



Annual Report

Annual Report 2009/2010



2009/2010

He cut down a tree and stumbled over it

Saying of the Ga
(Ghana, Togo)



Clean drinking water for children, Kenya



Baikal seal, Russia

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Imprint

Editor in charge: Udo Gattenlöhner,
Text: Udo Gattenlöhner, Manuela Uhde, Ekaterina Tolkachyova, Silvia Jablonski, Marion Hammerl, Uschi Ehinger, Stefan Hörmann, Stefan Mielke, Patrick Trötschler, Almut Weis, Volker Kromrey and Living Lakes-Partners
Translation: Dorothea Blank



Cultural landscapes in the Extremadura, Spain



Energy saving lamps for night fishing, Sri Lanka

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Graphic/Layout: Didem Sentürk

Photos: GNF-Archive, GNF-Project partner, Ben Barden (p. 16), Benjamin Rochow (p. 18), Stewart Nolan (p. 31 left), Crane Wu (p. 31 right), Günter Ziesler (p. 41)

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Preface



Marion Hammerl



Udo Gattenlöhner

From the largest financial and economic crises to the biggest rescue packages and protective shields with unimaginable high amounts coinciding with the biggest environmental disaster ever in the US – is this the right time to talk about biodiversity and the responsibility of companies for nature and environment? Yes, it is the right time, we are convinced of it. Since the concept of sustainability with its three pillars is part of companies' everyday vocabulary, talking about sustainable management, sustainability reports and corporate social responsibility, one would think that the world and the world's economy is on the right track. If there was not the 'sacred cow' economic growth that – as measured by the Gross Domestic Product – is considered as the only basis for our social systems, employment, wealth and many others. In order to overcome the crises, the German government has adopted the Economic Growth Acceleration Act for Germany. Growth above all, although we all know that we are consuming resources equivalent of three planets?

„Growth makes governance easier, but the ecological price is too high“, says Professor Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker, former president of the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy. Is it really true that human well-being and our quality of life depend on ceaseless economic growth? Could this not work with the security of livelihoods and growth of education, care and environment protection? Fortunately, currently there is a political and expert discussion that is not simply questioning our existing economic systems, but is also researching practical alternatives. The Global Nature Fund makes an important contribution in this direction with its new “European Business and Biodiversity Campaign”, an initiative that is supported in the frame of the European Commission's programme LIFE. Biological diversity is the great unknown on our planet. What we know is that we depend on it and that biodiversity and ecosystems with its corresponding services are being destroyed faster and faster in a dramatic way. It was the declared aim of the European Union and its member states to stop this loss until 2010. This aim is far from being reached. On the contrary, 150 plant and animal species become extinct every day! This extinction rate is 1000 times higher than the natural rate.

Biodiversity and its protection are still not being considered enough and across sectors within political measures, strategies and programmes. Still, destruction and overexploitation of habitats and species as well as environmental pollution are not reduced seriously. This concerns particularly the economic sector and companies. According to a recent report of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) many companies underestimate the risks for their business in a dramatic way. “The loss of biodiversity and ecosystems is reinforcing global problems and causes annual costs between 2 and 4.5 billion US-dollars. This sum is equivalent to 3.3 to 7.5 percent of the worldwide economic performance. Soil erosion in Europe contributes to 53 Euros per

hectare annually. According to PwC, this has impacts on the business success of a large number of trade sectors. Business leaders rarely perceive the loss of biodiversity as a problem. In this Annual Report, GNF and six of its partners in three countries show how they want to contribute to a change.

Small and large organisations alike reflect the ideas, goals and spirit of its staff members and cadres. Aitken Clark, for many years member of the GNF Board of Directors and our good friend, was the good spirit of the Global Nature Fund. A person, that made everybody feel welcome. Aitken was a good listener, his advices were well thought out and his cordiality and humour could overcome all differences of opinions and cultures. Professor Aitken Clark died in April 2010 after a short, intense illness. In the name of the team, the Board of Directors and all friends of the Global Nature Fund we herewith want to thank him once again – we miss him a lot. Aitken always urged us to look forward and to stay optimistic. In this spirit, we started the difficult year 2010 and thanks to your support we will surely be able to report again on smaller and larger successes in the next Annual Report.

Yours sincerely,



Marion Hammerl
President

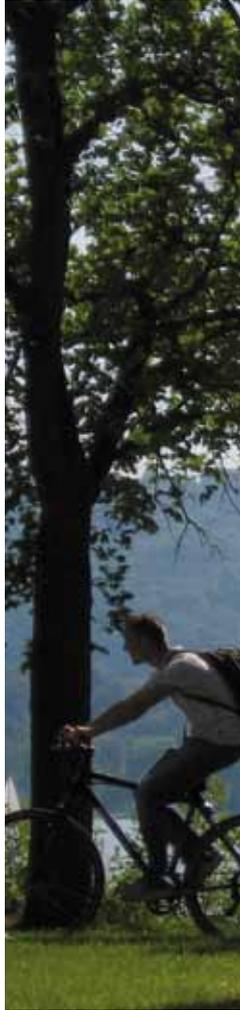


Udo Gattenlöhner
Executive Director



Radolfzell at Lake Constance

Global Nature Fund was founded in 1998 as the **International Foundation for Environment and Nature in Radolfzell at Lake Constance**.



01 ABOUT GLOBAL NATURE FUND

Global Nature Fund (GNF) is an international foundation for environment and nature, which was founded in 1998 by individuals strongly committed to carry out targets of environmental protection and conservation objectives worldwide. GNF is governmentally independent and pursues exclusively charitable goals for the promotion of nature and landscape conservation, animal protection and environmental education. Projects of international cooperation play an important role. The main office is in Radolfzell at Lake Constance, further offices are in Bonn and Berlin.

The Foundation's aims are realised through:

- Initiation and implementation of environment and nature projects for the conservation of fauna and their habitats,
- Development of projects for the promotion of sustainable management, climate and species protection,
- Environmental education through publications and events regarding the protection of environment and nature,
- Promotion of the implementation of international conventions,
- Promotion of the international dialogue between environmental organisations, industries, administrations, politicians and scientists,
- Support of a sustainable and fair development worldwide, in so much as this relates to natural and environmental protection issues.

Structure

The Senate Office for Justice in Berlin approved GNF as non-profit foundation on April 29, 1998. At December 31, 2009, the assets of the foundation accounted for 417,638.04 Euros. The foundation's institutions are, according to § 4 of its charter, the Board of Directors and the Founders Committee. The Board of Directors of the GNF is elected every four years by the federal committee of the association German Environmental Aid and leads and administrates the foundation according to the charter. The experiences of the members of the Board of Directors in nature and environment conservation are of high value and importance to the work of the GNF.

The **Board of Directors** is composed of following members:

- Marion Hammerl (President), Orsingen, Germany
- Prof. Aitken Clark (Vice-President), Cambridge, England († April 9, 2010)
- Ranveig Eckhoff, Berlin, Germany



Peninsula Mettnau, Radolfzell, Germany

- Dr. Hendrik Hoeck, Kreuzlingen, Switzerland
- Jörg Dürr-Pucher, Radolfzell, Germany

According to the charter, the **Founders Committee** is monitoring the foundation and thus the Board of Directors. It is composed of founding members and donors. Currently, the following people are in the Founders Committee:

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

Other donors that have, at their own request, renounced their right to vote are Karla Bauer, Dr. Renate Gehring and the A. Ziemann GmbH. Renate Keith has made a donation to the GNF by means of a legacy.

According to § 9 of the foundations charter a curatorship as a scientific **Advisory Board** was formed to consult the Board of Directors. The Advisory Board is composed of the following members:

- Roger de Freitas, Great Britain
- Prof. Dr. Masahisa Nakamura, Japan

- Prof. Dr. Manfred Niekisch, Germany
- Mike Ounsted, Netherlands
- Dr. Antonio Gómez Reyna, Mexico
- Dr. Tillmann Stottele, Germany
- Prof. Dr. Michael Succow, Germany
- Dr. Andrew Venter, South Africa

Memberships

The GNF is member of the following organisations:

- Association of German Foundations
- Association of German Press Officers
- German Fundraising Association
- German League for Nature and Environment
- Ecotrans e.V.
- Eco-Camping
- Freshwater Action Network
- Future e.V.
- Climate Alliance Germany

Living Lakes

The GNF's central project is Living Lakes, an international network of lakes. The Living Lakes project was founded in 1998 with the aim of promoting sustainable development in lake regions. This means:

- Protection of biodiversity and conservation of lakes, wetland ecosystems and other water bodies
- Restoration of changing and threatened wetlands and lake ecosystems
- Amelioration of the quality of life of the people living at lakes and wetlands
- Obligation for the sustainable use and development of the ecosystems in farming, fishing, tourism, housing development, energy and water usage
- Usage and promotion of applied sciences and technologies for the protection of these ecosystems
- Support of educational programs and cooperation with the local population and other relevant groups in order to protect the biodiversity and ecosystems
- Dissemination of information and environmental education

In 2009, Living Lakes comprised 65 member lakes of which 31 were represented as full partners and 33 were associated partners. The Wostok Lake is an honorary partner of the network. The lakes are represented by local non-governmental organisations or authorities. The partner lakes differ from the associated partner lakes only in so much that they have a vote in the democratic decision making process in situations such as admitting a new member into the network. The limit of partners is also set at one per country.

The knowledge pool and the horizon of the lake community grow continually through the admittance of new member lakes and organisations. When drafting concepts for new projects, GNF pays special attention to the transferability and the model character of the planned measures. As oftentimes projects have a multinational approach, it is important that the measures can be implemented in different regions and varying conditions. Every two years the GNF hosts the Living Lakes-Conference that the members of the network take part in. The conferences offer a forum in which knowledge exchange along with the development of new projects and collaborations are possible.

Regional sub-networks

The development of the number of members underlines the importance of the network. In 1998 Living Lakes consisted of four founding members, in 2009 the number increased to 65 lake partners. The establishment of national and regional networks is in progress. After the creation of Living Lakes Italy and Latin America, the network Living Lakes Germany

was founded in autumn 2009. Also in 2009, Living Lakes China and Living Lakes East Africa were officially formed. The establishment of regional Living Lakes networks will facilitate the cooperation between local partners and split the coordination tasks.



Living Lakes Latin America

Lagos Vivos América Latina y el Caribe is a network that was founded by GNF in cooperation with the following three partner organisation and its lakes in Latin America: Lake Titicaca, Bolivia (Trópico), Lake Fúquene, Colombia (Fundación Humedales) and Lake Chapala, Mexico (Fundación Cuenca Lerma and Amigos del Lago) as well as the organisation FUNGAP (Fundación para la Gestión Ambiental Participativa) in Costa Rica. Main objective of the alliance is to empower the regional networking of NGOs that work for the protection of lakes and wetlands in Latin America and the Caribbean. Besides the lakes that were already mentioned, the network is also involving all other Living Lakes members of the region in its activities and working groups.



Living Lakes Italy

Since the formation of Living Lakes Italy in June 2007 the network gained new members. Besides the founding member lakes Trasimeno, Garda, Maggiore, Bolsena and Piediluco as well as lakes Orta and Vico, the lakes Nemi, Castelgandolfo and Bracciano in the Province of Rom have now joined the network. The member organisations mainly carry out projects in the fields of renewable energies and sustainable tourism. The Italian network is coordinated by the Living Lakes member Provincia di Perugia, which represents Lake Trasimeno.

Founders of the Network Living Lakes Germany at Lake Starnberg





Lake Trasimeno, member of Living Lakes Italy



Founding members of Living Lakes China

The creation of national and regional networks is proceeding.



Living Lakes Germany

The lakes in Germany and their diverse shorelines are attractive and worth protecting habitats for numerous animal and plant species. Additionally, many German lakes are important drinking water reservoirs and also recreation areas. They are the basis for fishing and provide a lot of other uses and activities. These sensitive living spaces are increasingly threatened by water pollution, destruction of shorelines, over-fishing, species extinction and last but not least climate change. GNF, as coordinator of the network, together with its partners, aims at initiating concrete projects to improve the water quality and the shoreline conditions. Another goal is to inform comprehensively the local population about the absolutely necessary protection of lakes.

The first phase of the network will focus on a continuous exchange of experiences between the various actors in German lake regions, such as actors in the fields of environment, nature, administration, science, economy, society and tourism. Forums dealing with lakes and climate protection as well as the promotion of biodiversity will be established. Among the first common activities will be an alluvial forest protection project and measures to promote a bee-friendly landscape at Lake Constance.

Additionally, the network focuses on education and information of the population. The lakes and their shorelines are a fascinating and precious living space, which is diminishing in Germany and throughout the world.

The German best selling authors and actors Michaela Merten and Pierre Franckh support the network Living Lakes Germany as patrons. The network is supported by Reckitt Benckiser Germany and the Anton and Petra Ehrmann Foundation. In December 2009 GNF started a cooperation with the German environmental magazine natur+kosmos, which in 2010 will publish a series of reports on lakes of the Living Lakes Germany network. In 2010, the first joint project applications will be presented and events will be carried out.



Living Lakes China

In November 2009, during the World Lake Conference, the network Living Lakes China was officially founded. The four largest Chinese lakes are members in the network and are represented by five Chinese environmental organisations. Coordinator is the Living Lakes-partner Mountain-River-Lake Regional Sustainable Development. The partners signed an action plan, comprising sensitisation campaigns for the local population and political decision makers, improved participation of the local inhabitants in the management of lakes and model projects on sustainable development.

The 24,800 Chinese lakes cover a total area of over 80,000 square kilometres. Except for a few lakes they are all heavily polluted or nearly dried up. Integrated lake management is known, also the technical equipment is available, but the implementation is difficult. Industrial enterprises, which ignore the environmental legislation, prefer paying a relatively small fine if caught discharging waste water into the lake instead of purifying their sewage.

Living Lakes East Africa

The network Living Lakes was launched in January 2009 and is coordinated by the GNF and its Kenyan partner organisation OSIENALA at Lake Victoria. The main goal of the regional network is the development of holistic and interdisciplinary measures that ensure the health and cleanness of East-African lakes. Further the members support the sustainable development of aquatic ecosystems and the local population.

Living Lakes



Living Lakes Members

America

- 1 Columbia River Wetlands; **Canada**
- 2 Mono Lake; **USA**
- 3 Lake Chapala; **Mexico**
- 4 Laguna Fúquene; **Colombia**
- 5 Lake Titicaca; **Bolivia, Peru**
- 6 Pantanal Wetlands; **Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay**
- 7 Lagunita Complex; **Paraguay (Candidate)**
- 8 Laguna de Rocha; **Uruguay (Candidate)**
- 9 Mar Chiquita; **Argentina**

Europe

- 10 Norfolk & Suffolk Broads; **Great Britain**
- 11 La Nava; **Spain**
- 12 Lake Constance; **Germany, Switzerland, Austria**
- 13 Lake Trasimeno; **Italy**
- 14 Milicz Ponds; **Poland**
- 15 Lake Balaton; **Hungary**
- 16 Nestos Lakes and Lagoons; **Greece**
- 17 Lake Peipsi; **Estonia, Russia**
- 18 Lake Võrtsjärv; **Estonia**

Africa

- 19 Lake Victoria; **Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda**
- 20 Lake St. Lucia; **South Africa**

Asia

- 21 Dead Sea; **Israel, Jordan, Palestine**
- 22 Lake Paliastomi; **Georgia**
- 23 Lake Uluabat; **Turkey**
- 24 Lake Tengiz; **Kazakhstan**
- 25 Lake Baikal; **Russia**
- 26 Lake Poyang; **China**
- 27 Lake Biwa; **Japan**
- 28 Laguna de Bay; **Philippines**
- 29 Mahakam Wetlands; **Indonesia**
- 30 Lake Bolgoda; **Sri Lanka**
- 31 Lake Maduganga & Lake Madampe; **Sri Lanka**

Living Lakes Associated Members

America

- 1 Laguna Atotonilco; **Mexico**
- 2 Lago Enriquillo Lac Azuéli; **Dominican Republic & Haiti**
- 3 Lake Amatitlan; **Guatemala**
- 4 Lake Atitlán; **Guatemala**
- 5 Río Gallegos; **Argentina**

Europe

- 6 Lake District; **Great Britain**
- 7 Lake Albufera; **Spain**
- 8 Mar Menor; **Spain**
- 9 Salobrar de Campos; **Spain (Island Majorca)**
- 10 Chiemsee; **Germany**
- 11 Lake Dümmer; **Germany**
- 12 Lusatian Lakeland; **Germany**
- 13 Mindelsee; **Germany**
- 14 Oberschwäbische Seen; **Germany**
- 15 Plauer See; **Germany**
- 16 Lake Steinhude; **Germany**
- 17 Lake Bolsena; **Italy**
- 18 Lake Garda; **Italy**
- 19 Lake Maggiore; **Italy**
- 20 Lake Orta; **Italy**
- 21 Lake Piediluco; **Italy**
- 22 Lake Vico; **Italy**
- 23 Kolindsund Wetlands; **Denmark**
- 24 Labanoras Regional Park; **Lithuania**

Africa

- 25 Okavango Delta; **Botswana**

Asia

- 26 Lake Sapanca; **Turkey**
- 27 Lake Issyk-Kul; **Kyrgyzstan**
- 28 Lake Uvs; **Mongolia**
- 29 Lake Sampaloc; **Philippines**
- 30 Lake Taal; **Philippines**
- 31 Lake Pulicat; **India**
- 32 Lake Wular; **India**

Australia

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

Living Lakes Honorary Member

- 1 Lake Vostok; **Antarctica**

New members in 2009

Living Lakes Members

- Lagunita Komplex; **Paraguay (Candidate)**

Living Lakes Associated Members

- Río Gallegos; **Argentina**
- Okavango Delta; **Botswana**
- Lake Albufera; **Spain**
- Chiemsee; **Germany**
- Lake Dümmer; **Germany**
- Lusatian Lakeland; **Germany**
- Oberschwäbische Seen; **Germany**
- Plauer See; **Germany**
- Lake Steinhude; **Germany**



First priority has the development of eco-tourism – Baikal Conference in August 2009.



02 EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

In 2009, GNF contributed either as organiser or participant with presentations or exhibitions in following events:

JANUARY

Nature Conservation Days; Radolfzell at Lake Constance, Germany

WFD Seminary: Lakes and Wetlands under the Water Framework Directive; Radolfzell at Lake Constance, Germany

JANUARY – MARCH

„Columbia Wetlands - Natural Inspiration“ - Multi-Media Exhibition; Columbia Wetlands, Canada

FEBRUARY – MARCH

Reisepavillon – Congress on Sustainable Tourism; Munich, Germany

MARCH

5th World Water Forum „Bridging Divides for Water“; Istanbul, Turkey

APRIL

Africa Days 2009; Friedrichshafen, Germany
5th German CSR Forum; Stuttgart, Germany

MAY

International Conference „Lakes for Living, Lakes for Life“; Windermere, Lake District, Great Britain

JUNE

First Workshop Forum Synergies: „Sustainable Development in Lake Areas - Empowering Local Initiatives and Civil Society“; Lake Võrtsjärv, Estonia

Expert Meeting on „The economic importance of biodiversity in the financial sector“; Augsburg, Germany

AUGUST

World Water Week; Stockholm, Sweden
Conference „Living Lakes – Ten years of Partnership at Lake Baikal“, Ulan-Ude, Russia

SEPTEMBER

Kick-off event: Network Living Lakes Germany; Lake Starnberg, Germany

OCTOBER

2nd Workshop Forum Synergies: “Sustainable Development in Lake Areas”; Milicz Ponds, Poland

OCTOBER - NOVEMBER

4th WunderWelten – Photography Festival at Lake of Constance; Friedrichshafen, Germany

NOVEMBER

13th World Lakes Conference; Wuhan, China
9th World Wilderness Congress (WWC); Merida, Yucatan, Mexico

DECEMBER

Climate Summit / United Climate Change Conference 2009; Copenhagen, Denmark



Participants of the seminary "Sustainable Development in Lake Areas" in Estonia

Baikal Conference

Ten years after the admission of the Russian partners to the network Living Lakes, German and Russian environmentalists, tourism experts, politicians and scientists followed the invitation of GNF and its partner organisations GRAN and FIRN and met at Lake Baikal for the conference "Living Lakes - Ten years of Partnership at Lake Baikal". It became apparent that the responsible Buryat Ministry of Economy wants to develop the region. It is planned to extract mineral ores and uranium and to expand the forest industry. Tourism development is given the highest priority. Extensive infrastructure measures such as the construction of roads and airports along Lake Baikal are planned, as well as large tourist resorts including sport boat harbours and hotel complexes for up to 7,500 beds. All participating organisations – except the local ministries – have signed a resolution with concrete recommendations for sustainable development of the region. The resolution refers to the necessity of intensive cooperation of the responsible authorities in view of the protection of the water quality of Lake Baikal and its more than 330 tribu-

taries – particularly at its most important inflow, the river Selenga. For the tourism sector the participants recommend the introduction of international recognized criteria such as the "Global Baseline Criteria for Sustainable Tourism". Additionally, the planned projects should be realised in phases and constantly checked. The complete resolution can be downloaded at www.globalnature.org/baikal2009. The conference was made possible through the support of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation with funds from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor Safety, and through the support of the company Sika AG.

Lakes for Living, Lakes for Life

From May 18 to 21, 2009, the Lake District National Park Authority, the Environment Agencies of England and Wales and GNF organised the international conference "Lakes for Living, Lakes for Life" at the English Lake Windermere in the Lake District National Park. The varied programme including presentations, workshops and excursions highlighted



Lake Windemere, Great Britain

the economic, social and ecological values of lake regions. Experts from the Living Lakes network from more than ten different countries took part in this conference.

The Lake District is located in the North West of England and is member of the Living Lakes network since 2008. In 1951 already, it became a National Park and with 2,292 square kilometres it is England's largest National Park. Its unique landscape comprises about 500 million years old mountains, pastures, forested valleys and numerous lakes. Despite its national park status, the region faces various threats. The continually increasing number of visitors – currently over eight million visitors per annum – intensive agriculture and water sports have negative impacts on the species diversity.

The fourteen biggest lakes in the Lake District cover a total area of 56.69 square kilometres, among them Lake Windemere, England's largest natural lake. There is also a lake named Windemere in the Living Lakes partner region in Canada, the Columbia River Wetlands. During the conference, the mayors of the towns Invermere and Windemere as well as Marion Hammerl, have signed a lake partnership between the English Lake Windemere and its Canadian namesake. This alliance will contribute to strengthen the relationship between both communities with regard to environmental protection and conservation. It will also facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience and support partnerships between environmentalists in both countries.

Fifth German CSR-Forum – Forum EnviComm

In April 2009, under the motto "Bearing Responsibility – Managing Responsibility" around 300 representatives from businesses, NGOs, politics and science met at the 5th German CSR Forum at the EnviComm in Stuttgart. In this context GNF organised a workshop on Biodiversity and Corporate Success and invited the participants to constructive discussions.

The question of how to measure the economic value of biodiversity aroused great interest among the participants. Whilst the reduction of the energy consumption and the changeover to renewable energies lead to a considerable reduction of costs and moreover constitutes an attractive form of climate protection, the importance of biodiversity is still little known. Still, the preservation of biodiversity is not yet quantifiable and thus cannot be internalised in the business process according to business managers. For some of the participating enterprises biodiversity is the most important basis for their business activities.

Udo Gattenlöhner pointed out that business enterprises have great influence on the preservation and destruction of natural resources, but very seldom fulfil their responsibility. In the past, environmental follow-up costs were almost always externalised. The value of a forest is perceived for its timber or as hunting ground, but not as recreation area, as CO₂-storage, flood prevention or species pool. (Economic) incentives must be created to preserve the valuable ecosystem services.

The economic importance of biodiversity for the financial sector

On June 24, 2009, 40 representatives from the financial sector, science, policy and environmental organisations discussed the economic importance of biodiversity for the financial sector. The meeting was organised in Augsburg by the German Association for environmental management in banks, saving banks and insurance companies, the United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative, and GNF. An important issue was the estimation of the economic value of biodiversity. Another important topic was the increasing risks due to climate change and a changing biodiversity which are of particular importance for financial institutions with regard to their lending and investment policy. It became clear that much work needs to be done to develop user-friendly management tools that take into consideration the complexity of biodiversity.

Sustainable Development in Lake Areas

In the frame of the project „Sustainable Development in Lake Areas: Empowering Local Initiatives and Civil Society“ Forum Synergies and GNF organise a series of four seminars regarding the management of lakes and wetlands in Europe.

In the course of the first workshops held at Lake Võrtsjärv in Estonia and at the Milicz Ponds in Poland the participants presented successful local initiatives, but also conflicts between different interested parties in both regions. Participants from Poland, Estonia, Slovenia, Germany, Romania, England as well as China and Botswana discussed the design and implementation of management plans for the regions and exchanged their experiences.

For 2010 two more workshops are planned. The next meetings will be held in the Slovenian town Bled and the last workshop in France. The project is supported by the Fondation de France. More information available at www.forum-synergies.eu and www.globalnature.org.

WunderWelten

On the last weekend of October 2009, the WunderWelten festival was organised for the fourth time in Friedrichshafen at Lake Constance. Apart from nature photography, impressive multi-vision lectures of famous photographers like Bernd Rit-schel, James Balog and Reinhold Messner, various workshops and seminars were held. The GNF and other environmental organisations informed the public on its information booths about concrete projects and approaches concerning current nature and environment problems. The festival WunderWelten was conducted in a „climate neutral“- way the CO₂-emissions

of the festival were calculated by the festival organiser and compensated by the „Trees for Life“ project of the GNF.

Nature Conservation Days

For more than 30 years the Nature Conservation Days at Lake Constance have been a traditional meeting point for nature-loving environmentalists from the whole of Germany. The Nature Conservation Days take place every year at the beginning of January in Radolfzell and offer lectures, discussions and excursions during four days. GNF presented an exhibition and hold lectures highlighting the targets and current development of the Living Lakes network.

Travelling Exhibition: Pantanal – A Nature Paradise in Danger

The Pantanal exhibition was jointly created by the biologist Angelika Hofer and the famous nature photographer Günter Ziesler. In 2008 it was very successfully shown at the German zoos in Osnabrück, Heidelberg, Cologne and Duisburg as well as in the Otter Centre of Hankensbüttel and in the zoo of Bernburg. In 2009 the exhibition was in high demand and was shown in Chemnitz, Bonn and Husum. Large format photos show the miracles of Pantanal - among them spectacular pictures of jaguars, caimans, river otters and macaws in a breathtaking scenery. A fascinating illustrated book accompanies the exhibition of Angelika Hofer and Günter Ziesler with remarkable photos taken during their numerous stays in the Pantanal region. Diverse lectures, a Pantanal poster of the famous artist Harro Maass and teaching material for pupils complete the exhibition promoting the preservation of the world's largest wetland and its natural treasures. The activities are supported by the Foundation Ursula Merz.

Travelling for environmental protection

The world is growing closer and cross-border exchange with regard to the protection of nature becomes more and more important. Active communication is vitally important for successful networking. GNF is aware of the manifold problems caused by travelling. Therefore, like in previous years, all flights of the GNF staff and Board members have been listed for calculating the CO₂-emissions caused in 2009. Based on an independent calculation method of the climate protection organisation myclimate, GNF donates the corresponding counter-value to this organisation to support climate protection projects and renewable energies.



GNF supports national and international projects.



03 PROJECTS

Twenty-five projects and activities on the international, national and regional level were realised and continued in 2009 in the context of Living Lakes and the project Sustaining Cultural Landscapes. The project funding was made possible for the most part through donations and grants as well as through business partners. GNF distributes these funds to GNF partner organisations for individual projects through an application process. Especially model projects dealing with the protection of nature and environment in developing and threshold countries are supported through these funds. In 2009, these donations made possible a number of projects in a multitude of ecologically sensitive regions around the world.

Environmental Education and Fire Fighting in the Pantanal Wetlands of Brazil

The Pantanal Wetlands cover an area of 140,000 square kilometres and are bordered by Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia. In Brazil the wetlands are known as the “Garden of Eden” because of the incredible diversity of plant and animal life. Among the most prominent residents of the Pantanal are the Jaguar, the Ocelot, the Yacare Caiman, the enormous Jabiru Stork and the endangered Hyacinth Macaw. Environmental protectionists and scientists have counted 665 different birds, 265 fish species, 123 different mammals and over 1,700 plant types in the Pantanal. The GNF partner Ecotrópica owns 60,000 hectares of land in the Pantanal, forming the largest private biological reserve of Brazil.

In 2009, Ecotrópica initiated measures with the purpose of fire fighting and environmental education. Due to the lack of infrastructure and roads, the supply of Ecotrópica’s sanctu-

ary stations is very time consuming. Some suppliers must travel 250 kilometres on poorly maintained roads and then another four hours by boat in order to reach the stations. In order to be able to react as quickly as possible to fires it was important to stock up the inventory. The financial support of the Foundation Ursula Merz made possible that boats and vehicles, the sanctuary stations and the necessary equipment could be repaired if needed and were kept in good condition. To this end, Ecotrópica received 30,000 Euros in funding. Ecotrópica works closely with local organisations and the regional communities in order to create an integrated strategy for conservation and sustainable development in the Pantanal region. An important part of this strategy is the environmental education of the population. Protection strategies only have a chance for long-term success if there is understanding of achieving collective advantages by applying sustainable use and there are further discussions concerning usage conflicts and solutions. An open day took place for elementary school children from the small neighbouring settlement Barra do São Lorenzo at Ecotrópica’s



The network Blooming Lake Constance supports a landscape rich in species and flowers

Acurizal station. Special attention is being paid to the development of alternative uses of land that has been predominantly used as grazing land, along with the development of eco-tourism and the prevention of environmentally damaging emissions in the Pantanal's hydrological sensitive cycle. The potential problems stemming from the settlement of further ethanol factories along with joint campaigns against the expansion of sugar cane cultivation in the catchment area of the Pantanal are discussed with the local population.

In 2009 Ecotrópica carried out multiple courses concerning the prevention of forest fires and fire fighting in conjunction with the fire department of the community Corumbá, which includes in its borders part of the biological reserve. The conservation of the Pantanal Wetlands is also supported by the initiative „Miles to Help“. Through „Miles to Help“, Lufthansa passengers and all passengers of the partner airlines of the Star Alliance can donate their frequent flier miles to GNF's environmental projects. These donations allowed reserving the amount of 12,000 Euros for the Pantanal project in 2010.

Lake Constance in Germany, Switzerland and Austria

Lake Constance is the second largest lake in central Europe. 2.2 million people live, work and relax in the lake region with a size of 12,500 square kilometres. 4.5 million people drink the lake's water. In 2009, the GNF supported its partner organisation, the Lake Constance Foundation in the continued development of two projects. Together with the Lake Constance Environment Council, the Lake Constance Foundation offers a platform for all associations that work together on a long-term sustainable economic, natural and cultural development of the Lake Constance region. 20 environmental organisations from Switzerland, Austria and Germany work together in the environment council to guarantee the protection of the lake region. Focal points include sustainable tourism, ecological agriculture and renewable energy, for instance solar technology for water sports.

Network Blooming Lake Constance

Because of increased agriculture and the loss of permanently fallow land and flowering edges of cultivated land, flowers are less and less part of the landscape. On top of this, bees continue to be affected by the so called summer slump, the drop off in honey between June and October. As a consequence, the nectar and pollen supply has become steadily worse in the past years. This is the reason why in the winter of 2008/2009 the Lake Constance Foundation founded the network Blooming Lake Constance. It is the first project taking place in the context of the German Living Lakes Network.

The network Blooming Lake Constance stands for a species and flower rich landscape at Lake Constance. Goals of the project are the acquisition, education and consultancy of actors (communes, farmers, beekeepers, companies) who actively work together with conservationists to assure bee and insect friendly use and care on their land. On the western part of Lake Constance the biennial project is sponsored by PLENUM, the county Lake Constance, the Heidehof Foundation, the German Environmental Aid, the Sparkasse Singen-Radolfzell and by the GNF business partner Reckitt Benckiser and the Anton and Petra Ehrmann Foundation.

Network meetings along with workshops and excursions take place in the context of the project in order to increase the knowledge and motivation of the regional actors for a species and flower rich landscape. An intensive public work is also very important. Beyond press conferences and presentations in district councils, mayoral meetings, agenda groups and regional markets, an informative brochure and the website www.bluehender-bodensee.net have been created. A travelling exhibition and a Best Practice brochure are planned for 2010.

In this way, in 2009 it was already possible to initiate the bee and insect friendly cultivation of around 25 hectares. Among other campaigns, it was possible to auction off multiple hectares of bee fields in various conservation auctions. The Blooming Lake Constance network currently has 19 members among which are cities and communities, beekeeper associations, conservation groups and production cooperatives. The project will continue in 2010 and will be presented to the broader public by the GNF. For the coming years the development and execution of pilot programmes are planned, geared towards bee and insect friendly measures for fruit cultivation.

Floodplain forests at Lake Constance

The spectacular white willow floodplain forests at Lake Constance still characterise the landscape but are becoming rarer. Because of this the Lake Constance Foundation is working intensely for the conservation and development of this unique landscape. The project is geared towards restoring the floodplain forests and is sponsored by INTERREG and the

GNF's business partner Reckitt-Benckiser. The results of a potential study were decisive. There are only fragments left of the floodplain forests at Lake Constance and are in desperate need of sponsorship and specific protection measures.

Based on the results of the potential analysis and the suggested measures resulting from the study, multiple areas were chosen for closer study (Stockacher Aach, Seefelder Aach, Schussen, Goldach, Steinach and Bregenzerach). The feasibility study brought new insights especially concerning the intensive use of bayous as depots in previous decades. Existing brown fields were found in all larger measures all of which are investigated further in the context of the project.

A mobile exhibition about the project and the floodplain landscape was created in 2009 and has since then been exposed at the communities around the lake. The exhibition is aiding greatly in disseminating information about the project and sensitises the local population towards the floodplain forest landscape. The exhibition can be viewed in a different town about every four weeks. Through the placement of the exhibition in highly frequented places like citizen offices, libraries or other popular exhibitions, a great number of citizens and tourists can be reached. About 5,000 visitors are expected over the entire runtime of the exhibition.

The further development of the planned measures will occur in the framework of a EU-LIFE project. Further information about the project can be found at: www.bodensee-stiftung.org.

Lake Pulicat in India

With over 160 fish species and over 110 different land and water birds, Lake Pulicat truly offers a unique biological diversity. Over 15,000 flamingos visit the lake every year during their migration. Painted storks, pelicans and kingfishers also live here. The endangered olive ridley turtle lays its eggs on the beach. The protection of Lake Pulicat along with the sustainable support of socially disadvantaged people from the region are the focal points of the local partner CRENIEO (Centre for Research on New International Economic Order).

Mangrove reforestation

It was possible to successfully continue the CRENIEO developed and initially from the HAND IN HAND Fonds sponsored mangrove reforestation project in 2009. The continuation was made possible by a sponsorship from the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation with funds from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor Safety in the context of the special postage stamps. A demonstration tree nursery for the cultivation of mangroves was completed. Until April 2010 over 5,000 mangrove seedlings will be cultivated there. The seeds and

plant materials for the planting measures were collected in the surrounding intact mangrove forests. This guarantees that indigenous plant types will be used. In October 2009, the first 1,125 mangrove trees were planted in selected zones. The inhabitants of the villages surrounding the location of the plants are included in the project. Women's self-help groups helped with planting the mangroves and continued the care of the plants. In order to assure the success of the project it is important to include the population in the process and gain their acceptance. The CReNIEO staff and other specialists educated the women along with school children and teachers from the region in multiple thematic areas. One central environmental education topic was the explanation of the meaning and important functions of the mangroves from both an ecological and economic perspective. In 2009 CReNIEO received the first 10,000 Euros for the project.

Environmental education

One project goal is the strengthening of women and the development of specialized qualifications in order to support their economic self-sufficiency. Therefore CReNIEO organised multiple workshops and excursions with the women integrated into the project. The educational endeavours offer the women knowledge about mangroves, cultivation of own vegetables along with the raising of cows and goats. In order to offer the villagers a further revenue source, CReNIEO distributed 148 coconut seedlings to the women. Through the sale of the coconuts, which can be harvested after three and a half years, the families garner another small income source. Women's groups, school children and teachers from the surrounding schools were also informed about climate change and the ecological connections in multiple working groups. Especially the meetings with school children were very interactive. Excursions into nature were organised for them and also drawing competitions and mangrove planting and garbage collection campaigns were held.

Insufficient and unhealthy nutrition are the main cause of illness among the population. Because many of the poorest people at Lake Pulicat, mostly day labourers, cannot afford doctor visits, CReNIEO organised health days at which doctors were made aware of the critical state of health of the poor people. The education campaigns about growing own vegetables and instruction about correct cattle breeding are geared towards securing and bettering the food security for the local population. Since most families cannot afford seeds, CReNIEO has already distributed vegetable seeds to 73 families.



Environmental education plays a central role within the projects at Lake Pulicat.

Mahakam Wetlands in Indonesia

In the Indonesian province of East Kalimantan on about 4,500 square kilometres live around 70 to 90 examples of the very rare Irrawaddy dolphin. The GNF and its Indonesian partner organisation Yayasan Konservasi RASI are highly engaged in the protection of these dolphins. The focal point of RASI's work lies in the protection of aquatic biodiversity and the natural fish stock in the Mahakam wetlands. After the number of dolphins in the Mahakam River and the three largest lakes (Jempang, Melintang, Semayang) decreased for many years and the dolphin was threatened with extinction, the numbers began to increase slowly since 2007.

Dolphin Protection

New protected area

In June 2009 the first protected area for the sweet water dolphins was officially established in the Mahakam wetlands. This is a milestone for RASI and stems from their many years of engagement and political lobbying for the protection of the endangered Irrawaddy dolphin. The first dolphin protectorate is located in the Muara sub-district in the West-Kutai region. The territory encompasses 4,100 hectares of the river area and an 80-kilometre length of the Mahakam River. An additional 45 kilometres of surrounding tributaries and wetlands secure the fish stock which serves as the main food source for the dolphins. In the future all planned changes that occur within the protected territory will have to correspond with the goals of the preservation agreement. Activities that have negative consequences for the dolphins' environment are banned according to the new protection rules. A big step could be taken towards the long term safeguarding of this unique ecosystem in Borneo by the GNF and through funds from the Ursula Merz Foundation. The erection of a second protectorate is in the middle of construction. In the Central Kutai district 2,800 hectares and a length of 60 kilometres will protect the dolphin.

Environmental education „Kids for the Dolphins“

The environmental education programmes for the protection of dolphins and their habitats, that geared towards teachers and students along with an intellectual knowledge exchange about nature and dolphin protection between German and Indonesian teenagers were successfully continued in 2009. After printing 2,000 books and distributing them to



The island Borneo in Indonesia



Aqua cultures in fish baskets

Species and climate protection are two major topics in the Mahakam region.

25 schools, eight junior high schools and five high schools in Indonesia began to integrate the educational material into their lesson plan. Additionally 700 environmental books about the protection of freshwater dolphins and a handbook for teachers were printed and distributed to 30 schools in the middle Mahakam region. The Indonesian students reported in a film in March 2009 about their daily life and their relationship to the environment and nature. So that German and Indonesian students can continue the intercultural exchange, the students of the German Constantin-Vanotti School in Überlingen at Lake Constance created a homepage. In January 2009 the German students presented various projects that they independently created in working groups. Among other things they shot a film about Lake Constance and another about the life of a typical German student. In May 2009, 22 students of the Constantin-Vanotti School spent two weeks in China. As an environmental exchange for their airplane journey, the students donated 850 Euros to the GNF for the protection of the Irrawaddy Dolphin. The Foundation Ursula Merz started sponsoring the education project in 2008.

Sustainable fishing

In the context of species protection a new project concerning sustainable fishing has started in 2009. The project is sponsored by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation with funds from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor Safety in the context of the special postage stamps. The goal of the sponsorship is the development of sustainable fishing methods and the amelioration of the fishermen's living standards through the development of environmentally friendly aqua cultures to reduce the use of non-sustainable fishing methods such as fishing with floating nets, electricity and cyanide. These dangerous fishing methods had a great deal to do with the direct causes of dolphin deaths and also led to the dramatic decline in the natural fish stock and with this the dolphin's primary food source.

The project introduces aqua cultures with fish baskets of wood. As a first step 36 fishermen were selected for an introduction to environmentally friendly fishing methods. Fish breeding started in May 2009 in 2x2x1 metre large baskets. Over 30,000 fish spawn including tilapia and carp were used in this phase. The fishermen meet every six to eight weeks with the RASI experts and discuss about the future of fishing, fish health and feeding. The first group of fishermen in the pilot project paid off their baskets in instalments so that other fishermen can be integrated into the project. Also women who are involved in the processing of the fish are included in the project. One approach to marketing the fish is to process them into "fish crackers" which are very popular in Indonesia. This offers a new long-term income source. The project supports at least 60 families directly and serves as a model project for other fishermen and the local government at the same time. RASI already received 35,000 Euros in 2009 to put the project into practice and will receive the rest of the financial support in 2010.

Reforestation project

Beyond species protection, climate change is the second most important topic in the Mahakam region. The worldwide demand for raw materials leads especially in Indonesia to deforestation, slash and burn and drainage in wetlands. Entire forests fell victim to the extensive cultivation of palm oil plantations geared towards the fabrication of green fuel, cosmetics and foodstuffs. With a grant from the GNF, RASI undertook a feasibility study in 2009 and examined possibilities of reforestation at Jempang Lake. The study sought to determine which land sections at Jempang Lake needed to be replanted in order to re-establish the natural water regulation and permit high biodiversity.

Parallel to this, the potential for community-based reforestation was examined. It is planned that multiple communities will come together to plant mixed cultures with agricultural crops and trees without a specific usage. The population will be included in the process of sustainable development

and new income opportunities will be created. The feasibility study showed important results about locations which due to their ground conditions offer the best chances for the reforestation campaign. 270 families already agreed in participating and are able to provide 540 hectares of land for the community-based reforestation by mixed cultures. 20 percent of the inspected land is privately owned. The results of the study will be given to the forest department and other interested parties. The financial support was secured in 2008. Depending on the financial possibilities, the reforestation will take place in the coming years.

The governments of Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority are now prompted to take part in rescuing the Jordan River. In 2010, FoEME and GNF will provide concrete water savings possibilities to the governments that can be realised in Israel, Palestine and Jordan and are also more cost effective than the energy intensive extraction of drinking water from desalination plants. The study was made possible through financing by the Foundation Ursula Merz and other donors. 47,000 Euros have already been transferred for the project, which will continue until the end of 2010.



Measuring the water quantity of the Lower Jordan River



School children of the village Tonga, Kenya

Protection of the Jordan- Israel, Palestine and Jordan

The 300-kilometres long Jordan River originates from three springs in Israel, Lebanon and the Israel occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The once water rich Lower Jordan flowed for thousands of years from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea and offered important wetlands for the indigenous animal and plant species along with over 500 million migrating birds. The Jordan is also the most important inflow of the Dead Sea. The GNF and the local environmental organisation Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME) have worked closely since 2000 in order to find solutions to the regional water problems.

In a joint study with the GNF, FoEME has examined since 2008 what amount of water is necessary in order to re-establish the Jordan and what water saving potential is possible in the bordering countries of Israel, Palestine and Jordan. The study came to the conclusion that only two percent of the original water volume is left. The "Holy River" in the Middle East threatens to dry out permanently. A large part of the remaining water in the Lower Jordan consists of untreated sewage, surface water and of saltwater which is directed from saltwater sources near the Sea of Galilee into the river. 50 percent of the river's biodiversity is already destroyed. Beyond that, the Dead Sea is losing its most important inflow. The water level sinks about 80 centimetres a year and the shoreline recedes by 20 metres yearly.

The water crisis in the Middle East also leads to new and extraordinary protective measures. FoEME is an Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian environmental organisation and has set up environmental education centres in each of the three countries. The goal of the centres is to raise awareness of the local population for ecological topics especially water to prompt the dialogue between all three nations within the "Good Water Neighbors" programme. In a 2009 pilot project which was financially supported by the GNF, FoEME erected five dry toilets on the grounds of the three environmental education centres in Israel, Jordan and Palestine. Through the pilot project it is possible to break down stereotypes about the sanitary dry facilities and demonstrate how simple their construction is. Raising awareness about the economic use of water is one main focus of this initiative.

Lake Victoria in Kenya

Clean water for students

People in rural areas of Africa often suffer from the consequences of dirty drinking water. In Kenya people die every day from water caused illnesses like cholera, typhoid and diarrhoea. Against this background, the GNF in cooperation with its Kenyan partner organisation Osienala (Friends of Lake Victoria), installed a drinking water treatment plant in a village near Nyandiwa at Lake Victoria. The treatment plant

has been in operation since 2009 and delivers drinking water to about 1,000 schoolgirls of the St. Gabriel School for Girls.

Following this pilot project, a campaign was started in cooperation with the German football club Hannover 96, the TUI, and the fan organisation Rote Kurve to finance further drinking water treatment plants in Kenya. At every home match of the club Hannover 96 in the 2009/2010 football season, the stadium guests were asked to donate one Euro deposit from their cups to the drinking water project in Kenya. The cups could be given back at any refreshment booth and at special campaign booths in the stadium. The "Cups for Drinking Water Campaign" was advertised on posters, information brochures along with spots on the stadium screens and in the stadium magazine. Around 1,000 cups were "donated" per match. Further collection campaigns will follow in 2010 for instance at the TUIFly marathon in Hannover.

The use of technically demanding water treatment plants is often problematic in developing countries, because of the maintenance and repair needed. Because of this, the GNF brought in the Skyjuice Foundation as a partner. Skyjuice developed a simple drinking water treatment plant, the Skyhydrant. The Siemens Foundation will also support this project. The installation of six Skyhydrants at four different locations will start in 2010 using the donations from the cup campaign. An education and training programme for local technicians will be implemented along with the installation of the treatment plants. The technicians will then be responsible for the maintenance of the undisturbed working of the facilities. The training programme is an important part of the knowledge transfer and supports help to self-help. Beyond this an environmental education programme for the population will be developed. A decision about the expansion and continuance of the programme will be made in 2010.

Environmental protection with solar lamps

Around 30 million people live without access to the electric grid around Lake Victoria. Worldwide it is over 1.6 billion people that have no access to electricity. Light generation through fossil fuels, for instance kerosene, is very damaging to the environment. Over 190 million tons of carbon dioxide is released around the world every year. "Umeme kwa Wote-Light for All" is the slogan of a Kenyan project looking to help both the people and the environment. The project was started in 2008 by the German company OSRAM in conjunction with the GNF. The goal of the project is to exchange the environmentally harmful and unhealthy kerosene lamps for environmentally friendly solar lamps. Since most of the villages in rural areas in Kenya are not connected to the electric grid, solar energy lamps that are charged by solar energy were offered. These preserve the environment and also offer new opportunities for education, prevent fires and smoke poisoning and provide better income.

At three solar energy stations that were erected in 2008, people can load the solar batteries in a cheap and environmentally friendly way. An important aspect of this programme is that the fishermen do not have to buy the lamps. Instead they can borrow them against a small deposit. With financial support from the Wuppertal Institute in the context of the WISIONS program "Sustainable Energy Project Support SEPS" it was possible to organise a training programme for workers from the Kenyan energy hubs. A further project aimed at expanding the project to Uganda.

OSRAM, the GNF and the Kenyan partner organisation Thames Lighting applied for funding from the European Union for the construction of five further facilities. The pilot programme shall start in spring 2011.

Lake Fúquene in Colombia

Until the 1970's Lake Fúquene was the largest lake in Colombia. Today only 3,200 hectares of waters original 10,000 hectares are left. The flat lagoon has increasingly dried out in order to make new land for farming and breeding. The lake possesses a very high biological diversity and it is the central water provider for around 200,000 people as well as for farming and breeding. So far the lake has no protective status.

Reed protection

GNF's Colombian partner organisation Fundación Humedales developed a handbook with management guidelines for the protection and sustainable use of reeds at Lake Fúquene. This was made possible in 2009 by the financial support from the Sika Corporation. Reeds are an important income source for over 150 families in the region and are used to produce handicrafts. Currently there are isolated attempts to renature the shoreline with reeds. However, concrete management plans and control systems are missing. Because of this, Fundación Humedales in cooperation with other Colombian experts developed a management plan for the preservation and use of reeds at the shores of Lake Fúquene. In 2009 the Fundación Humedales organised far-reaching information campaigns in the communities around the lake. The participants, most of whom are artisans who depend on reeds as a source of income, were enlightened about the current situation at the lake and about the ecological problems that can occur in the reeds. Implementation of concrete actions from the management plan will be started in 2010 in consultation with the local environmental agencies and other local decision makers. The media will accompany this project.

Living Fences

In a further pilot project that started at the beginning of 2009, the Fundación Humedales planted one kilometre of bushes and trees along farmland in the basin of Lake Fúquene.



Green filter construction, Paraguay



Workshops for farmers at Lake Fúquene, Colombia



The Baikal Seal must be protected, Russia

The hedges are made out of native trees and shrubs. They create a connection between isolated forests and support biodiversity and the rejuvenation of the existing forests. Insects, birds and small mammals can find new habitats and bring the fences to life. Organic fertilizer, attained from the lagoon's water plants, was used during planting. Removing the sprawling water plants also better the water quality as the water gets a higher oxygen content.

In workshops that were organised within the project farmers and breeders were told how the nutrient cycle of a hedge improves the soil conditions, why the planted bushes and trees are important wind protection and thereby limit erosion and how a diversified animal and plant life reduce the amount of vermin on farmed land. The demonstration fields will, in the long run, be expanded to the entire Fúquene basin. Both nature and the farmers will profit from this project. The project was financed by the German Environmental Aid out of funds from the HAND IN HAND Funds of the company Rapunzel Naturkost AG.

Sewage Water Treatment through a Plant Based Purification System in Paraguay

Thanks to the financial support of the German Environmental Aid out of funds from the HAND IN HAND Funds from the company Rapunzel Naturkost AG it was possible to begin with the building of a plant based purification system in Limpio, Paraguay. Limpio is a settlement with about 4,000 inhabitants. A great part of the untreated sewage ends up in the Salado River, which flows into the Paraguay River. In the past this led to environmental problems like eutrophication of the river water and to health problems among the

inhabitants who use the river water for physical hygiene and drinking.

The Fundación Global Nature (FGN), GNF's Spanish partner organisation, coordinates and conceptualizes the building of the plant based purification system which will be completed in spring 2010. The facility is a cost-effective and robust technology for wastewater treatment and is already being used successfully in multiple developing countries. The so-called Green filters are made up of water channels and swimming water plants which cover the water's surface. The plants break down organic substances from the sewage. It is possible to use the plants' fibres for local handicrafts along with fish breeding and the plant material can also be used as a high-grade fertilizer. In 2009 and 2010 inhabitants have and will be educated about how the aquatic plants from the purification system can be used as organic fertilizer and how handicraft products can be produced from them.

Lake Baikal in Russia

The economic crisis in Russia, triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union, has left extremely unstable economic circumstances for the poorer social stratum at Lake Baikal. The Republic of Burjatia on the eastern shore of Lake Baikal is one of the economically least developed Russian republics. Nature tourism could be an important income source for the people at Lake Baikal.

Development of Sustainable Tourism

In 2009, the Foundation Ursula Merz funded an administration meeting and two seminars about sustainable tourism within an ongoing project at Lake Baikal. Representatives from local administrative districts and tourism experts took

part in the seminars. The goal of the events was to inform the local population about the basics of eco-tourism and about chances for the extension of the "Bed and Breakfast" accommodation facilities as well as to plan the first concrete measures. Both the inhabitants and the administration of the Okinsky territory have shown great interest in the development of sustainable tourism in their region. Beyond providing the technical advice, GNF also created a project website and organised the visit of a German tourism journalist to the region in August 2009. The goals of the media reports are to make the German public aware of the social and ecological challenges at Lake Baikal and inform them about the new sustainable tourism opportunities available from this Sojotic minority.

In August 2009 an attractive Visitors Centre in the form of a yurt was inaugurated in the village of Sorok as part of the project. In the village of Orlik a building was renovated that also serves as a Visitors Center and guesthouse. The first regional marketing campaigns also took place. In the meantime GNF's partner organisation GRAN organised canoe and rafting tours for the younger inhabitants of the Oka region. Canoeing and rafting are among the highlights of the marketing campaign since the region offers spectacular rivers in their natural state. The tourism experts and Marion Hammerl, the president of the GNF, visited the project region in August 2009 and developed travel offers with the local partners. They also planned further education measures for the indigenous tourism employees. In June 2010 a training course for four tourism experts from the Oka region will take place at the Lake of Constance. The course will focus on environmental and quality standards in accommodations (hotels, bed and breakfasts) along with the organisation of environmentally friendly leisure activities. The problems of planning tourism development in the Baikal region as well as the Oka project will be presented at the International Tourism Forum of the Deutschen Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH in April 2010.

With the support of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation with funds from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor Safety the GNF and its Russian partner organisations GRAN and FIRN organised the German-Russian conference "Living Lakes: 10 Years of Partnership at Lake Baikal". The conference gave a comprehensive overview of the chances and demands along with instruments and measures in conjunction with sustainable economic activity, the securing of resources and environmental education (see events and activities).

Protection of the Baikal Seal

A further project at Lake Baikal is devoted to the protection of the Baikal seal. In 2009 it was possible to provide a further 6,000 Euros towards the protection of the freshwater seal (*Phoca Sibirica*) through the support of the EthikBank.

A drawing contest for children from the surrounding regions at Lake Baikal took place as part of the project. The children's best paintings were consolidated into a 2010 Nerpa-Calendar. The calendar was distributed to environmental education centers, schools and to teachers who are involved in environmental education. The most active conservationists aged 15 to 23 took part in a summer camp at Lake Baikal. Besides concrete landscape work and practical environmental education activities, exciting excursions and a rich offering of cultural activities and environmental seminars were part of the young peoples' programme. They learned to feel and understand nature with all of their senses. During the summer camp the young people also had the opportunity to visit the environmental and conservation exhibit "Nerpa in Focus" in Ust-Barguzin, which was created within the frame of the previous project.

An environmental conference addressing students, university students and other interested parties is planned for 2010. Employees of the Zabaikalski National Park, scientists, and representatives of NGOs, schools and the media will take part in the event. Around 100 participants will get the chance to learn more about the different research and environmental projects at Lake Baikal. Concrete measures for visitor management and nature path renaturation in the Baikal seal habitat are also planned in the framework of the project.

Conservation of Cultural Landscapes in Spain

Extremadura

In the south west of Spain, the Extremadura offers ideal living conditions for wild animals and old Spanish livestock breeds with its stone and cork oak trees. Attentive Extremadura visitors know traditional domestic animals like the white Blanca Cacereña Cows and the black Extremadura pigs. In the Spanish named "Dehesas", or cork oak forests many rare species like the black stork, bee-eater, Eurasian black vulture and the eagle owl can be found. Thousands of cranes from northern Europe spend the winter here and countless white storks breed in the villages. The conservation of these old cultural landscapes and the sustainable development of the region is an important sphere of action for the Spanish partner organisation Fundación Global Nature (FGN). In 2009 the Fundación received 3,000 Euros from the GNF for this important work.

2009 the Fundación's environmental protection center recorded almost 2,000 visitors and 24 groups that took part in conducted tours and work camps. In the context of species protection numerous environmental education measures took place which especially serve to protect the regions' cranes. A quiz with the students took place in the winter months. 20

of them won a weekend in the "La Dehesa" center including lots of activities in nature like a visit to the Monfrague national park. In December 2009 a welcome day for the cranes was organised.

The network of private conservation areas grew further in 2009. 15 new arrangements were made with private landowners and over 5,000 hectares of private land were integrated into the network. This great success shows that the Fundación's tireless advocacy work is now showing results. The Fundación helps the networks' farmers to apply for subventions, to market ecological products, inform them about legal aspects and conducts workshops about different ecological themes.

The measures that were originally designed for the protection of wild rabbits make the Fundación an expert in ecological legume cultivation. Numerous farmers are taking part in a newly found Natura-2000-Network. They will ecologically plant lentils, beans and chickpeas along with forage plants like clover, sweet peas and alfalfa in the coming years. Through this the income of the farmers will be secure and the use of pesticides will be avoided. The Fundación has conducted ecological farming on their land and thereby supports the conservation of endangered and threatened species like wild rabbits and lynx. The Fincas are also model farms for the conservation of old domesticated animal species and for ecological farming and care of the Dehesas.

The state protection and breeding programme for the Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) follows an interdisciplinary approach and is conducted by national, regional and international institutions. The goal is a genetically stable and demographically well-dispersed lynx population and, following that, the strengthening of the wild stock by releasing animals into the wild. At present around 200 lynxes live in the south of Spain. Habitat destruction in particular has brought the Iberian lynx to the edge of extinction. In contrast to its European relative, the diet of the Pardel lynx is comprised almost exclusively of wild rabbits. The steep reduction of the wild rabbit in Spain has therefore also endangered the lynx population. The measures to improve the habitat and nutrition possibilities for the wild rabbits also help the lynx.

Majorca

The environmental association GOB has fought for years for the preservation of the unique natural landscape of the Balearic Islands. The association owns two offices on Majorca and one on Ibiza and finances itself mostly through mem-

bership dues and donations. Financial support for projects is applied for. In 2009 the GOB conducted multiple activities that the GNF supported with 3,000 Euros.

On the "La Trapa" Finca environmental education is the top priority. In 2009 GOB invited over 4,000 students to La Trapa so that they could learn about the nature and culture of this unique region. GOB is a very lively association with many volunteers. There are a children, a youth, an ornithologist and a hiking group. A travelling exhibition about the bird world of the Balearic Islands was created and is now being presented in different areas around the island. The children and youth groups lead campaigns like, for instance, "Against Plastic Trash" or "For the Protection of Drinking Water."



Unspoilt coasts on Majorca are important for the animal life.

GOB has been very engaged in the planned Es Guix settlement in the Tramuntana Mountains. The plan was to build 105 single-family houses in the middle of the mountains. Luckily, the building project could be stopped for the time being. Beyond this GOB actively campaigns to change the regional plan for Majorca in order to hinder such building projects right from the beginning. GOB celebrated a great success when it was decided that the illegally erected houses in a Port d'Andratx green zone must be removed. In the last months, GOB together with the German inhabitants has reported other illegal buildings. The prosecutor's

office is also going after illegal trash dumps and quarries now.

In order to promote conservation, GOB suggested to the environmental ministry of the Balears to allocate three new bird sanctuaries according to the EU bird protection principles. For one, it concerns the small Maristany wetlands between Alcudia and Port d'Alcudia. The rare osprey fishes regularly in that area. The Finca Son Real is also an important topic. This area borders on the bay of Alcudia and is an important breeding ground for the endemic Balearic warbler and the Dartford warbler. Another area named Pla de Lanzell lies in the middle of Majorca and has had practically no bird sanctuaries. Here live for instance the short-toed lark, the quail, the harrier and in the winter the Eurasian golden plover and the lapwing.

The monk seal that reappeared in 2008 can now be seen more often near the uninhabited Dragonera Island off the coast of Majorca where a small colony of great tumblers does live. A flyer about monk seals was created with the help of GOB and distributed to tourists and inhabitants in 2009. The proliferation of indication boards to sailors for the sighting of whales and dolphins in the Balearic waters was continued. New activities for dolphin protection could not be started,

because financial support could not be decided yet. The GOB absolutely wants to stop the planned harbour expansion on Majorca, Ibiza and Menorca especially because of the underwater posidonia fields that serve as an important fish nursery. In the future the association wants to emphasize on a large ocean preserve for whales and dolphins and for a fishing embargo for the red tuna.

Maduganga and Madampe Lakes in Sri Lanka

The Maduganga and Madampe lakes are located at the south west coast of Sri Lanka in the Indian Ocean. A three-kilometres long canal connects the two lakes. Together they cover an area of over 13 square kilometres and lie in one of the most beautiful and picturesque landscapes of Sri Lanka. The Maduganga Lake has a unique biodiversity among which are the Sri Lankan giant squirrel and over 300 different plant species.

Mangrove Reforestation

Over the last 100 years about half of the world's mangrove forests were irreversibly destroyed. The mangrove habitats are globally unique. There is no other biotope in the world where so many different fresh and salt water or land and sea species share the same habitat. All mangroves have extensive root systems that serve as protection barriers against tidal waves and hold back sediment and mud. When mangroves are destroyed, the natural protective barrier against tidal waves is lost. Traditionally, mangroves are used as firewood and the area is used for fishing. The income from coastal fishing declines when mangrove forests are cut down because many economically useful fish species depend on the mangroves as a breeding ground.

After the end of the Post-Tsunami-Project, the GNF and its partner organisation Nagenahiru Foundation started a two-year project for mangrove reforestation and environmental

education in the Bentara region. Goal of the project is primarily the protection and reforestation of mangrove forests in Sri Lanka. The target groups are families and women's groups, communities and school children from poor communities in the mangrove forests of Sri Lanka. A central goal is the alleviation of poverty, the population's long-term access to sustainable natural resources and the protection of the local communities from potential catastrophes like tsunamis through precautionary measures. In order to offer the women chances for a better future, two workshops about traditional handicrafts were organised. A further workshop was carried out in cooperation with the National Design Center of the Ministry for Rural Industries in Magala North. 33 women from Bentara, Miriswatta, Induruwa and Magala North took part. The further training of the women in the production of traditional handicrafts like reed handbags was the goal of the workshop.

A new large Mangrove tree school in Godahena was established in 2009 with the financial support of the Foundation Ursula Merz. Over 15,000 seedlings for the reforestation of the mangrove forests have been grown so far. Besides the construction of these mangrove tree nurseries, the communities founded further twelve smaller tree nurseries. The communities in the Bentara region founded three of the tree nurseries. On top of the tree nurseries the women erected a 5,000 square metres large reed plantation. The reeds are used by the women to fabricate traditional handicrafts and will provide the families with a secure long-term income. Two new mangrove tree nurseries were founded in the Madampe wetlands and over 12,500 seedlings have already been planted.

In 2009, 4,500 mangrove seedlings were planted on two hectares land near Suduwella. They were bought with the help of the German wind power company wpd and are now safeguarded for nature preservation. A further 650 seedlings were planted in Miriswatta. The mangroves were grown in tree nurseries run by women. The planting was done by local workers who can better their income through this.

Further planting is planned in the future. In preparation for this, three hectares of land were prepared on which planting will start in the monsoon season in mid-march 2010. Thanks to the financial support of the Foundation Ursula Merz the existing Environmental Education Center was expanded. An environmental lab that comprises 300 square metres was constructed. Through the expansion, the sensitization of the local population will be further developed. The project which is funded by the Foundation Ursula Merz will continue until the end of June 2010. The international sustainable tourism corporation Futouris e.V. supported the mangrove reforestation through a donation.



Women in a tree nursery in Sri Lanka

Energy Saving Lamps for Night Fishing

Being brackwater systems, the Lakes Maduganga and Madampe shelter a rich fish population. The local population depends heavily on shrimp as an income and food source. At all lakes the fishers use environmentally damaging kerosene lamps for the traditional night fishing. For this, the lamps are fastened to a so-called Ja-kotus and the shrimp are attracted by the light. Ja-kotus is a three chamber bow net that was developed on Java. Canoe fishing, in which the lamp is attached to the fisherman's boat and attracts fish to be caught in nets, is also practiced. About 85,000 canoe fishermen fish in the southern coastal waters of Sri Lanka and burn more than 100,000 litres of kerosene per night. This translates into 30 million litres of kerosene per year.

In a project started in 2009, energy saving lamps were introduced into the region to replace kerosene lamps for fishermen. The goal of the project is to improve the quality of life of the Sri Lankan fishermen and, at the same time, to minimize the use of fossil fuels and their negative impacts on health and the environment. The GNF and its partners are the only organisations in the region that promote environmentally friendly alternatives to fossil fuels for night fishing. The Nagenahiru foundation and EMACE are the partner organisations in Sri Lanka. In the past two years, experts from EMACE and Nagenahiru have developed and tested different lamp prototypes and in the process gathered fundamental know-how. The pilot phase showed that LED and compact fluorescent lamps can replace kerosene lamps. They provide comparable catch results and offer more light at lower costs. The first lamps were distributed to the fishermen in 2009 and workshops about proper usage and environmental education took place. The project is financially supported by the company Dicota and Sika AG as well as WISIONS in the context of the "Sustainable Energy Project Support SEPS" programme.

Land Purchase

The Nagenahiru Foundation bought 14.1 hectares of land thanks to a donation by the German wind power company wpd. Seven different owners bought the land and in 2009 the Nagenahiru Foundation began to restore the area piece by piece. In the last four years the Nagenahiru Foundation reforested over 50 hectares of land with 100,000 mangrove trees that were grown in their own tree nurseries. The plan for 2010 is to buy more land in the Halwatura wetlands for conservation purposes. The ecologically precious land parcels lie in a difficult to reach swamp zone and are therefore a bargain. Through this purchase the tract of land is protected from being transformed into a banana plantation or used as an illegal landfill.

St. Lucia Wetlands in South Africa

Trees for Life

The project Trees for Life was developed by the GNF partner organisation Wildlands Conservation Trust and has been going on for four years. The project trains unemployed young people, orphans and single parents as treepreneurs. The treepreneurs come from poor townships and rural communities and live in difficult conditions. Through the Trees for Life-project they learn how indigenous trees are planted and cared for. As soon as the trees reach a specific height, the treepreneur returns them to the Wildlands Trust and trades them for items like food and clothing or school and university fees. The trees are then planted on selected plots in the community or in the surrounding areas.

Beyond the social integration of those involved, the tree planting also supports the sustainable protection of biodiversity and reduces the negative effects of climate change. An important part of the project is excursions during which the treepreneurs plant indigenous trees in public spaces and in deforested areas and also remove introduced species. The long-term goal of the project is to enthuse the treepreneurs for the natural heritage of their region. To this end outings to surrounding preservations have been organised since 2009. The first eight excursions with a total of 50 treepreneurs were conducted by the end of 2009. Even though they live in the neighbourhood, for many participants it was the first time they visited a nature protection area. By 2009, the initiative included over 3,000 treepreneurs who grew over 300,000 trees.

Through the self-dependent planting and raising of trees, the people from poor social strata gain new self-confidence and have the chance to improve their living conditions. Local farmers also plant trees in order to create buffer zones around their fields and support biodiversity in the floodplain areas at the Mkhuzi River. So far, over 200 farmers took part in this project and have planted 35,000 trees. The measures at Mkhuzi River are one of five carbon sinks and are part of the Wildlands Conservation Trusts' "Greening



A South African treepreneur caring about her plants

Your Future” project. GNF’s partner plans to extend the Trees for Life campaign to the area surrounding the St. Lucia Lake in 2010. Also planned are the rebuilding and extension of the Khula Tourism Center.

The project is funded by the Foundation Ursula Merz and will continue until the end of 2010. The passengers of Lufthansa also have the opportunity to donate their frequent flier miles to this Living Lakes project in the context of “Miles to Help”. The GNF was able to transfer 5,000 Euros from this campaign to the Wildlands Conservation Trust.

Leopard Protection

The leopard next to the buffalo, lion, elephant and rhinoceros belongs to the famous “Big Five” in South Africa. Even though it is highly endangered, the leopard does not have the highest protection status. The destruction of its habitat in the South African KwaZulu-Natal through settlements, pastures and intensive farming is causing its territory to shrink rapidly. A large number of legal kill licenses- about 2,500 a year- and illegal hunting put additional pressure on its population. Leopards are solitary animals, wander through large territories searching for prey and often hunt at night. This makes counting the population very difficult. At the end of the nineties the population in the KwaZulu-Natal province was estimated at being only 200.

With 6,000 Euros in financial support it was possible to start a project for the protection of leopards in the South African province of KwaZulu-Natal. The goal of the project is to gather specific information about the current population development and sex distribution as well as conserving the preferred territories in order to improve their protection. The financial support made it possible to acquire necessary gear, especially night cameras, for monitoring the almost 23,000 hectare large area.

The analysis of the leopards’ population density in the Zululand Rhino reserve (ZRR) yielded a density of 3.7 to 4.5 leopards per 100 square kilometres, which is sadly a smaller amount than expected. The initiators of the investigation, the Northern Zululand Honorary Officers (NZHO) and the GNF-partner Wildlands Conservation Trust, recommended to the Zululand Rhino Reserve to forbid leopard hunting inside the game reserve and also initiate stronger controls and work towards eliminating disruptions from the areas bordering the game reserve. The results will help in the long-term to

support management strategies for the leopard population inside protected areas. As next step the NZHO and the Wildland Trust plan another examination of the leopard population in the False Bay area near the Hluhluwe National Park in KwaZulu-Natal.

Protection of the Siberian Crane at Lake Poyang in China

The Lake Poyang is the largest freshwater lake in China. It is located in the Jiangxi province about 50 kilometres north of Nanchang. The lake’s flood zone is subject to extreme, seasonally determined changes in the water level. In the dry period the lake’s area shrinks and leaves a complex network of wetlands and mud flats behind. These attract almost half a million water birds including remarkable species like 3,500 examples of the Siberian Crane (95 percent of the world’s population) and 2,000 examples of the White Naped Cranes. In the rainy season in late summer the lake grows fourfold its size to over 4,400 square kilometres.

Together with the Chinese Living Lakes partner organisation MRLSD and the International Crane Foundation (ICF), GNF carried out a project for the protection of the endangered Siberian Crane in 2008. By tagging the birds with satellite transmitters the scientists gain important insights about their diversity. This data is very important for the protection of the Siberian Crane. Two young cranes were fitted with transmitters in their breeding ground in Russia in 2009 and followed on their way to Lake Poyang in China. Thanks to these observations the Crane Foundation documented important breeding areas on the birds path and could emphasize the importance of wetlands in the north of China.

The sent signals also showed that the birds often change their location at Lake Poyang. The researchers discovered that this depends largely on the water’s depth. When searching for food, the Siberian Cranes move around in very low water that does not exceed 30 to 50 centimetres. Due to dams and dykes that are now widely spread in the Yangtze basin, the Siberian Cranes and other water birds are left with no other habitat but Lake Poyang. This raises the importance of the lake again.

The project is supported by the GNF through Lufthansa’s “Miles to Help” initiative. 1,700 Euros have been saved for the project for the year 2010.



The leopard is one of the famous "Big Five" in South Africa



Siberian Cranes at the Chinese Lake Poyang



Udo Gattenlöhner, press conference at Lake Starnberg

To its events, GNF invites the media and organises press conferences.

04 PUBLIC RELATIONS

In 2009 the GNF published 18 press releases about activities of the Living Lakes-network on the national and international level. Topics included e.g. Threatened Lake of the Year, Founding of the German Living Lakes Network, Cups for Drinking Water, Ten years of Partnership at Lake Baikal, 13th Living Lakes Conference. The GNF invites the press to its events and holds press conferences. The GNF publishes a newsletter four times a year in English and German that informs supporters, project partners and interested parties about the activities of GNF and Living Lakes. The annual reports about Living Lakes and cultural landscapes were distributed to donors and supporters. Four mailings reported about new projects in the network.

In the context of the network Living Lakes Germany that was founded in 2009, an informative project flyer and a travelling exhibition were created that serve as public relations work. These materials will be distributed and put on display in different locations around Germany in 2010.

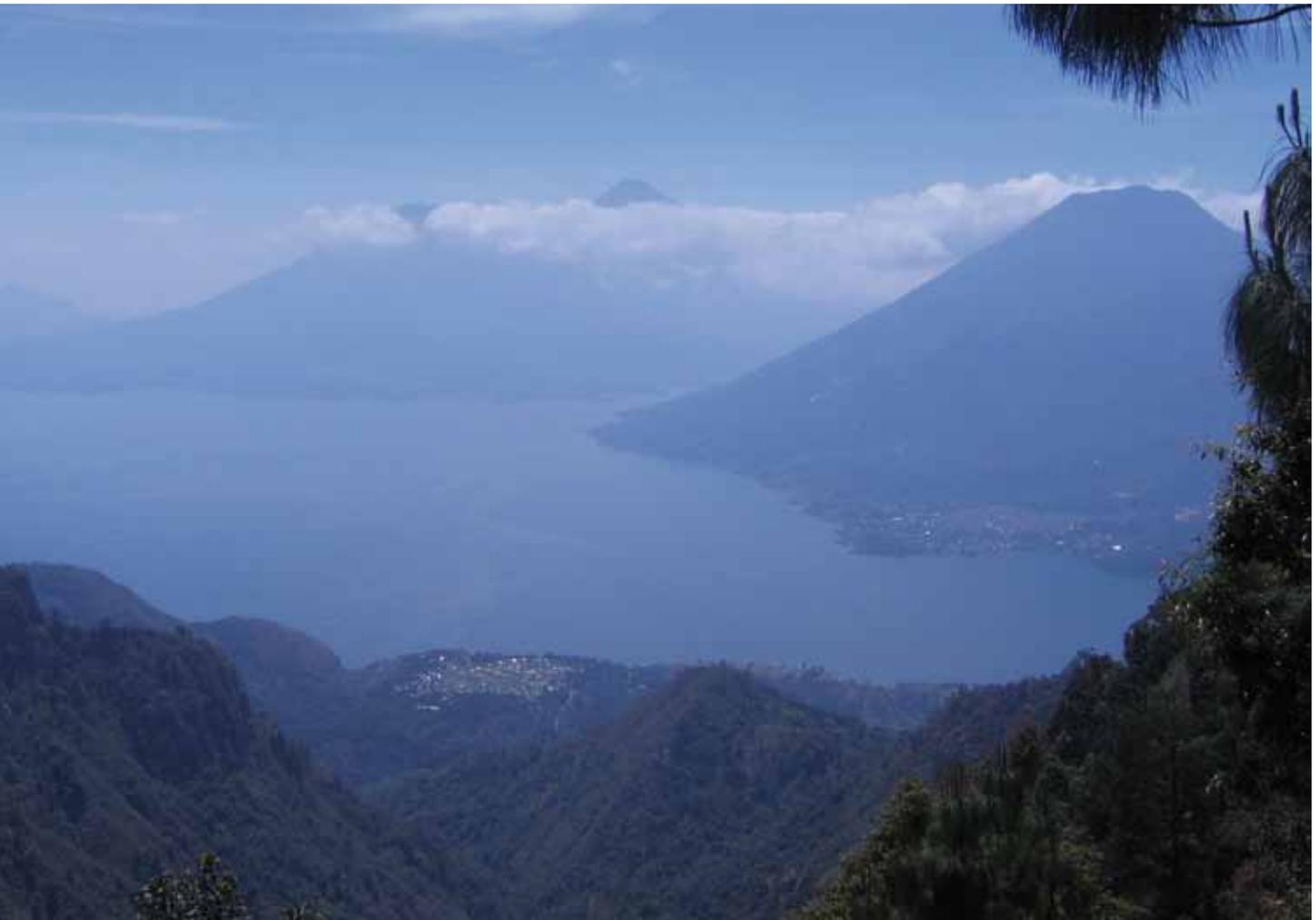
Lake Atitlán in Guatemala is „Threatened Lake of the Year 2009“

The GNF nominated the Lake Atitlán in Guatemala the Threatened Lake of the Year 2009. The waste water system of the town Panajachel that was destroyed in 2005 by hurricane Stan was never rebuilt. Since then sewage has run untreated into the lake. The runoff led to an algae carpet that covers up to 75 percent of the water's surface. The GNF's partner organisation Vivamos Mejor belongs to a commission that is responsible for the implementation of an action plan. The action plan is a reaction to the critical environmental situation of Lake Atitlán and is based on the current laws

and existing plans with direct reference to environmental aspects. The coordination of the whole process lies with the country's vice president and the environmental ministry. According to Vivamos Mejor the problem is that it is unclear where the funding for a comprehensive solution to the problems (lacking sewage treatment, illegal garbage dumping etc.) would come from. There is no money to start investing in the future. Vivamos Mejor supports the ministry in the search for international financing opportunities. Experts from GNF visited the partners in Guatemala and prepared for the deployment of plant based purification systems. Through these decentralized facilities domestic wastewater can be cleaned relatively well since the plants break down organic substances that are found in sewage during their metabolic cycle.

Lake Atitlán is the third largest fresh water lake in Guatemala. The lake lies in a volcano crater and is embedded between a breathtaking backdrop. It measures an area of 130 square kilometres. An unique biodiversity can be found





Lake Atitlán is the third biggest freshwater lake in Guatemala

both in the lake itself and in its catchment area. Even though the lake belongs to the country's tourist highlights, the region remains one of the poorest in Guatemala. 74 percent of Guatemala's population live in poverty, 34 percent in extreme poverty. The construction of schools and a health care system are desperately needed.

Press Work

Press Voices

The GNF's public relations work resonated strongly in 2009. GNF's activities were reported about in national and international media like the ARD, Social Times, Stuttgarter Zeitung, taz and die Welt.

natur + kosmos 02.2009

Solar lamps for Kenya's Fishermen

[...] People in many regions around the world must live without electricity. Light is generated there primarily through petroleum. This is not only expensive, but also damaging for people and nature. A project at Lake Victoria is planned to help the breakthrough of solar lamps. [...] Together with the German light fixture manufacturer Osram and local partners, the GNF wants to provide sustainable lighting. [...]

Bild am Sonntag 22.03.2009

Atitlán is the Threatened Lake of the Year 2009

[...] The Global Nature Fund named Lake Atitlán the Threatened Lake of the year 2009. The environmental foundation called for the protection of the third largest lake in Guatemala at the 5th World Water forum.

Badische Zeitung 23.3.2009**Only Words, No Actions**

[...] Experts at the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul warned of the danger of a dramatic water crisis in many parts of the world. [...] Udo Gattenlöhner, the executive director of the environmental organisation Global Nature Fund was shocked when a participant presented his solution to the problem. He suggested in a roundtable discussion to expand the sugar cane cultivation area in the Brazilian Pantanal [...]

Schwäbische Zeitung 16.09.2009**The German Living Lakes Network reaches from Lake of Constance to Uckermark**

[...] We want to initiate concrete projects with our partners for the bettering of water and coast quality, said the executive director of the Global Nature Fund, Udo Gattenlöhner [...]

Bayerischer Rundfunk 15.9.2009 19:28 h**Network for Lake Protection Founded**

[...] In Bernried at Starnberger Lake a founding event of the German Living Lakes Network took place [...]

Tagesspiegel 04.10.2009**A Giant in Need**

[...] Ten years of partnership at Lake Baikal, organised by the Global Nature Fund (GNF) together with the Russian environmental protection organisation Gran and Firn in Ulan-Ude [...]

Internet

The GNF informs regularly on its website www.globalnature.org about current projects, new campaigns and planned events. The living lakes network and all lakes that belong to it are introduced on a separate section. Under "Publications" all of GNF's publications can be downloaded, for instance the annual report, newsletter and conference documents. The website is available in four languages: German, English, Spanish and Russian. In the context of the Business & Biodiversity campaign that was started in 2010, part of the website will also be available in Dutch. Around 44,000 interested parties from around the world visit the website each month.

Awards**Living Lakes is named UN Decade Project**

The international Network Living Lakes was, for the third time, awarded as UN Decade demonstration project. UN



Decade „Education for sustainable development“ is an international education initiative coordinated by UNESCO. The member states of the United Nations have committed themselves to promote the concept of “learning sustainability” within the years 2005 to 2014. For GNF and its partners, education for sustainable development is a core issue in many of their projects. The knowledge about environment-friendly and sustainable activities is particularly helping those people and ecosystems in countries that suffer most of global environmental injustices. The GNF and the international Living Lakes network already received the awards in 2006/2007 and 2008/2009.



The "Cups for Drinking Water for Africa Campaign"

05 COOPERATIONS

The terms sustainable development and sustainability are currently widely discussed. Increasingly all branches of worldwide trade follow the aspects of sustainability. This type of development combines ecological, social and economic criteria that all need to be considered in the enterprise. The GNF makes sure from the beginning that planned measures incorporate the three columns of sustainability. Experience has shown that charitable and ecological plans are more successful in the long term if they have an economic component. The gentle use of natural resources and the development of alternative sources of income are therefore focal points of the projects in the Living Lakes network.

Cooperation with the Business Sector

In order to bring about a rethinking in the economic sector, the GNF has sought constructive dialogs with corporations from the beginning. Companies have supported the GNF for years in order to support sustainable development in joint projects. Long-term partners like the German Lufthansa,

Daimler, Sika, Ziemann and Osram supported the GNF in 2009 and 2010 despite the enduring economic crisis. In 2010 the GNF started the "Business and Biodiversity" campaign which aims at winning corporations for the active protection and the conservation of species and environments. The European initiative offers opportunities for sustainability managers and decision makers in leadership positions to inform themselves about methods and instruments for the appraisal of the effects of economic activities on biodiversity.

Since the start of the Living Lakes network in 1998, the **German Lufthansa AG** has supported the GNF with the worldwide protection of lakes and drinking water reserves. Sustainability is an important part of the German Lufthansa's corporate culture and has been anchored in the strategic approach for years. As an international air transportation corporation, Lufthansa feels the responsibility to aid in the conservation of nature. Next to operative environmental precautions, Lufthansa supports the work of German and international environmental and nature conservation organisations. Goal of this engagement is to conserve biological diversity and unique landscapes. Focal points include species protection activities whereby the protection of the endangered crane species and their habitats are of particular interest. Since 2006 customer that participate at the frequent flier program Miles & More have had the opportunity to donate their frequent flier miles to the environmental and species protection projects of the GNF.

The **Daimler AG** has supported the GNF since the organisations founding in 1998. One of the goals of the corporation is sustainable development in socially meaningful areas. Special focus lies in supporting education, environment, art and culture. In 2009 a new sponsoring directive was adopted which will guarantee that all allocations not only comply to legal regulations and ethic standards, but the process of donating objects of funds will also be internally and externally transparent. The globally operative company Daimler understands its environmental engagement as part of its corporate responsibility. Investments in resource conserving methods and alternative energy sources play a large role. Daimler supports the GNF's work through financial support and joint projects within the Living Lakes network.

The **Sika AG** supports concrete projects within the Living Lakes network since 2005. Sika is a global corporation with its main seat in Baar, Switzerland. In 1997 Sika was one of the first companies in Switzerland to receive the ISO 14001 certification. The focal points of the projects supported in 2009 were Colombia, Russia, Sri Lanka and South Africa.

Collaboration with the GNF is an important part of the environmental management of **Reckitt Benckiser**. The company is working to continually reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and its energy use. The information campaign with the motto "Our Home-Our Planet" informs the world's consumers what each of them can do as water and energy saving measures. The company has supported the GNF and the German Living Lakes network since the beginning of 2009.

The **Ziemann-Group** has supported Living Lakes since 2002. A firm part of the company's philosophy is the implementation of eco-political criteria and the creation of facilities and processes according to sustainability principles. Energy saving and energy gaining along with the reduction of water demand and emissions in the development of environmentally friendly breweries are central goals of the Ziemann corporation.

As a global company, the **OSRAM GmbH** takes responsibility for its activities around the world. In order to integrate environmental protection, OSRAM aspires to deal with everything from product development to recycling in an environmentally conscious, innovative and creative way. As one of the leading producers of lighting solutions, OSRAM contributes through sustainable products and processes towards dealing with global challenges like climate change. The company has supported the GNF and the Living Lakes network since 2007. Osram and the GNF have been working together on a joint project in 2008 and 2009 to promote solar lamps as an alternative to environmentally harmful kerosene lamps. These plans will be developed further in 2010.

The GNF again received support from the financial sector in 2009. The **EthikBank** has for many years supported social, humanitarian and ecological projects. The EthikBank has supported the Living Lakes project concerning the protection of the Baikal seal at Lake Baikal since 2002. The **GLS-Gemeinschaftsbank** offers savings accounts and savings bonds under the keyword "Living Lakes Project Savings" where the accumulated interest is donated to various GNF projects. The **HypoVereinsbank/ Unicredit** supported the Living Lakes project in 2007 and 2008 with a generous Christmas donation and plans further support for 2010.

With the sale of 18 million pieces of clothing made from certified organic cotton, **C&A** was in 2009 Europe's leading clothing retailer for organic cotton. The company is working with the GNF for the second year. With its donation to the GNF, C&A supplements its environmental management in operative environmental protection and its focus on water and climate protection along as well as the conservation of biodiversity.

In 2009 the GNF started the "Cups for Drinking Water" campaign with the **TUI AG**, the German soccer club **Hannover 96**, and the fan association **Rote Kurve**. With the donations from the campaign four drinking water treatment plants will be installed in rural communities in Kenya. TUI is a global company in the tourism industry that strives to meet the challenges and expectations of the general public when it comes to environmental responsibilities and the associated complex challenges. For TUI sustainable development means the long-term balancing of economic, ecological, social, business and cultural demands.

The globally operative company **DICOTA** has been operating since 1992 as a mobile computing equipment manufacturer. In the framework of the "Go Green" environmental campaign, the company has supported the GNF and its partner organisations since 2009. The company supports a GNF project promoting the use of solar and energy saving lamps in Sri Lanka. Through this DICOTA wants to contribute to environmental, nature and climate protection and wants to take social and corporate responsibility.

The **Rapunzel Naturkost AG** with its seat in German Allgäu has been trading with biological raw materials for the past 35 years. The in-house HAND IN HAND seal stands for fair partnerships with producers. From the HAND IN HAND Fonds that is managed by the German Environmental Aid and funded by Rapunzel, multiple GNF projects have been supported since 2008.

Communication plays a deciding role in the collaboration of the environmental protectors in the international Living Lakes network. The German **Telekom** is a forerunner for environmental protection among the mobile network operators. Close cooperation between the company and the German En-

vironmental Aid was decided in 2000. As a result of this cooperation, it was decided to promote Living Lakes as an international project.

The wind power company **wpd** has supported the GNF and its partner organisation in Sri Lanka since 2009 with the buying of land at the Madampe and Maduganga lakes. This allows these areas to be converted into preservations and creates retreating spaces for fauna and flora. By not draining the mangrove areas, CO₂ is absorbed and compensates for the CO₂-emissions of the wpd group on a voluntary basis.



Cooperation with National and International Institutions, Associations and Foundations

Next to business partnerships, the GNF has cooperated since the beginning with national and international institutions. Among the institutions, associations and foundations that supported the GNF in various project in 2009 were the European Union (EU), the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Reactor Safety, the association of international tourism companies Futouris e.V, the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, Energy in the context of the Wisions initiative, and the City of Friedrichshafen. The German Environmental Aid (DUH) participated in the founding of the Global Nature Fund in the spring of 1998. DUH and GNF are bonded through a yearlong and close-knit cooperation. In 2009, the GNF received a grant from the DUH for the Living Lakes network.

The Anton and Petra Ehrmann-Foundation has supported environmental education projects at Lake Baikal for several years and the national lakes network Living Lakes Germany since 2009. Innovative ideas and the basic value of social responsibility stand in the foreground for the charitable Anton and Petra Ehrmann Foundation. A central goal is supporting the future potential of our society.

The Foundation Ursula Merz supports the GNF for many years with the realization of multiple projects in Guatemala, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and in the Middle East. The purpose of the non-profit Foundation Ursula Merz is the promotion of science and research as well as environment, landscape and cultural heritage protection.

The GNF has cooperated with the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention (convention for the protection of wetlands) since 2004. Goal is the support of the international cooperation of both organisations. A similar cooperation exists with the secretariat of the Convention for the protection of migrating species UNEP/CMS. The UNESCO education initiative "Education for Sustainable Development" once again marked the GNF's Living Lakes project as an official UN Decade demonstration project for the years 2008 to 2011.

In December 2009, an expanded cooperation with the environmental magazine natur+kosmos started. In 2010 a reportage series about the lakes of the German Living Lakes network will be published. The environmental magazine has been in close contact with the GNF for many years and always reports about the GNF's interesting projects.

06 PROJECT FINANCING



The GNF is a private foundation that was founded by a group of people engaged in nature protection. The foundation cannot live from interest earnings. Since the foundation has no members, there is no funding through membership dues. All necessary funds must be obtained annually.

How does the GNF finance itself?

A large part of the GNF employees working hours are dedicated to writing project proposals for different supporting institutions. Donations and allocations are also regularly asked for. Next to this, business partners are also important supporters. Without this broad financing basis, the GNF would not be able to carry out all planned projects. The foundations financial risks are also minimized through this multi faceted approach towards funding. At the same time every year it is a new challenge to activate all of these pillars. Both private donations and allocations along with business sponsorships declined slightly in the last two years. Simultaneously more earmarked funds were generated. Since the GNF must put up a greater or smaller amount of funding itself, this development is a challenge in the long term.

Private Donations

Our local partners are not only involved in most of the projects, but they hold responsibility for the executed measures. Often it is the private donations that provide the necessary self-contribution for an approved project. One donated Euro can double itself or even quintuple itself depending on the volume of the project. Without our faithful donors and supporters this would not be possible and the GNF would have to fund less projects. The GNF asked for help from donors for the following projects in 2009: Help for Endangered Leopards in South Africa, Saving Mangroves and Climate Protections in

Sri Lanka, Protections of Lake Baikal and its Biodiversity in Russia and Protection of Lake Atitlán in Guatemala.

Special Forms

There are other ways to support the GNF and its projects. The “Directive in Case of Death” is one possibility. Lawmakers created the possibility that inheritances for non-profit organisations are tax free which means there is no inheritance tax. In our free Testament Guidebook the legal changes made in 2009 are already accounted for. Since a new legal ruling is expected in 2010, the guidebook will once again be revised. Those who are thinking about their last will should not forget the non-profit organisations whose work was important to them.

The GLS-Gemeinschaftsbank, the GNF’s house bank, offers its clients a “Living Lakes Savings Plan” where the interest annually benefits the GNF. Also the customer can decide at the end of the investment period to sign it over to the GNF. The online EthikBank offers its customers a similar savings plan. An endowment donation can be given to the GNF’s endowment at any time. This is also possible as a donation or in the event of death. Interested parties can find more information about all forms of support on the GNF website or directly from the GNF offices in Radolfzell. Almost all forms of support are also tax deductible.





Private donations are one part of the project financing

Allocations

An allocation is the monetary fine paid from summary proceedings. It is possible for non-profit organisations to ask for allocations from German courts and prosecutor's offices. The economic situation has unfortunately stalled this type of support for the non-profit sector. Either the court receives the imposed fine or the fine is fulfilled through practical community service or by serving a sentence.

Donations in Kind

Donations in kind are also very helpful. Especially companies that take part in the GNF's projects can contribute by providing important equipment like water treatment plants or solar systems. Donations of office supplies are also important especially for our project partners in developing countries.

The German Lufthansa AG makes it possible for the GNF to visit the project sites and bring together the members of the Living Lakes network at conferences through a defined flight allotment. Print media like the environmental magazine natur+kosmos and others fulfil the statute's purpose of bringing information to the public.

A very nice financing possibility, although not influenceable, is the use of prize money. In the last years Marion Hammerl, the president of the GNF, has received multiple awards that honour the honorary engagement of women: in 2008 she was awarded with the "Trophée de Femmes" of the cosmetic company Yves Rocher and in 2010 she received the trophy "Goldene Bild der Frau" of the German woman magazine Bild der Frau. The prize money aided the projects of the Living Lakes network. Also our project partners received monetary awards which they invest in their projects.



The 13th Living Lakes-conference takes place at Lake Chapala in Mexico.

07 OUTLOOK 2010

In 2010 many of the projects described in this report will be continued and expanded. New projects and activities will start in 2010. Several international and national events are also planned.

13th Living Lakes Conference at Lake Chapala in Mexico

The 13th Living Lakes conference takes place from March 22 to 25, 2010 at the largest freshwater lake in Mexico. The subject of the event is “Management of Lakes and Wetlands in Times of Climate Change-Efficient Use of RAMSAR Management Plans”. It is the first international event in Latin America that deals with ecological, economic and social aspects of the management of lakes and wetlands. The results of the conference flow into the Ramsar management plan for the Lago Chapala. In total, the organisers of the event the GNF, Sociedad de Amigos del Lago de Chapala and Fundación de la Cuenca Lerma-Chapala-Santiago expect the attendance of over 150 participants from multiple lake regions around the world including recognised experts from Mexican and international conservation organisations, research institutes and agencies. All information about the conference is available at the website: www.globalnature.org/13LL-Conference

European Business and Biodiversity Campaign started



The GNF is carrying out a Business & Biodiversity campaign in cooperation with six partners from Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Belgium in 2010. Through

attractive communication measures and in close coordination with running initiatives like the European Business & Biodiversity Platform and Biodiversity in Good Company, companies in Europe receive profound knowledge about economic actions and sustaining of biodiversity.

The EU LIFE programme sponsored campaign moves into the foreground not only branch specific information, but also the meaning of species and ecosystems in native regions. In regional forums titled “Business and Biological Diversity”, small and medium sized companies that often have an especially close relationship with their company location, are supported in the integration of aspects of biodiversity in their economic action. Further information are available at: www.globalnature.org/ebbc or www.business-biodiversity.eu

Biodiversity and Enterprises

Biological diversity is the groundwork for many existential ecological efforts. These so-called eco-system services influence different social and economic processes. From this, companies gain both risks and chances that can be systematically taken on by biodiversity management. In the beginning of 2010 the German Ministry of Environment started a research project for corporate biodiversity management. Against the background of the “National Strategy for Biological Diversity” it aims for a stronger anchoring of





Hyacinth Macaws in the Pantanal in Brazil

environmentally sound economic activities. Under the title “Biodiversity and Business” the Center for Sustainability Management of the Leuphana University Lüneburg, the GNF and the German working group for environment friendly management (B.A.U.M. e.V.) study approaches and motives of corporate biodiversity management.

Travelling Exhibition Living Lakes Germany

German lakes offer fascinating and valuable habitats. These are however highly endangered: agricultural fertilizer and pesticides or untreated wastewater along with coastal building, water sports and fishing are some examples. The newly created travelling exhibition informs visitors about the problems and conflicts at Germany’s lakes and explains the projects of the organisations that allied themselves in 2009 in the same named network which serves as a platform

for experience exchanges and knowledge transfer. Projects designed to support sustainable development in lake regions are developed jointly and carried out. With the goal of informing citizens, interested groups and media about current situations, the new travelling exhibition will begin touring in Germany in May 2010.

Recording and protection of rare Macaws in Pantanal

In this project, information about the different Hyacinth Macaw populations and the potential appearance of the thought to be extinct deep blue macaws in the Pantanal world cultural heritage area (Brazil) are being gathered. This includes preparing measures for the protection and re-instating of the occurring or originally occurring Hyacinth Macaw in the Penha, Doroché and Acurizal reserves.

Improving the water quality at Lake Atitlán

With a size of 130 square kilometres Lake Atitlán is the third biggest freshwater lake in Guatemala. The villages surrounding the lake belong to the poorest regions of the country. In 2005 hurricane Stan destroyed the only functioning waste water treatment plant of the town Panajachel. Since then the waste water of the surrounding settlements, industry and agriculture is directly diverted into the lake without treatment. In 2009 this caused 75 percent of the lake being covered with an algae carpet. In order to improve the water quality and protect drinking water resources at Lake Atitlán in Guatemala, investigations of the water, environmental education campaigns and the building of a Green Filter are planned.

Support of a coffee cooperative in Guatemala

In 2010 starts a new project on the improvement of the administration structures of the coffee cooperative ASUVIM in Guatemala.

Bee keeping and organic vegetable cultivation to combat poverty in East Africa

The GNF is starting pilot projects for sustainable farming in the rural communities of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda. The project strikes to enhance the food supply in the project areas through ecological vegetable farming and better bee keeping.

Climate and forest protection for the private sector

In July 2010, GNF and the rainforest foundation OroVerde start a joint project regarding the international trade with

emission certificates from forest climate projects. Forest climate projects (including forest protection projects for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) are going to play a crucial role for the reduction of greenhouse gases. Up to 20 percent of the current greenhouse gas emissions are caused by deforestation of forests, predominantly tropical forests. The project aims at supplying investors and companies that are interested in investments of climate projects with information about the effects of forest climate projects on biological diversity, local population and indigenous people. Within workshops all stakeholders shall develop guidelines for sustainable forest climate projects based on human rights. A case study of South America serves as basis.

Promoting sustainability in tourism in lake areas

SLOWTOUR is the name of a project that has started in 2010 in cooperation with the Italian Comunità Montana Associazione dei Comuni Trasimeno-Medio Tevere, University of Perugia, University Breda and GNF. Main outcome of the project is a Manual on excellence of sustainable tourism in lake areas. The manual addresses public administrations in charge of sustainable development in lake areas, environmental associations, tour operators, tourism associations and individual tourists, businesses in lake areas and individual citizens.

Task force for the protection of the Irrawaddy dolphin

In order to protect the rare Irrawaddy dolphin in the Indonesian Mahakam wetlands, the local GNF partner develops a special task force. Dolphins still entangle themselves due to fisher nets or stick in shallow water. The patrol removes possible dangers and rescues the dolphins in case of emergency.

08 APPENDIX

Global Nature Fund Offices

Team

Udo Gattenlöhner	Executive Director	+49-7732/9995 -80
Manuela Uhde	Leader Administration and Finance	-85
Katja Tolkachyova	Project and Event Manager	-82
Stefan Mielke	Leader Climate Protection	-89
Ursula Ehinger	Project Assistance and Administration	-86
Tobias Hartmann	Project Assistance Climate Protection	-83
Silvia Jablonski	Project Assistance Living Lakes	-84
Almut Weis	Webmaster	-81
Claudia Maier	Accounting Assistance	-81
Gudrun Schomers	Secretariat/Translation	-86
Stefan Hörmann	Project Manager and Leader Office Bonn	+49-228/24290 -18
Joost Bakker	Project Assistance	-26
Sven Stöbner	Intern	-26
Albert Wotke	Office Berlin	+49-30/2400867-0
Marion Hammerl	President	+49-7732/9995-45



Left: Team Radolfzell

Above: Team Bonn

Profit and Loss Account 2009

Expenses	Expenses	Personnel	Sum
Living Lakes Projects:			
Living Lakes	162.094,75	150.385,28	
Sub-Networks (Italy, Las Americas, Germany, East Africa)	19.972,72	12.131,62	
Nestos, Greek	3.000,00	0,00	
Lake Constance	30.000,00	0,00	
Lake Baikal, Russia	34.912,21	3.788,53	
St. Lucia, South Africa	54.303,15	8.282,65	
Pantanal, Brasilia	54.623,88	8.637,58	
Lake Victoria, Kenya (Wisions) and other	25.924,79	7.079,64	
Project Drinkwater, Kenya	8.449,47	2.016,99	
Mahakam, Indonesia (BfN) and other	43.008,63	11.860,41	
Sri Lanka, (Wisions) and other	93.539,79	28.546,23	
Pulicat, India (BfN)	13.424,04	3.553,97	
Dead Sea/Jordan	55.794,01	18.073,54	
Poyang, China	1.700,00	0,00	
Lake Fuquene, Colombia	13.274,30	931,80	
Lake Atitlán, Guatemala	2.250,92	567,02	
Lagunita, Paraguay	5.231,80	931,80	
Business & Biodiversität (Uni Lüneburg) and other	3.120,84	1.146,71	
EU-Eco-Asia-, Post Tsunami 2008 and EU-LIFE+ 2010	82.693,11	0,00	
			707.318,41
Other Projects:			
Cultural Landscapes (Extremadura, Majorca)	9.563,76	3.528,06	
Protection of Sea (Mediterranean)	621,21	621,21	
			10.184,97
Expert Conferences	75.823,85	20.038,84	75.823,85
Environmental Education	41.954,79	11.257,64	41.954,79
Administration	97.466,06	38.581,48	97.466,06
Appropriation to reserves			9.671,72
		331.961,00	942.419,80
Income			
General			
Interest and Investment proceeds	16.027,15		
Dissolution liabilities	52.000,00		
Reimbursement personnel costs	0,00		
Reimbursement tangible costs	7.567,87		
Fines	9.980,00		
Other revenues	1.475,19		
			87.050,21
Donations			
General	40.833,42		
Earmarked	38.346,88		
From Actions	48.066,74		
Supporters	3.902,00		
Patronages	26.265,52		
Free advertising	78,93		
Big donations	125.000,00		
Sponsoring (VAT)	37.500,00		
In-kind-Donations	2.663,46		
			322.656,95
Allowances			
for actions and campaigns	379.470,82		
for Expert Conferences (Baikal)	27.825,05		
for EU-Project Post-Tsunami	125.416,77		
			532.712,64
Withdrawal from reserves			0,00
			942.419,80

Radolfzell, 20.08.2010

audited by Dr. Herberger GmbH, Konstanz



Marion Hammerl, President Global Nature Fund

Balance Sheet per 31 December 2009

AKTIVA/Assets	EUR	EUR	<u>2008 in TEUR</u>
I. Fixed Assets			
Tangible Assets			
Office Equipment	2.618,00		1,96
Financial Assets			
1. Investments (Oeko Geno)	306,78		0,31
2. Reinsurance pension fund	36.239,76		34,79
3. Loans	<u>0,00</u>		<u>0,00</u>
		39.164,54	37,05
II. Current Assets			
1. Cash			
Cash in Hand	146,27		0,12
Bank accounts	616.703,28		179,50
Fixed term deposit	<u>747.345,90</u>		<u>774,37</u>
		1.364.195,45	954,00
2. Receivables			
Receivables from suppliers	22.700,00		26,75
Receivables from EU	125.416,77		0,00
Other Receivables	49.377,79		112,79
Rent deposit	<u>2.809,62</u>		<u>2,80</u>
		200.304,18	142,34
3. Other Assets			
Investment paper	<u>0,00</u>		<u>0,00</u>
		0,00	0,00
III. Active Adjustment		<u>51.664,62</u>	<u>3,10</u>
		<u>1.655.328,79</u>	<u>1.136,49</u>
PASSIVA/Liabilities			
I. Foundation Capital	417.638,04		
Payments to Foundation Capital	<u>0,00</u>		
		417.638,04	417,64
II. Balance carried forward on 01-01-2009	330.603,85		277,18
appropriation/withdrawal	<u>9.671,72</u>		<u>53,42</u>
		340.275,57	330,60
III. Liabilities			
Trade liabilities	5.987,69		10,92
Liabilities project grants	157.506,63		63,97
Liabilities salaries and wages	8.190,85		5,70
Other Liabilities	2.521,10		1,78
Liabilities (VAT)	<u>0,00</u>		<u>3,50</u>
		174.206,27	85,87
IV. Provisions			
Retirement Provisions	36.239,76		34,79
Other Provisions	31.636,84		82,21
Project Provisions	<u>23.700,00</u>		<u>0,00</u>
		91.576,60	117,00
V. Passive Adjustment		<u>631.632,31</u> *	<u>185,39</u>
		<u>1.655.328,79</u>	<u>1.136,49</u>

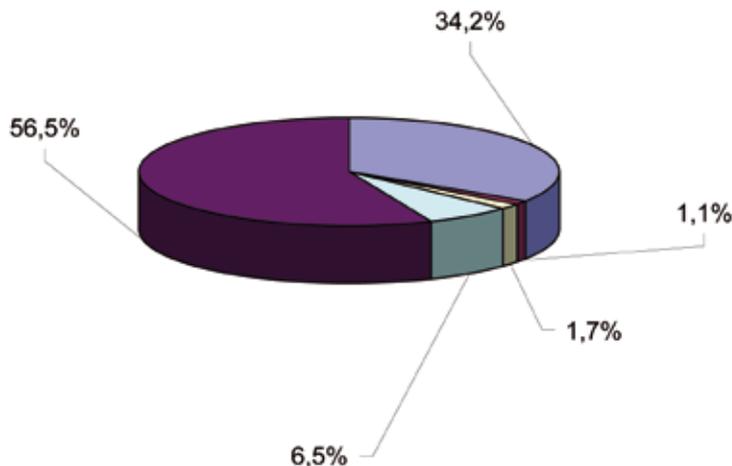
* = 431.682,-- for EU-LIFE-Project 2010

Radolfzell, 20.08.2010
audited by Dr. Herberger GmbH, Konstanz



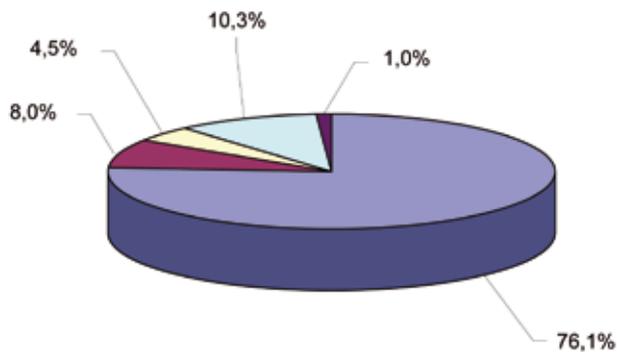
Marion Hammerl, President Global Nature Fund

Budget 2009 – Revenues



Donations	322.657	Interest	16.027
Fines	9.980	Other revenues	61.043
		Allowances	532.713
Sum		942.420	

Budget 2009 – Expenses



Projects	717.503	Administration	97.466
Expert Conferences	75.824	Allocation to Reserves	9.672
Environmental Education	41.955		
Sum		942.420	

PARTNER ORGANISATIONS

NORTH AMERICA



wildsight

Columbia River Wetlands; Canada

Wildsight

E-Mail: office@wildsight.ca

Website: www.wildsight.ca



Mono Lake; USA

Mono Lake Committee

E-Mail: info@monolake.org

Website: www.monolake.org



Lake Winnipeg; Canada

Lake Winnipeg Foundation

E-Mail: info@lakewinnipegfoundation.org

Website: www.lakewinnipegfoundation.org

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Lake Chapala; Mexico

Fundación de la Cuenca Lerma Chapala Santiago A.C.

E-Mail: info@fundacionchapala.org



Sociedad Amigos del Lago de Chapala A. C.

E-Mail: info@amigosdelago.org

Website: www.amigosdelago.org

IDEA - Instituto de Derecho Ambiental A.C.

E-Mail: raquelgtz@gmail.com;

idea03@prodigy.net.mx

Laguna Fúquene; Colombia

Fundación Humedales

E-Mail: fhumedales@fundacionhumedales.org

Website: www.fundacionhumedales.org

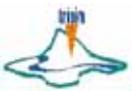


Lake Titicaca; Peru and Bolivia

TRÓPICO - Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación

E-Mail: tropico@tropico.org

Website: www.tropico.org



CEDAS - Centro de Desarrollo Ambiental y Social

E-Mail: htitikaka@hotmail.com

Pantanal Wetland; Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay

ECOTROPICA Brazil

E-Mail: operacional@ecotropica.org.br

Website: www.ecotropica.org.br



Lagunita Complex; Paraguay

Fundación Moisés Bertoni (FMB)

E-Mail: dsalas@mbertoni.org.py;

Danilosalas@gmail.com

Website: www.mbertoni.org.py



Laguna de Rocha; Uruguay

Fundación Amigos de las Lagunas Costeras de Rocha

E-Mail: amigos@lagunaderocho.org

Website: www.lagunaderocho.org

Mar Chiquita; Argentina

Centro de Zoología Aplicada Argentina,

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba

E-Mail: buchereh@uolsinetis.com.ar

Website: www.promarmarchiquita.com.ar

EUROPE

Norfolk & Suffolk Broads; Great Britain

The Broads Authority

E-Mail: broads@broads-authority.gov.uk

Website: www.broads-authority.gov.uk



BTCV - British Trust for Conservation Volunteers

E-Mail: K.Mackenzie@btcv.org.uk;

A.Prosser@btcv.org.uk

Website: www.btcv.org



La Nava; Spain

Fundación Global Nature España

E-Mail: lanava@fundacionglobalnature.org;

fjubete@fundacionglobalnature.org

Website: www.fundacionglobalnature.org



Lake Constance; Germany, Switzerland and Austria

Bodensee-Stiftung

E-Mail: info@bodensee-stiftung.org

Website: www.bodensee-stiftung.org



Lake Trasimeno; Italy

Provincia di Perugia

E-Mail: francesco.alleglucci@provincia.perugia.it;

livinglakes@provincia.perugia.it

Website: www.livinglakesitalia.it



Legambiente Umbria

E-Mail: info@legambienteumbria.it

Website: www.legambienteumbria.it



Comunità Montana Monti Del Trasimeno

E-Mail: lmontagnoli@cmtrasimeno.it;

info@montitrasimeno.umbria.it

Website: www.montitrasimeno.umbria.it





Milicz Ponds; Poland
Polish Society of Wildlife Friends „pro Natura“
 E-Mail: pronatura@pronatura.org.pl
 Website: www.pronatura.org.pl



Lake Balaton; Hungary
Association of Civil Organisations of Lake Balaton
 E-Mail: szekely.erezsebet@fonyodi.hu



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



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



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



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



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



Estonian University of Life Sciences
Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences - Centre for Limnology
 E-Mail: info@limnos.ee
 Websites: www.limnos.ee; www.emu.ee

AFRICA



Lake Victoria; Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda
OSIENALA (Friends of Lake Victoria)
 E-Mail: osienala@osienala.net
 Website: www.osienala.org



Lake St. Lucia; South Africa
The Wilderness Foundation
 E-Mail: info@sa.wild.org
 Website: www.wildernessfoundation.org



Wildlands Conservation Trust
 E-Mail: ecopart@iafrica.com
 Website: www.wildlands.co.za



Okavango Delta; Botswana
Wilderness Foundation South Africa (WFSA)
 E-mail: karen@sa.wild.org;
 karenross@mweb.co.za
 Website: www.wildernessfoundation.org



Kalahari Conservation Society Botswana (KCS)
 E-Mail: publicrelations@kcs.org.bw
 Website: www.kcs.org.bw

ASIA



Dead Sea; Israel, Jordan and Palestine
FoEME - Friends of the Earth Middle East, Israel, Jordania und Palestine
 E-Mail: info@foeme.org
 Website: www.foeme.org



Lake Paliastomi; Georgia
Black Sea Eco-Academy
 E-Mail: bsea@gol.ge



Lake Uluabat; Turkey
WWF Turkey
 E-Mail: cayas@wwf.org.tr
 Website: www.wwf.org.tr



Lake Tengiz; Kazakhstan
Korgaljinski State Nature Reserve
 E-Mail: esey@mail.ru; korgalshin@mail.ru



Lake Baikal; Russia
Baikal Information Center GRAN
 E-Mail: gran.baikal@mail.ru
 Website: www.gran.baikal.net



Club FIRM
 E-Mail: office@firnclub.ru
 Website: www.firnclub.ru



Lake Poyang; China
MRLSD - Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake
 Regional Sustainable Development
 E-Mail: mrlsd@nc.jx.cn
 Website: www.mrlsd.org.cn



Lake Biwa; Japan
International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC)
 E-Mail: infoilec@ilec.or.jp
 Website: www.ilec.or.jp



**Kosho-Net, School of Environmental Sciences
University of Shiga Prefecture**

E-Mail: 2001biwa@ses.usp.ac.jp
Website: www.ses.usp.ac.jp



Laguna de Bay; Philippines

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

A partnership of:

Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands

E-Mail: wetlands@psdn.org.ph
Websites: www.psdn.org.ph/wetlands or
www.psdn.org.ph/clear



Laguna Lake Development Authority

E-Mail: llda@denr.gov.ph
Website: www.llda.gov.ph



Unilever Philippines

E-Mail: jika.mendoza-dalupan@unilever.com
Website: www.unilever.com.ph

**Lake Jempang & Mahakam Wetlands;
Indonesia**

RASI (Rare Aquatic Species of Indonesia)

E-Mail: yk-rasi@gmail.com
Website:
www.geocities.com/yayasan_konservasi_rasi



Lake Bolgoda; Sri Lanka

EMACE Foundation of Sri Lanka
E-mail: emace@slt.lk, sunfuel@slt.lk
Websites: www.emacesrilanka.com;
www.bolgodalakesrilanka.com



**Lake Maduganga and Lake Madampe;
Sri Lanka**

**Nagenahiru Foundation - Center for Conservation
of Lakes and Wetlands**

E-mail: nagenahiru@slt.net.lk
Website: www.nagenahiru.org



Lake Pulicat; India

Centre for Research on New International

Economic Order (CRenIEO)
E-Mail: crenieo@gmail.com
Website: www.crenieo.org



ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

Laguna Atotonilco; Mexico

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

**Lago Enriquillo and Lac Azuéli;
Dominican Republic and Haiti**

Programa Medioambiental Transfronterizo (PMT)
E-Mail: pet@codetel.net.do

Lake Amatitlan; Guatemala

Comite del Lago de Amatitlan
E-Mail: jamironm@intelnet.gt

Lake Atitlán; Guatemala

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

Río Gallegos; Argentina

Asociación Ambiente Sur
E-Mail: aambiente.sur@gmail.com
Website: www.ambientesur.org.ar

Lake District; Great Britain

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

Albufera Lake; Spain

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

Ayuntamiento de Valencia

E-Mail: odevesa@valencia.es
Website: www.valencia.es/ayuntamiento/albufera_accesible.nsf

Mar Menor; Spain

Mar Menor Foundation CLUSTER
E-Mail: edemiguel@fundacionglobalnature.org

Salobrar de Campos; Majorca, Spain

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

Kolindsund Wetlands; Denmark

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

Labanoras Regional Park; Lithuania

ENOS (European Nature Conservation and Ornithology Station)
E-Mail: GEWOHL@takas.lt

Labanoras Regional Park
E-mail: info@labanoroparkas.lt
Website: www.labanoroparkas.lt

Lake Sapanca; Turkey

ADASU Water & Sewage Administration
E-Mail: skocbas@hotmail.com

Lake Issyk-Kul; Kyrgyzstan

NABU Kyrgyzstan
E-Mail: Svane.Bender@NABU.de
Mirana.Kanimetova@NABU.de
Website: www.NABU.de

Lake Uvs; Mongolia

Uvs Green Movement
E-Mail: greenmov_uvs@yahoo.com

Lake Sampaloc; Philippines

Friends of the Seven Lakes Foundation
E-Mail: friends7lakes@gmail.com
Website www.freewebs.com/fslf

Lake Taal; Philippines

PUSOD, Inc.
E-Mail: pusodinfo@pusod.org
Website: www.bwf.org

Lake Wular; India

South Asian Voluntary Association of Environmentalists (SAVE)
E-Mail: bilal4u2@gmail.com

Wilson Inlet; Australia

Green Skills
E-Mail: bschur@greenskills.green.net.au
Website: www.greenskills.green.net.au

Network Living Lakes Germany

Coordination: Global Nature Fund (GNF)

E-Mail: info@globalnature.org
Website: www.globalnature.org

Lake Constance; Germany (Partner Organisation)

Chiemsee; Germany

Landratsamt Traunstein & Landratsamt Rosenheim
E-Mail: Hannes.Krauss@LRA-TS.Bayern.de; gebietsbetreuer@chiemseegebiet.de
Website: www.traunstein.com/landratsamt/gebietsbetreuung_chiemsee.php

Lake Dümmer; Germany

Naturschutzring Dümmer e.V.
E-Mail: naturschutzring.duemmer@t-online.de
Website: www.naturschutzring-duemmer.de

Lusatian Lakeland; Germany

Lausitzer Seenland gGmbH
E-Mail: alexander.harther@ngp-lausitzerseenland.de
Website: www.ngp-lausitzerseenland.de

Mindelsee; Germany

Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland
E-Mail: bund.moeggingen@bund.net
Website: www.bund.net/bawue

Oberschwäbische Seen; Germany

PRO REGIO OBERSCHWABEN GmbH
E-Mail: Albrecht.Trautmann@landkreis-Ravensburg.de
Website: www.seenprogramm.de

Plauer See; Germany

Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland Ortsgruppe Plau
E-Mail: reinig-plau@t-online.de
Website: www.amtplau.de/verzeichnis/visitenkarte.php?mandat=38041

Lake Steinhude; Germany

Ökologische Schutzstation Steinhuder Meer e.V.
E-Mail: brandt@oessm.org
Website: www.oessm.org

Network Living Lakes Italy

Coordination: Provincia di Perugia (Lake Trasimeno)

E-Mail: francesco.allegrucci@provincia.perugia.it
Websites: www.provincia.perugia.it;
www.livinglakesitalia.it

Lakes Bolsena & Vico

Provincia di Viterbo
E-Mail: assessore.piazzai@provincia.vt.it
Website: www.provincia.vt.it

Lake Garda

Comunità del Garda
E-Mail: info@lagodigarda.it
Website: www.lagodigarda.it

Lakes Maggiore & Orta

Provincia Verbano Cusio Ossola
Provincia Di Novara
E-Mail: urp@provincia.novara.it
Website: www.provincia.novara.it

Lake Piediluco

Provincia di Terni
Website: www.provincia.terni.it



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

Headquater

Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4
78315 Radolfzell, Germany
Tel. : +49 7732-99 95-0
Fax : +49 7732-99 95-88
E-Mail: info@globalnature.org
Websites: www.globalnature.org

Office Berlin

Hackescher Markt 4
10178 Berlin, Germany
Tel. : +49 30-24 00 867 -0
Fax : +49 30-24 00 867 -19
E-Mail: berlin@globalnature.org

Office Bonn

Kaiserstraße 185-197
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel. : +49 228-24290-18
Fax : +49 228-24290-55
E-Mail: hoermann@globalnature.org



www.globalnature.org