the Tengiz region recognised as a UNESCO biosphere reserve as well as introducing a more effective type of management to protect the region and further to protect the Saiga Antilopes which are on the brink of extinction.

Lake Chapala; Mexico

The largest lake in Mexico is facing serious problems. The water inflow to the lake has been decreasing for the past two decades. More than 200 dams stop the water from reaching the lake. The water of the most important inflow, the Rio Lerma, is used to irrigate a very large agricultural area in the region of Guanajato, upstream of Lake Chapala. Leakages in the old irrigation pipelines mean that almost half of this water is wasted. The thin trickle of water which does make it to Lake Chapala is highly polluted from untreated industrial waste-water. Over half of the waste-water treatment plants in the towns and villages along the Rio Lerma do not work; despite this Lake Chapala provides drinking water for every second citizen of Guadalajara, a city of 5 million.

Our Mexican partner organisations Fundación Cuenca Lerma Lago Chapala Santiago and Sociedad Amigos del Lago de Chapala are fighting hard for the protection of the lake. Much has already been achieved. One important achievement has been the development of a 3-year plan of action detailing necessary steps. As well as this, first steps have been taken towards improving the water qua-

Mar Chiquita; Building the observation platforms



Removal of power lines



lity, improving the legal protection status and developing an appropriate management plan for the region.

Thanks to the international support of the Living Lakes partners, the problems of the lake have been brought to the attention of a large audience. Media reports have put pressure on the Mexican government to finally start to take appropriate measures to protect the lake. The work of the GNF partners in Mexico is being supported by the GNF with a donation of € 10.000. We will report on the developments achieved in 2004 in our next annual report. There is already some good news: heavy rainfall in autumn 2003 has slightly improved the situation.

Dead Sea; Israel, Jordan, Palestine

Between Jordan and the Mediterranean, and particularly in the area around Jerusalem and the West Banks, ground water is the most important source of water. Rain trickles through the sandy soils and collects in underground reservoirs. These reservoirs are filled during the rainy winter months and provide a source of water in the summer. Although this geological structure is positive in many ways, it has the serious disadvantage of being highly susceptible to contamination through any type of pollution in the water. The catchment area for the underwater reservoirs is home to approximately 3 million people. The water from two-thirds of the households within the catchment area is not treated adequately. Waste-water flows into streams and rivers, or directly into the ground. Waste-water treatment facilities either do not exist, or they cannot deal with the level of pollution present. For this reason, our partner FOEME is mainly concerned with improving waste-water treatment facilities and reducing water use.

There is a very strong connection between the problem of groundwater pollution and the future of the remaining leopards in the region. Pollution of the sparse water holes affect all animals living in the desert. Even water bodies lying close to the spring are already polluted. Especially in deserts, water holes are of utmost importance to the survival of the animals. If the remaining leopards are to be protected, then stopping the increasing water pollution is an important measure. According to a recent study carried out at the University of TelAviv,

there are less than 10 leopards left in the Judäas Desert and in the Negev Desert. Effective protection measures need to be developed and implemented to protect the remaining leopards around the Dead Sea. With the help of the media, FOEME has started a broad educational campaign to champion this cause.

An outcome of a conference organised by FOEME was that a group of experts will apply for the area around the Dead Sea to be recognised as a UNESCO world heritage site and biosphere reserve. Israel has already placed the area on a list of candidates. Palestine has also shown strong interest in this development. The release of a publication called "A sleeping time bomb; Pollution of the Mountain Aquifer by Sewage" has also been important. This publication describes the quite serious current situation of the Dead Sea and its catchment area, at the same time offering concrete measures to improve the situation. The English version of the publication can be requested directly from the GNF. GNF is supporting the exemplary work of FOEME with € 10,000.

Dead Sea



Lake Constance; Germany, Switzerland, Austria

In 2003, the GNF supported a number of projects organised by the Lake Constance Foundation with more than € 10,000. The project ECOLUP, which is cofinanced by the EU is one of these projects. Its goal is to develop an environmental management system for communal urban land use planning. With the scientific support of the technical college Nürtingen, four partner communities at Lake Constance have developed and implemented a communal system for urban land use planning. The goal is to find an environmentally acceptable way to reduce the use of land in highly populated areas such as the Lake Constance area, and to reduce urban sprawl.

The results so far are very encouraging. First of all it has been realised that it is indeed possible to apply the environmental management system to a process which requires planning such as the urban land use planning. Environmental benefits are also apparent. Through the development of concrete and measurable environmental goals, a local authority is in a position to easily evaluate the impacts of its regulations or it can have these regulations evaluated by an external body. Representatives from all interest groups can work together in 'environmental teams' and jointly define the environmental goals to be reached and the measures needed to achieve them. The roadmap to the project can be downloaded for free from the website www.ecolup.de.

The exemplary project ECO-CAMPING started with 14 camping sites 5 years ago. Now 49 camping sites support this project. The increase in the number of camping sites in the project is an indicator

for its success. ECO-CAMPING has grown from a model project of our partner Lake Constance Foundation into an independent successful organisation. The goal is the development of environmental management guidelines for camping sites. Further information can be found at www.ecocamping.net.

Nestos Lakes; Greece

Much happened at the Nestos lakes and lagoons in 2003. Extensive nature protection and rehabilitation measures could be carried out thanks to support from the EU-LIFE programme and a contribution of € 10,000 from the GNF.

For example, a plant filter consisting of over 50,000 plants was installed at one of the central lagoons in the Nestos Delta. The six hectares large area planted with reed and the native cat-tail, will serve the lake as a buffer zone. The plants filter the contaminated water and cause a significant improvement in the quality of the water in the lagoon. This has been proven by regular water samples taken. Local fishermen have become very interested in the project since they have realised that the fish stocks in the lagoons profit from the improved water quality. The development of a management plan for the entire region is a further measure which was carried out in 2003 within the framework of the EU-LIFE project. The interest groups affected were involved in all the discussions for developing the plan and so they can all identify with it.

Eco-Camping site Klausenhorn



Planting the Lake Nestos buffer zones



La Nava and Boada; Spain

In 2003, the Living Lakes partner organisation Fundación Global Nature carried out a number of activities at the lakes La Nava and Boada within the framework of the EU-LIFE project. In August 2003, a new management plan was ready. The purchase and planting with trees and shrubs of new pieces of land was a major goal of the plan. Buffer zones consisting of more than 11,000 shrubs and trees have been constructed as protection areas between agriculturally used land and the lakes. Measures for encouraging sustainable tourism in the region were developed in working groups. These measures included the construction of pony trails, offering guided tours, or restoring old brick buildings which are typical for the area as tourist accommodation. Regular water samples will be taken to monitor the water quality.

More than 6,000 adults and 2,500 school children have visited the new exhibition on nature protection. The exhibition was shown throughout 2003 in Fuentes de Nava and Boada de Campos. In addition, a nature trail was developed which connects the village of Boada de Campos with the wetland area. The visitors learn about the fauna and the diverse biotopes of the area through informative information boards.

A further important goal is environmental education. Adults, and especially children, should discover the importance of the landscape and thereby want to help protect it. To achieve this, 21 events were carried out at schools with more than 300 children participating. Additional work which was carried out in the framework of the EU-LIFE project was supported by the GNF with a donation of € 5,000.

La Nava



Milicz Ponds; Poland

The goal, in 2003, of our Polish partner organisation Pro Natura was to purchase additional marsh area in the Barycz Valley. Unfortunately, a new agricultural law has made it much more difficult to purchase land so that the planned land purchases had to be postponed until 2004. Appropriate land areas have already been chosen and the most important conditions for the fast and legal purchase of the land areas have been fulfilled.

Wetland areas purchased in earlier years will continue to be looked after as nature protection areas. The biomass harvested in this process will be used to heat a local school. The education of the local farmers was the first step towards an ecologically sound use of grazing areas. They have been convinced that the work of Pro Natura is valuable and as a positive side-effect they produce biomass for heating the local school.

A further project carried out in 2003 was the organisation of a number of workshops on the subject: 'Strategies for a sustainable development of the Barycz Region'. The target group were farmers and representatives of other interest groups. During the workshops, strategies for the mutually beneficial development of the region were discussed. As a result a forum has been founded and working groups were set up. The central questions addressed were: the environmentally sound use of forestry and agricultural areas, water management, encouraging eco-tourism projects, marketing regional products, and supporting the reintroduction of traditional productive livestock races. Another successful project in 2003 was a campaign to protect storks which was carried out in 2,500 schools.

Natural habitat at the Milicz Ponds



A very good leaflet was developed for this purpose. Experiences and suggestions for improvements were discussed in a number of working groups.

The GNF supported the projects of its Polish partner with € 10,000.

Project to maintain Cultural Landscapes

Our partner in the project 'Preservation of Cultural Landscapes' is the Fundación Global Nature in Madrid and in Torrejón el Rubio. The environmental centre of the Fundación Global Nature in Torrejón el Rubio is a central point of contact for local people and tourists. It offers information on the diverse habitats that can be found in the region, with a particular emphasis on the natural oak forests, the "Dehesas". In 2003, more than 500 people took part in the guided walks through the Monfragüe National Park or along the old cattle trails, the Cañadas. The centre is also used as a hostel for school children, walking groups and holiday camps. More than 2,300 overnight stays were counted in 2003. Environmental education projects such as 'Following the Lynx', connect the groups to environmental thinking.

The projects aimed at the protection of the Iberian Lynx and the Black and White Stork were coordinated from this environmental centre. Two further projects which would improve the management of Monfragüe National Park have been prepared and permission applied for from the regional authority. A decision is expected during 2004. The main emphasis of the project to protect the Iberian Lynx is an increase and expansion of the wild rabbit population.

As part of the controversial National Hydrological Plan, a dam was to be built on the river Almonte to serve as a drinking water reservoir for the city of Cáceres. The environmental centre has supported local people's initiatives to hold campaigns in all the communities along the river and to collect input opposing the dam. The recently elected socialist government has said that they will revise the National Hydrological Plan and that they will remove many of the planned dams. Hopefully this will include the dam on the Almonte.

Important work has also been realised on the Fincas, land owned by the Fundación. One-third of

the historic terraces at the Finca Aroche, which have been out of use since a fire 15 years ago, have been replanted with olive trees. In order to protect the habitat for the White Stork and Black Stork, the Fundación constructed two ponds which carry water all around the year in the Monfragüe National Park. The ponds have been made more secure and protected from erosion by planting appropriate plants around their edges. At the Finca El Baldío de Talaván, Blanca Cacereña Cattle are bred, an ancient breed which was on the brink of extinction only 10 years ago. The Finca is also supposed to take over some of the work of the environmental centre Torrejón el Rubio which can hardly cope with all the environmental education it is offering. Thanks to one generous benefactor, the annual support to the Fundación Global Nature in Spain, could be increased to € 9,000 in the year 2003. The annual report of the project "Preservation of cultural landscapes - Protection of the Dehesas" can be requested from the GNF.

A new partner will join the project Preservation of Cultural Landscapes in the year 2004. GOB, the largest environmental protection organisation on the Balearic Islands became a partner of the GNF and at the same time an Associated Member of the Living Lakes Network.

Riverscape in the Extremadura



6 EU-LIFE Project

EU-LIFE Project

The EU project of the GNF has been supporting the rehabilitation of wetlands in Spain and Greece since the year 2001. Without the financial support of the EU-LIFE programme, these extensive activities would not have been possible. The project areas are La Nava and Boada in Spain and the Nestos Lakes in Northeast Greece.

La Nava and Boada are important for protection of the rich flora and fauna in their region. This is because they are situated in very dry areas and at the same time they are important winter habitats for Greylag Goose and Mallards. Black-winged Stilt and Avocet here in impressive numbers. The rare Great Bustard is at home in the steppes surrounding the shallow lakes.

The European Commission have designated the Greek Nestos lakes and lagoons as one of the ten most important wetland areas in Europe. Endangered species such as Griffon Vulture, White-tailed Eagle and Golden Jackal can be found here. Astonishingly, this area still has not received an official protection status. The EU project has shown that with a focused wetland management plan it is possible to improve the ecological condition of the

area as well as taking into account the social and financial needs of the local population. Much has been achieved to date. With the support of the local population, a management plan has been developed in both of the regions. It includes the aspects wetland management, sustainable tourism, appropriate agriculture and environmental education. Both areas have suffered from strong concentrations of nutrients originating from untreated waste-water and agricultural runoff. During the EU project, green areas were planted as buffer zones. The contaminated water is filtered naturally through the use of reed belts. The great advantage of this method is that it is cheap and easy to construct. A further, very important aspect is the long-term transition of the agricultural practices in the neighbouring areas to less intensive farming methods. The experiences gained from the various project areas are discussed intensively. Workshops and training courses which lasted 3-4 days were held in England, Spain, Greece and Germany. Further events of this kind will be held in 2004. Both project areas were visited by independent monitoring teams from the EU in autumn 2003. Their aim was to evaluate the projects from a scientific and technical viewpoint. Their impression was positive.

EU-LIFE Project



Aim	Sustainable Management of Wetlands and shallow Lakes
Coordination	GNF
Project Partners	Fundación Global Nature; EPO; Lake Constance Foundation; Broads Authority; Regional Authorities
Project Areas	Nestos Lakes (Greece) La Nava and Boada (Spain)
Date	July 2001 - October 2004
Budget	€1million

Public Relations

Publications dealing with information and environmental education are being produced continually by the GNF, often in co-operation with research institutes or other internationally active organisations. To be able to reach an extensive number of international readers, the publications are published in German, English, Spanish, Greek and Russian. Press releases and press conferences are held in addition to other public relation work. The GNF website, with up-to-date information and quiz games, is a further important part of the public relation work.

The quarterly Newsletter published in English and German presents the latest developments in the Living Lakes Network and also discusses generally important environmental protection topics. The annual report is an important source of information for our donors, benefactors and industrial partners. Conferences and events held by the GNF are also published in multi-language booklets and sent to participants, multipliers and interested members of the public. As well as the report on the eighth Living Lakes Conference, a brochure was published documenting the Anti-fouling Symposium, the Living Lakes Toolkit and the World Lake Vision. These brochures were written in German, English, Spanish and Hungarian. All brochures can be requested from the GNF. Either contact us or visit our website www.globalnature.org.

Press Work

Press work is especially important for environmental organisations. On the one hand, an extensive reader base can be educated on environmental topics; on the other hand the media can create an awareness of an issue and can influence (particularly politically) the solution to an environmental problem. GNF released more than 20 press releases in 2003. Three examples from our extensive press archive:

DIE WELT, 27.06.2003 Face to face with wild life [...] Especially in the countryside, a solid school education is rare. It is for this reason that German environmental protection organisations such as the Global Nature Fund are supporting the education in the village of Khula on the edge of the St. Lucia Reserve.

Frankfurter Rundschau, 07.10.2003 Damn hot here [...] Climatologists from the British Tyndall Centre for Climate Change have been examining the effects of a possible climate change on individual lakes. Based on the best known models for climate change, they examined the 23 lakes spanning five continents which have joined together as members of the international lake network Living Lakes. [...] Apart from animals and plants, millions of humans living directly on the shores of the lakes are the most affected by the climatological developments. According to Stefan Hoerman, a member of the Radolfzell-based environmental protection organisation Global Nature Fund (GNF) which coordinates the Living Lakes Network, the people are affected, for example, by a reduction in fish catch.

Suedkurier, 24.06.2003 From the Baikal to Lake Constance – Scientists from Ulan Ude visited the Global Nature Fund in Radolfzell. [...] Environmental education is an important topic in her country, Nina Dagbaeva says. People there do not respect nature, they exploit it. [...] The main emphasis of the visit of the visitors from Lake Baikal to Germany, was on the exchange of information and experience regarding environmental education, and on finalising the details of a number of projects.

There are other types of activities which are helping to make the project Living Lakes known. Fairs, symposia and conferences are used to educate the visitors. A project called Wish on a Fish was carried out to allow children and young adults to express their personal hopes regarding nature and environmental protection. The wishes collected will be exhibited at the Latin-American Living Lakes Conference in spring 2004 in Mexico.

Internet

Since June 2000 the GNF offers an Internet site in four languages. The address is www.globalnature.org. In 2003, the website was completely revised and redesigned and now provides more clarity as well as greater user-friendliness. Competitions are offered in addition to the topical information. Visitor numbers have increased since the revision of the website. We also welcome the great degree of positive feedback which we have received from many different people regarding the new website.

8 Co-operation with business partners

Since 1998, information on the project Living Lakes can also be obtained from the English website www.livinglakes.org which is updated regularly by our American partner organisation, the Mono Lake Committee. For communication measures in environmental protection, the Mono Lake Committee received € 5,300.

A third website www.livingwetlands.org provides information on the wetland rehabilitation project which is carried out within the framework of the EU LIFE project. Statistics show that 40,000 visitors visit the three websites of the GNF per month.

Co-operation with business partners

Globally successful partnerships between environmental organisations and business are still rare and are therefore highly innovative. If the much cited Agenda 21 is to ever be more than an interesting idea, then such partnerships are a very important part of achieving a holistic view of society. The Global Nature Fund has been able to develop extensive competencies in this area in the past years. The companies with which the Global Nature Fund has been working together with for many years now, provide business experience and global experience to the Living Lakes Network. This enables environmental organisations in other countries to establish contact with the regional company branches or even with new companies.

Unilever is a global supporter of the Living Lakes project. Apart from directly supporting the international lake network, national Lever branches have developed regional partnerships with our lake partners in individual countries. The aim is to jointly develop concrete environmental protection projects as well as supporting local sustainable development. Current partnerships with Lever branches exist at Lake Constance, in Spain, Greece, South-Africa, Canada, Brazil, Columbia, Turkey and in the Phillipines.

In 2003 the GNF developed a so-called Toolkit together with Unilever. This best practice guide should help interested organisations to start new partnerships between environmental organisations and business. Necessary steps needed for the

development of successful partnerships between business and environmental organisations are documented with examples from South Africa, Asia, Europe and North America.

DaimlerChrysler has been a supporter of Living Lakes since the beginning. As well as supporting the network with money and donations in-kind, DaimlerChrysler also cooperates with Living Lakes through a new type of co-operation, the Nature Summer Camps. All project partners were very pleased with the results of this co-operation after the first year. This project has given the GNF and its Living Lakes partners the chance to take a more active role in environmental education of young adults. The media response was good and the Living Lakes project partners in the countries where the camps took place were able to present their project to a broad public. DaimlerChrysler can now offer its employees a new and attractive type of further education. This co-operation is to be continued in 2004.

The **Deutsche Lufthansa AG** has supported the activities of the GNF since the beginning. As well as financial support, benefits in-kind such as free flight tickets and free transport of our Living Lakes exhibition to various events are an invaluable contribution. The Lufthansa AG will take part in the Nature Summer Camps in 2004.

Since 2002, the medium-sized company **Alfred Kärcher GmbH & Co** has been supporting Living Lakes financially and by providing in-kind donations from their product range for Living Lakes projects all over the world. Kärcher supported the Anti-fouling Symposium 2003 at Lake Constance both financially and with expertise.

Working group "Toolkit"



9 Co-operation with the Deutschen Umwelthilfe

The **EthikBank** has been a supporter of Living Lakes since 2003. The direct bank for ethical investment is a subsidiary company of the Volksbank Eisenberg in Thüringia, Germany. Its goal is to realise sustainable investments for man and nature through strict criteria. It supports social and humanitarian projects from its own funds. In the Living Lakes Network, the EthikBank is particularly interested in the protection of Lake Baikal. Customers of the bank can open an 'Environmental support bank account' and donate a part of their interest to this cause.

The **GLS-Gemeinschaftsbank** based in Bochum has been a partner of the GNF since it took over the Ökobank in March 2003. The bank has had many years of experience with ethical-ecological bank services. The old contracts which the GNF had with the Ökobank were carried on and a new type of investment which supports Living Lakes was included in the bank offers.

The company **A. Ziemann GmbH**, producer of brewery machines based in Ludwigsburg, has been financially supporting the project Living Lakes since 2002 within the framework of their newly developed environmental management plan.

Co-operation with the Deutsche Umwelthilfe (German Environmental Aid Foundation)

The Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. has been German partner of the GNF since 1998. The DUH is a non-profit-making, independent organisation. Founded in 1975, the main emphasis of the DUH is on the support and development of exemplary projects in the area of environmental protection. Other areas in which the DUH is active include environmental education, environmental publicity, and commenting on and supporting communal environmental protection programmes.

The Deutsche Umwelthilfe played a decisive role in the founding of the Global Nature Fund and the global Living Lakes Network. The current co-operation with Unilever started with a co-operation between the DUH and Lever-Fabergé at Lake Constance in 1990. Since August 2003, both organisations share the same offices. There are advantages for both sides such as the joint use of infrastructure, personnel and external contractors as well as an easier communication.

Requests for project donations are advertised in publications of both organisations. This increases the number of readers and donators. Living Lakes also profits from a business co-operation of the Deutsche Umwelthilfe. This supports Living Lakes through a fund managed by **T-Mobile** called: 'Telephoning for Nature'.

Contact details:



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10 Fund raising

Fund raising

Projects can only be carried out if the necessary financial capital is available. It is not possible to finance the expenditures through assets surplus as is common among other foundations. For this reason the GNF chose a broad range of financial sources from an early time onwards. Even so, it is necessary to acquire new capital from all possible sources from year to year. As well as the traditional donations, there are allocations from judges, public grants for projects and support from our business partners.

Donations

As the public sector is reducing their support of the non-profit-making sector more and more, it is becoming increasingly important to find a reliable group of donators. As the GNF is only in its seventh year, we do not have very many addresses of donators yet. On the other hand, we have managed to build up a small circle of donators and supporters who we can rely on. Without them it would often not be possible for us to support existing and new projects. The production and distribution of information regarding the projects also supports the task of environmental education as written in our charter. In the year 2003 we sent out donation requests for the following projects: Milicz Lakes (Poland), Dead Sea (Israel), Nestos (Greece) and Lake Chapala (Mexico). As well as the traditional types of donations, supporters can also donate the interest they earned from ecological capital investments to the GNF. Making a will in favour of the Global Nature Fund is a further interesting option. More information on this can be downloaded from our website.

Allocations

Allocations are sums of money which are assigned by judges and public prosecutors to non-profit-making organisations. 2003 was the first year in which we experienced a decline in this area. This is a common trend as law courts are increasingly transferring fees directly to the court cashier, or they are assigning prison sentences or social work. Many fees are not paid even though they have been sentenced. This is the case if the debtor is not able to pay the fee. No change in this situation is in sight at the moment. This is a major problem for the budget of non-profit-making organisations. For this reason other forms of fund raising are becoming increasingly important.

Grants

As well as the 3-year long EU-LIFE project which has been financially supported by the EU Commission, it was also possible to secure funding for the annual Living Lakes Conference. This funding came from reserves of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and totalled € 50,000. The highly topical theme of the eighth Living Lakes Conference which was held in Norwich, England was "Climate change and its effects on lakes". The documentation and results of the conference were collected in a comprehensive, multi-lingual report and can be requested from the Global Nature Fund.

GNF-mailings in the year 2003



In-kind Donations

In-kind donations have helped to reduce expenses for office and project equipment. In-kind donations have included computers, mobile telephones, binoculars, high pressure cleaners and life jackets. The work of the network is also supported by press releases and free of charge advertising as well as fund raising. The GNF has special connections to the magazine natur & kosmos and to the publishing house Gruner+Jahr. Other publishers promote the lake network by printing ads free of charge. A number of new advertising motives are planned for 2004.

GNF Office

The team of the GNF were faced with significant changes in the last year. On the one hand, the offices were moved to new facilities in the RIZ (Radolfzeller Innovations-Zentrum) in August. The large friendly rooms available there, as well as the closer spatial connection to the DUH, is positive for the working environment. DUH and GNF now share a joint secretariat and this means that the infrastructure can be used more effectively.

There have been changes to the team structure as well. Stefan Hörmann, the experienced long-term GNF-project manager has moved to Bonn for personal reasons. He is responsible for the new regional office and continues to work for the GNF a number of days each month. The position of Stefan Hörmann was taken over by former trainee, Bettina Jahn, in June 2003. At the same time Ekkehard Fuchs joined the team as new trainee followed by a further trainee, Sabine Jantschke, in November. Both will support the project for one year. The position of trainee or internee at the Global Nature Fund has become well-known and desirable among young people. The GNF arranges internees to work for one of its project partners all over the world. Ulrike Novak, has been supporting the accounting since December.

Structure of the organisation

Marion Hammerl	President	07732/9995-0
Prof. Dr. Gerhard Thielcke	Honorary President	07732/1507-24
GNF-Headquarters		07732/9995-0
		Phone extension
Udo Gattenlöhner	General Director	-80
Bettina Jahn	Project Management	-84
Ekkehard Fuchs	Project Assistance	-82
Sabine Jantschke	Project Assistance	-81
Manuela Uhde	Accounting and Marketing	-85
Ursula Ehinger	Project Assistance and Administration	-86
Gudrun Schomers	Secretary/Translation	-12
Ulrike Novak	Accounting Assistance	-83
Stefan Hörmann	Project Management	Bonn
Albert Wotke	Project Management	Berlin

12 Enclosures

Profit and Loss Account 2003

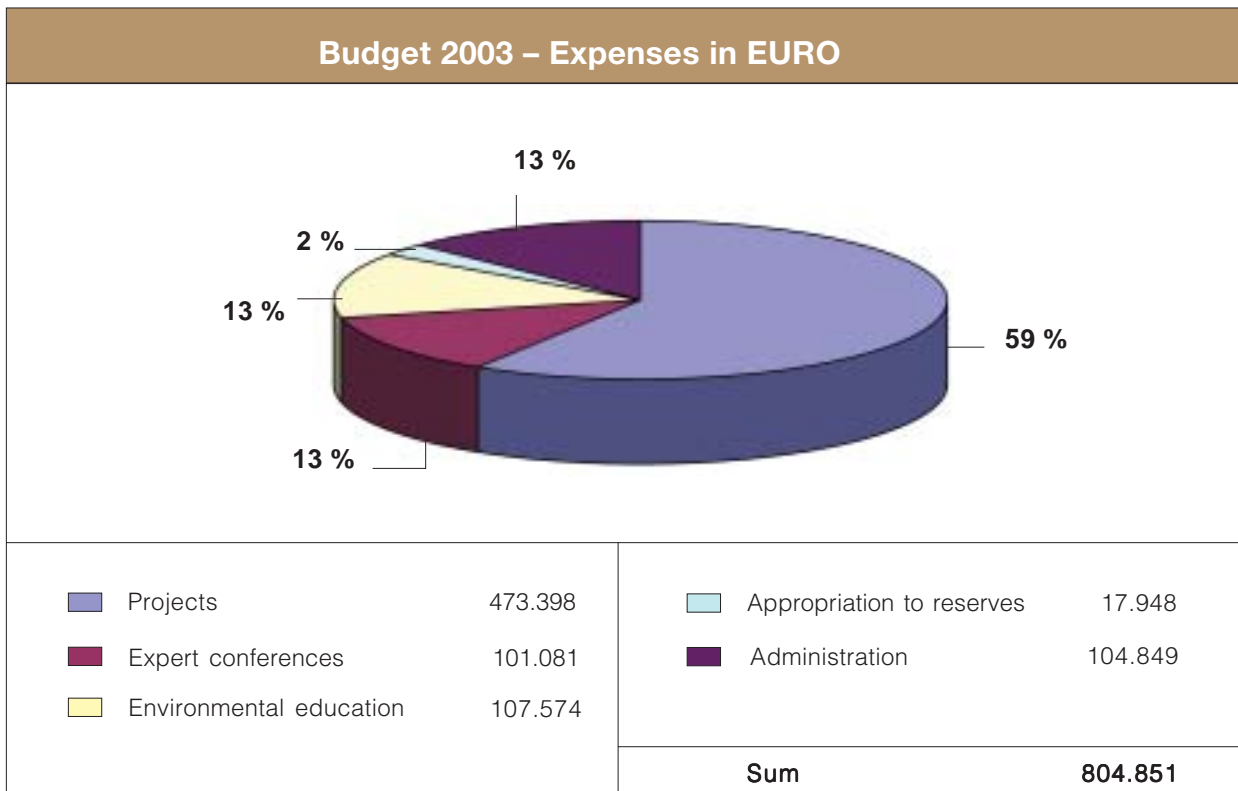
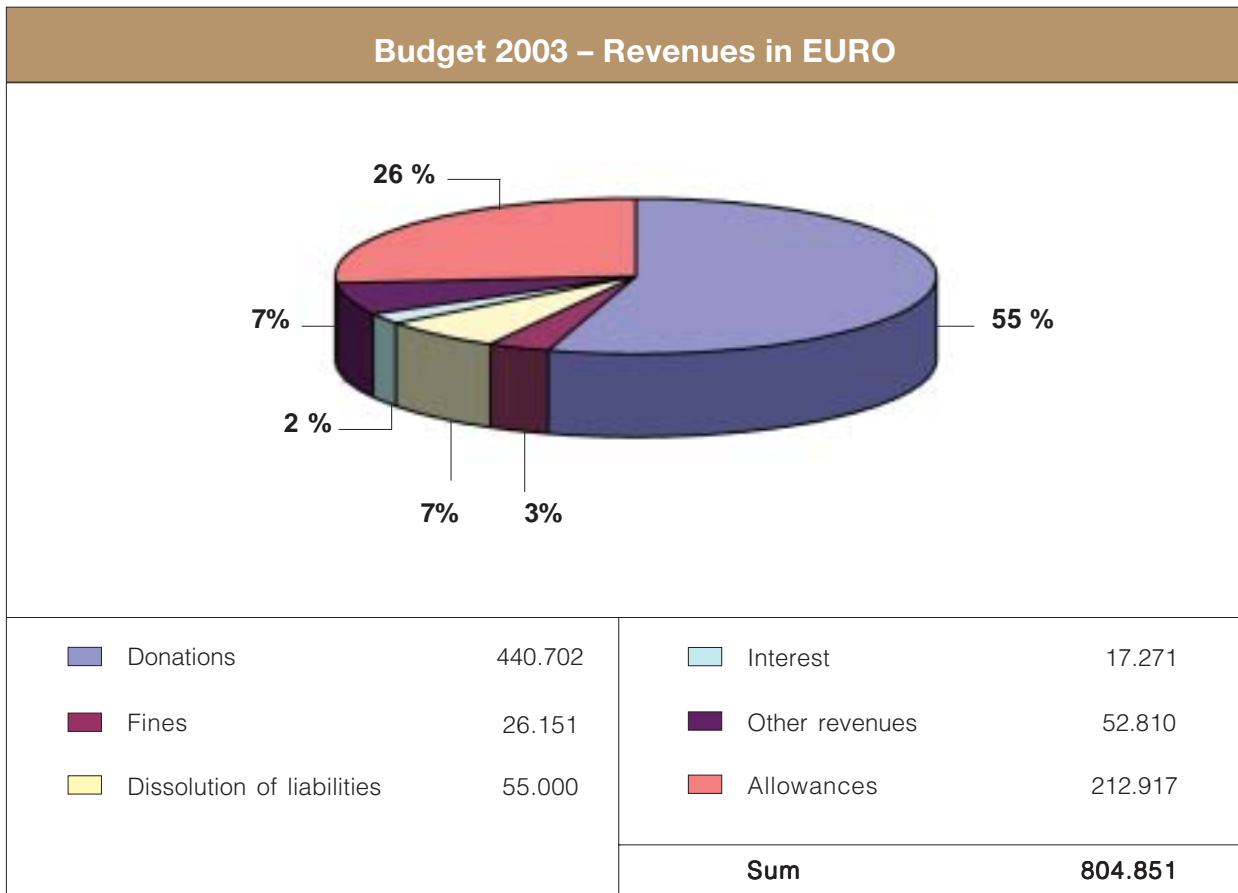
Expenses

		Personal	
Projects	Living Lakes	171.414,42	150.799,00
	Solar Lakes	2.418,42	
	La Nava	5.010,00	
	St. Lucia	5.542,00	
	Nestos	10.033,50	
	Lake Constance	15.085,00	
	Lake Baikal	6.021,03	
	Milicz Ponds	10.043,50	
	Pantanal	10.005,00	
	Dead Sea	10.022,30	
	Tengis	5.000,00	
	Laguna Fuquene	3.669,73	
	Columbia Wetlands	11,50	
	Lake Chapala	10.523,00	
	EU-Life	199.009,12	67.351,44
	Phare	548,15	
	Extremadura	9.041,50	
			473.398,17
Expert Conferences		101.080,87	101.080,87
Environmental education Living Lakes		72.338,31	27.333,84
			72.338,31
General environmental education		35.236,07	8.302,41
			35.236,07
Administration		104.849,32	47.963,01
			104.849,32
Appropriation to reserves			17.948,14
		301.749,70	804.850,88

Income

Interest and investment proceeds			17.270,88
Dissolution of liabilities			55.000,00
Dissolution EU-LIFE liabilities			0,00
Reimbursement tangible assets			30.314,38
Reimbursement personal costs			21.900,00
Fines			26.150,59
Donations: General	13.727,86		
Earmarked for special purposes	12.025,00		
Resulting from actions	67.338,06		
Supporters	927,00		
Patronages	22.014,23		
Free advertising	2.093,77		
Big donations	322.576,74		
In-kind donations	0,00		
			440.702,66
Allowances:			
from labor office	2.544,00		
city Friedrichshafen, Kärcher	3.460,00		
BFN (for conference)	49.994,00		
EU	156.919,20		
			212.917,20
Legacy	0,00		0,00
Other revenues	595,17		595,17
			804.850,88

ACTIVA/Assets	EUR	EUR	2002 in TEUR	
I. Fixed Assets				
Office equipment	9.134,54		13,22	
Investment in a cooperative bank	<u>306,78</u>	9.441,32	<u>0,31</u>	13,53
II. Current Assets				
Cash	93,68		0,18	
Bank accounts	59.225,32		44,61	
Time deposit	315.448,90		333,22	
Monetary transfer	0,00		0,00	
Receivables	42.708,56		65,90	
Rent deposit	2.752,92		0,00	
Loans	24.706,41		12,55	
Security paper (investments)	<u>213.234,01</u>	658.169,80	<u>216,43</u>	672,89
III. Active Adjustment (Accruels)		<u>25,56</u>		<u>0,58</u>
		<u>667.636,68</u>		<u>686,99</u>
PASSIVA/Liabilities				
I. Foundation capital				
payment for capital	112.484,22			
	<u>82.515,78</u>	195.000,00		112,48
II. Balance carried forward on 01-01-2003				
Appropriation to reserves	278.264,37		243,54	
	<u>17.948,14</u>	296.212,51	<u>34,72</u>	278,26
III. Current Liabilities				
Trade accounts payables	41.686,91		44,51	
Liabilities arising from project grants	10.384,62		58,52	
Liabilities arising from EU LIFE project	39.178,90		0,00	
Liabilities arising from salaries and wages	13.173,82			
Other Liabilities	<u>10.070,36</u>	114.494,61	<u>64,93</u>	167,96
IV. Provisions				
Retirement provisions	37.450,00		28,24	
Other provisions	<u>23.939,56</u>	61.389,56	<u>23,35</u>	51,59
V. Passive Adjustment (Accrued Liability)		<u>540,00</u>		<u>76,69</u>
		<u>667.636,68</u>		<u>686,99</u>



Addresses

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International Foundation for Environment and Nature

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Layout/Graphics: Didem Sentürk
Photos: GNF archive, GNF project partners
Translation: Andrew Blackwell
Title Photo: GNF: Fischermen at the lakes
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