



Annual Report

Annual Report 2012/2013

2012/2013



When the well is dry, we know the value of water.

Arabic Proverb



Protecting Rhinoceroses in South Africa



Water sampling at the Jordan River in Israel

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**SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT:
Protecting Cultural Landscapes**

Imprint

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Mangrove restoration in India



Children at a restored well, Côte d'Ivoire

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Preface



Marion Hammerl



Udo Gattenlöhner

Dear readers, dear friends,

The Global Nature Fund and the Living Lakes network are celebrating their 15th anniversary this year. This fits perfectly since the UN General Assembly named this year the “Year of Water Cooperation”. The goals of the UN year are in line with the GNF’s goal of promoting water conservancy with a special focus on the protection of lakes and wetlands as well as the international cooperation for the sustainable use of this vital resource.

The famous zoologist Prof. Dr. Gerhard Thielcke and a group of environmental activists founded the Global Nature Fund and the Living Lakes network 15 years ago in reaction to the dramatically increasing destruction of lakes and wetlands. After securing organizations from Lake Constance, the Biwa Lake in Japan, Lake St. Lucia in South Africa and Mono Lake in the US as cofounders, they worked collectively to pursue their goal of protecting lakes and wetlands. In the past years, Living Lakes has continuously grown and now includes approximately 102 lakes. Today, 130 NGOs with over 1,000 employees are locally engaged in the protection of “their” lakes, watersheds and local biodiversity. 36 projects are being realized in as many countries. Especially in the international “UN Year of Water Cooperation”, cooperation of all stakeholders is what makes these undertakings successful.

Behind the partner organizations of the Living Lakes network are many people whose engagement and tireless involvement contribute to the organization’s success. We have grown into a global Living Lakes family in the last 15 years. Numerous employees and volunteers as well as the network itself have been given awards and commendations for their engagement for nature and the environment.

In spite of this, it has become increasingly difficult to find funding for the vital yearly Living Lakes conferences. The personal contacts forged are immensely important for knowledge exchange and moral support in the often-demoralizing daily grind of environmental conservancy.

A group of internationally renowned scientists from the Stockholm Resilience Center, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) and numerous universities have studied and defined the boundaries of our planet based on the current knowledge in earth system research. “The strain on the earth by humans has reached a level whereby sudden global environmental changes cannot be ruled out,” was written in their report. Exceeding this boundary would have dire consequences for humanity and only respect for it can secure our future. With this, the scientists support the central conclusions of the Club of Romen report from nearly 40 years ago. Sadly, they also support the results of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment of 2005 that notes that more than half of all key ecosystems are already significantly overused.

It is difficult not to be troubled by these dramatic scenarios. The decision makers in business and politics should at the very least be troubled by this. Despite the increase in activists, the last 40 years has been devoid of any significant developments and denoted by a business as usual mentality.

Aside from its expertise in the area of water and lake conservation, the GNF has become a recognized force for biodiversity protection. With years of experience in strategic cooperation with businesses, the GNF has a solid foundation for the widespread integration of biodiversity protection into cooperate management. This focus by the GNF has been supported by the conclusions of the Stockholm Resilience Center researchers who noted that biodiversity was one of the seven studied areas whose boundary values have been crossed most heavily.

Despite or maybe because of the anniversary, the GNF and its international partners are continuing to pursue its goals and duties. Contributing to the protection of our world's wonderful and diverse environment and creating a worthwhile future for our descendants is what motivates us.

Visit our website www.globalnature.org and learn more about our diverse projects.

With best wishes,



Marion Hammerl
President



Udo Gattenlöhner
Executive Director

01 ABOUT GLOBAL NATURE FUND

The Global Nature Fund (GNF) is an international environmental foundation, founded in 1998. The founders are private individuals who seek to realize cross-border environmental protection goals. The GNF is a non-governmental organization that pursues only not-for-profit goals in support of environmental protection and nature conservation, landscape management, species protection and environmental education. International cooperation plays a key role in these projects. The main office is located in Radolfzell at Lake Constance. Additional offices are located in Bonn and Berlin.



The foundation's aims are realized through the:

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

Structure

The Global Nature Fund was approved by the Senate Office for Justice in Berlin as a foundation on 29 April 1998 pursuant to § 80 of the Berlin legal code in conjunction with § 2 Clause 1 of the Berlin Law on Foundations. A formal and approved charter exists. The foundation's assets are currently 417,638.04 Euro. Donations to the foundation's assets are possible from 20,000 Euro and dependent on the agreement of the Board of Directors. The honorary positions of the foundation are, according to § 4 of the charter, the Board of Directors and the Founding Committee. The day-to-day business of the foundation is delegated to the executive director of the foundation and his team.

The **Founders Committee** is voluntary and meets annually. The Committee represents the interests of the foundation and oversees the work of the Board of Directors. Currently it is comprised of three members: Michael Bauer (Chairman), Jürgen Resch (Vice Chairman) and Prof. Dr. Thomas Feske. Aside from the active Founding Committee, there are active and passive founders and sponsors that wish to not participate in the affairs of the Founders Committee.



Radolfzell at Lake Constance is the main office of the GNF.

The **Board of Directors** leads and administers the foundation according to its statutes. It meets at least twice a year. The Board consists of at maximum seven people and currently has six members: Marion Hammerl (President), Orsingen; Prof. Dr. Manfred Niekisch (Vice President), Bad Homburg; Jörg Dürr-Pucher, Radolfzell; Prof. Harald Kächele, Berlin and Dr. Andrew Venter, Winterskloof, South Africa. On May 5th 2013, Sebastian Winkler was confirmed as a new member of the Board. At this time, Ranveig Eckhoff left the Board.

The scientific **Advisory Board** of the GNF can, according to § 9 of the statute, be consulted for technical expertise. The voluntary Board consists of the following persons: Roger de Freitas, Great Britain; Dr. Hendrick Hoeck, Switzerland; Prof. Dr. Masahisa Nakamura, Japan; Mike Ounsted, Great Britain; John Pinder, Great Britain; Dr. Antonio Gómez Reyna, Mexico; Dr. Tillmann Stottele, Germany and Prof. Dr. Michael Succow, Germany.

Memberships

The GNF is a member of the following organizations:

- Association of German Foundations
- Association of German Press Officers
- German League for Nature, Animal Protection and Environment - DNR
- German Fundraising Association
- Ecotrans e.V.
- Ecocamping e.V.
- Freshwater Action Network
- Future e.V.
- Climate-Alliance Germany
- IUCN (application pending)

02 LIVING LAKES

In order to protect lakes and wetlands, their habitats and drinking water, the Global Nature Fund founded the Living Lakes Network in 1998. Today the GNF plans and carries out nature and environmental protection projects around the world with over 100 partner organizations. Living Lakes offers its members a platform for dialogue, knowledge and technology exchange, as well as for the realization of joint projects. The network's concrete goals are:

The network's substantive goals are:

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

Since its founding in 1998, the Living Lakes partnership has grown from four founding lakes to by now 102 partner lakes. Of these, 46 are international members (33 full members and 13 candidates). The national and multinational networks include another 55 lake and wetland members. Lake Vostok, located under the Antarctic ice, is an honorary member.

During the conceptualization of its projects, the GNF looks specifically to the transferability and model character of planned measures. Through cross-border approaches, the transferability of the initiatives is secured for different regions and conditions.

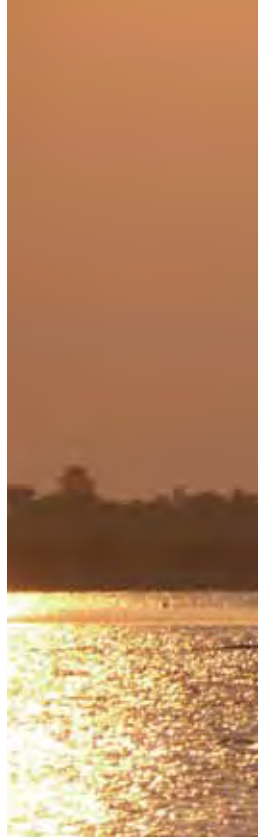
National and Multinational Networks

Living Lakes Canada



The Living Lakes Network Canada assisted with a sensitive habitat inventory mapping the (SHIM) project in the South Basin of Lake Winnipeg. This method had been developed within the Lake Windermere Project. The Network completed the Canadian Aquatic Bio-monitoring Network "Train-the-Trainer" program. Moreover, a Green Boating Guide for freshwater ecosystems was produced, with information on how to reduce the spread of invasive aquatic species.

The Living Lakes Network Canada hosted the first formal gathering in Winnipeg in May 2012, in conjunction with the Lake Winnipeg Foundation Red Zone III Community Forum. More than 150 people representing NGOs, government and industry from British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, North Dakota, Germany and England attended. The





Fishermen on Lake Pulicat in India.

gathering led to the creation of the Save Lake Winnipeg Coalition. Heather Leschied from the Living Lakes Canada network emphasizes that the Canadians “are being asked to do more for the protection of their lakes and wetlands because the Canadian government has relaxed environmental legislation that formerly ensured a high level of protection”. Prime Minister Harper and the conservative government massively exploit oil sand, which is a mixture of bitumen, clay and water. Oil sand extraction requires significant amounts of energy and causes massive water pollution.

Moreover, the network co-hosted and organized the following events: the second annual Canada Water Week, a Water Gathering on “Collaborative Watershed Governance in British Columbia and Beyond” in Vancouver, the first Canadian Freshwater Rally and developed the ‘I Love My Lake’ outreach campaign.

Living Lakes Latin America & Caribbean



Thanks to the engagement of the Bolivian Living Lakes partners Trópico and the financial backing of Ibero-American Bank for Development, the following concrete projects could be realized: An environmental education program at the Laguna de Fúquene in Colombia, monitoring of water quality at Lago Atitlán in Guatemala, an ecotourism guide

for Lake Titicaca and a proposal for a climate strategy for La Paz, Bolivia. After the network’s successful start, problems surfaced. Namely, Trópico, one of the oldest nature conservation organizations in Bolivia stopped its work in April 2013 because Bolivia’s government now requires a license for all NGOs and nature conservation organizations that have previously received funding from the US find it difficult to get a license. Trópico could not fulfill the government’s requirements. With this development, this Living Lakes network lost its coordinator and the global Living Lakes network lost a competent and engaged partner for the protection of Lake Titicaca.

Living Lakes Italy



The Living Lakes Italy network, in the first year of coordination by Legambiente, has mainly focused its 2012 activities on raising awareness among citizens about the importance and the threats that are facing lakes in their country. Despite their importance in terms of biodiversity conservation, tourism development and ecosystem services (water, food, raw materials etc.), lakes are suffering from pollution, soil consumption, human activity impacts and the overexploitation of natural resources. For these reasons, Living Lakes Italy collaborated with local administrations in order to enhance the management of wetlands. The involve-

ment of all stakeholders took place, especially during the Legambiente campaign “Goletta dei Laghi”. Conferences, meetings, workshops and sports activities were organized all over Italy, in part with the aim of promoting the Living Lakes network. Thanks to these activities, Legambiente was able to find new partners and to strengthen the collaboration between current partners. The campaign would be suitable for transfer to other European countries. Unfortunately, there is currently a lack of financial resources.



Living Lakes China

The Living Lakes Network China is currently working on a multi-year research report and a world lakes brochure. The goal is the comparison and analysis of experiences of successful and sustainable developments of various lakes around the world. From the 25th to the 28th of August 2012, the first China Poyang Lake International Famous Lakes Friendly Exchange Conference was held at the Poyang Lake in China. A joint declaration on lake protection was developed and signed. In addition to this, the Living Lakes Network China started a new project called “Integrated Solutions for Drinking Water Security in Rural Areas”. The project is done in conjunction with the Living Lakes partners CReNIEO (India) and EMACE (Sri Lanka).

Living Lakes East Africa

In 2012, the Living Lakes Network East Africa was entrenched in the pilot project “Sustainable Agriculture: Beekeeping and Ecological Vegetable Cultivation as a Poverty Fighting Tool”. The implementation of the project was done through the network’s member organizations in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. Special focus of the project was the shorelines of lakes Victoria, Nabugabo, Wamala, Bogoria, Chala, Tanganjika, Kanyaboli, Jipe and Kivu. An important element was environmental education. The pilot project demonstrated measures for the promotion of ecological vegetable cultivation, sustainable fishing, and beekeeping in selected schools and communities. Aside from food security, the project was able to create alternative income possibilities and strengthen the awareness for the protection of fundamental prerequisites of life: water and soil.

Other new activities were also developed by the network, such as a drinking water project in Burundi that helps secure access to clean drinking water for children.



Living Lakes Network Germany



In 2012, Lake Stechlin became a member of the network. It immediately became the center of attention as it was named the “Living Lake of the Year 2012” during the World Water Day 2012. Thanks to its rich biodiversity, depth and excellent sight under water, the clear Stechlinsee is one of the most interesting lakes in Germany. According to measurements by the Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries and observations by sport divers, the phosphorus levels in deep water have continually increased over the past decades. In the previous decade, the lake lost half of its underwater fauna. During a roundtable at the Scuba Center Stechlin in September, the causes for this deterioration were a central topic of debate.

Experts in the German network also participated in international activities of the Living Lakes Network in the framework of the EU Initiative “Life Long Learning”, the EU Leonardo da Vinci program and Grundtvig program.



The deepest lake in Brandenburg – Lake Stechlin (Photo: Tom Kirschev).



Over 50 jumps, 70 media reports and a river parliament in the German Bundestag were the results of the Big Jump Challenge 2012, which was supported by the German network. On the 18th of October 2012, young people from all over Germany handed a water mix from the Alster, Nagold and Mühlenriede to members of the Bundestag. With this action in the Green party's room, to which cross party invitations were sent, these young water conservationists gave voice to their demands for more federal engagement in water quality improvement, better cooperation between the public and government, inter-ministerial cooperation in water matters and more bathing possibilities in public waters. Living Lakes Germany is supported by the Anton & Petra Ehrmann Foundation. Numerous donations make the implementation of the planned actions possible.

Touring Exhibition of the Living Lakes Network Germany

The exhibit Living Lakes Germany is continuing to tour nature conservation centers and institutions across Germany. The exhibit offers extensive information on the conflicts and problems of German lakes as well as the goals and projects of partner lakes. The exhibition could be viewed in 2012 at Lake Plöner, the Palm House in Constance, the dive center Stechlinsee, during the Big Jump Challenge in Radolfzell as well as in the Naturfreundehaus in Markelfingen. In 2013, the exhibition will be at the BOOT and Beach&Boot expositions in Dusseldorf and Berlin.

Living Lakes Network Touring Exhibit presented in Radolfzell for the "Get Outside!" day.



Members of Living Lakes Network

NORTH AMERICA

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

SOUTH AMERICA

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

EUROPE

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



AFRICA

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

**ASIA**

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

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

AUSTRALIA / OCEANIA

Wilson Inlet; **South West Australia**

ANTARKTICA

- 102 Lake Vostok; **Antarctica**

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

03 PROJECTS

Many projects and activities could be realized at international, national and regional levels in 2012. The GNF draws funding for the projects largely from donations and grants as well as business sponsors. A focus in 2012 was on model projects for environmental protection in developing and emerging nations.



Nature Conservation and Biodiversity

European Business & Biodiversity Campaign

“Biodiversity? We have nothing to do with that” was a common reaction a few years ago among companies to the question of the importance of biodiversity on their business. Slowly, the realization that the preservation of natural capital is a core business task is becoming known in part thanks to the European Business and Biodiversity Campaign (EBBC) of the GNF. With its six project partners, the GNF has been able over the past years to inform companies across Europe about the importance of biodiversity and sustainable business practices at over 100 events. A typical example is the joint workshop with the Lake Constance Foundation and REWE that took place in June 2012 and brought together 80 representatives of the food and retail industry to discuss “Biodiversity in the Supply Chain”.

The EBBC’s Biodiversity Check has drawn much attention. In 2012, almost 20 companies such as the chemicals company Evonik and the fragrance and flavoring producer Symrise completed the Check. The Check helps systematically examine business processes and value creation chains in regards to biodiversity and helps companies to reduce negative impacts.

The campaign continues to hit home with companies and serves as an example to others. In Spain, a Business and Biodiversity Initiative is starting and profiting from the experience that EBBC has collected. In Germany, the GNF is

a member of the steering committee of the project “Enterprises Biological Diversity 2020” of the Federal Environment Ministry.

The EBBC website is a sought after online portal. Besides news and concrete case studies, newcomers find the award winning campaign trailer “A simple explanation of Business and Biodiversity”.

The LIFE program of the EU supports the EBBC. More Information at: www.business-biodiversity.eu.



Biodiversity and Companies

How can a company do its purchasing with minimal impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems? Which measure can a company take to promote biodiversity at its facilities? What constitutes a business conduct that places biodiversity at its core? Answers to these questions can be found by any interested party in the collection “Biodiversity in Corporate Sustainability Management” on the website www.business-biodiversity.eu. This website was created in the framework of the research initiative “Biodiversity and Companies” from the Federal Agency for Nature Conser-



Protecting endangered Mangrove forests – Pilot Project in Southeast Asia.

vation sponsored by the Federal Environment Ministry. The GNF and B.A.U.M. e.V. participated in the research initiative under the leadership of the Center for Sustainability Management at the Leuphan University Lüneburg. In addition to expertise, the GNF supported the dialogue between businesses and non-governmental organizations and presented the findings at corporate events such as the German CSR-Forum (Corporate Social Responsibility).

NATURWERT – Greening of Company Premises as an Introduction to Biodiversity Management

The GNF is a partner in the NATURWERT project coordinated by the Institute for Ecological Business Development and sponsored by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and the Federal Environment Ministry. With targeted measures, even industrial sites and business parks can be biodiversity havens. With the unsealing of surfaces, planting on roofs, rejection of pesticides and use of local plants at such sites, companies can have a direct and positive impact on biodiversity. In cooperation with the Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW), Lake Constance Foundation, University of Applied Sciences Osnabrück and Biodiversity in Good Company, the GNF has

been developing a systematic framework of biodiversity promotion measures since November 2012. Within it, the costs and impacts on biodiversity, employees and surroundings are explicated and site-specific options for companies, savings and other benefits detailed.

Economic value of Lakes and Wetlands

Ecosystem services have numerous characteristics that are of public value. Because of this, the public and private sector use them without remuneration or offsetting. In the past years, the discussion of the contribution of ecosystems and their value for the economy and public especially has picked up, in part because of the “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity” (TEEB) study. The goal is to inform companies, local governments and the public of the value of the ecosystem services of lakes and wetlands, thereby promoting their preservation. The project should contribute to the current political and scientific discussion on the valuation of ecosystem services using the example of lake regions.

To do this, a complete survey of ecosystem services of lakes needs to be made. In addition to this, it will be shown how companies and the public can profit from

these services as well as how private industry possibilities can contribute to the preservation of lakes. This general assessment is supplemented by a concrete case study of Lake Constance.

This project is implemented in cooperation with the University of Applied Forest Sciences Rottenburg and sponsored by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the Federal Environmental Agency.

Online Information Platform for Biodiversity Markets

Biodiversity is the basis for our lives and economies. Biodiversity loss has not been stopped however. Even though only a fraction of the value of ecosystem services is required for their preservation, the financial means are lacking, especially as states spend less on environmental protection because of the economic and financial crisis. Therefore, the focus has shifted to the private sector to make up the difference.

Biodiversity markets are seen as vital tools for the implementation of the strategic goals of the UN Convention on Biodiversity. Examples are carbon trading, certified products, eco-tourism and air pollution markets. It is often cheaper for a company to offset impacts indirectly via a market than to restore an ecosystem itself. The most important markets for the project are the markets for compensation measures and payment for ecosystem services. However, many of these tools are still in their infancy. The example of the European Emissions Trade shows what problems arise with the development of such mechanisms. The securing of ecological use has top priority.

The goal of the joint GNF and Deutsche Umwelthilfe project is using tools like publications and an online platform (www.naturalcapitalmarkets.org) to provide companies, financial service providers and NGOs an overview of existing biodiversity markets and present recommendations for involvement in the markets. The project is sponsored by the Federal



Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.

Biodiversity and Environmental Management

A company's impact on biodiversity is complex. Therefore, the reduction of negative impacts must be systematic and integrated into the operations. However, there are few manuals and experiences of how companies and communities can bring biodiversity considerations into their environmental management. In light of this, the GNF, the Lake Constance Foundation and the Association for Management of Environment and Sustainability (VNU) have, in a Federal Environmental Agency and Federal Environment Ministry sponsored project, created fact sheets for various industries including food production and distribution, cosmetics, automotive, theme parks and tourism. In the fact sheets, the most vital aspects of biodiversity protection for each industry are detailed and practical goals and measures recommended to reduce negative impacts. The GNF has, in addition, created a knowledge pool found at www.business-biodiversity.eu/wissenspool. There companies can find free practical information on biodiversity management.

Forest Investments as Financial Source for Biodiversity Protection

Forest funds and other investment products with a forestry connection are also popular. Investments are crisis-resilient as trees grow regardless of trends in economic and capital markets and the global demand for wood consistently increases. In contrast to this is the large deficit in financing needed to stop the globally continuing biodiversity loss. Increased investments in forest funds could counter this lack of financing. This does, however, require that the financed projects actually support biodiversity protection.

The project of the GNF and its partner OroVerde, started in July of 2012, has as its goal the analysis of existing offers for their social and ecological sustainability. The joint study with the Rainforest Foundation will later be supplemented with an evaluation of financial assumptions and transparency of the offers. Initially, a market overview of the in Germany available forest investment will be created

and criteria for their evaluation will be developed. Five offers will be looked at in depth through onsite viewing. In the case studies, value will be placed on a geographic and content related breadth. Besides three case studies in tropical forests, two additional studies located in the northern hemisphere, Eastern Europe and Germany were chosen. In a second step, the case studies were evaluated and summarized in an overview with collected information on other products. The project runs until July 2014 and is financed through funds from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.

Small Business Sector and Biodiversity

With the program "Social Responsibility in the Small Business Sector" of the Federal Ministry for Labor and Social Affairs (BMAS) with funds from the European Social Fund, the topic of corporate social responsibility (CSR) for small and medium sized enterprises (SME) is explicated. The small business sector is the backbone of the German economy with 99 % of companies influenced by it. The demand for corporate social responsibility cannot therefore exclude small and medium sized businesses. Especially suppliers for companies are facing big tasks.

The GNF, together with its partners, has projects within the scope of the BMAS program where the preservation of biodiversity is the focal point. The partners have set themselves the task of not forcing the topic of CSR in SME but finding methods so that even the smallest companies can implement a CSR program. The experts refer to their projects as a new form of nature conservancy because the creators of possible damages are brought into the fold.

In Vino Veritas

Since the spring of 2012, the German Association of Ecological Viticulture (ECOVIN) has analyzed the impact of viticulture on biodiversity. Viticulture is unique in agriculture as normally only a single product is marketed. Vintners control their product from the cultivation to the marketing to the end consumer and have an encompassing influence on its sustainability. The biologists and agronomists of the GNF used a modified Biodiversity Check to look at not only the ecology of the fields but also the winery, purchasing, packaging and logistics. Initial results show that ECOVIN businesses work hard to minimize the negative impacts of their economic activities. For



Cord Treseler of the Dr. Frey an der Saar winery inspects the stocking of his bee nesting aids in Wingert.

packaging and logistics, concepts were developed to minimize unavoidable adverse effects. In addition to the checks, education is offered to the vintners who want to continually improve themselves.

The SME Sustainability Check

Sectorally unrestricted and thematically widened, the GNF has offered the Sustainability Check to small and medium sized enterprises (SME) since mid 2012. At the check's core are biodiversity and resource efficiency; specifically the economical use of energy and raw materials. The goal of the SMB Sustainability Check is to reach the efficiency potential of the company in key areas, understand the company impacts on the environment and minimize them as well as making the value creation process more sustainable and cost effective. Since the conclusion of the Check's development in 2012, the project team has used 2013 to conduct the Checks. Similar to the ECOVIN project, it is about empowering a small printer or baker with the tools to make his business more sustainable.

Connecting Biodiversity Protection and Combating Poverty in South Africa

To secure the long-term survival of endangered species, modern conservation concepts must go beyond the classic conservation measures and engage local populations. The GNF has followed this holistic approach since early 2012 in the Somkhanda Community Game Reserve, a wildlife sanctuary in the north of the South African province of KwaZulu Natal. The region belongs to the poorest of South Africa with three quarters of the people without steady employment and above average AIDS rates. Together with its South African Living Lakes partner organization Wildlands Conservation Trust, in the project Protect Endangered Rhinoceroses, measures are being taken to protect the rhinoceroses but also to develop alternative income sources through ecotourism. Through education of community members, establishment of small business and improvement of necessary infrastructure, the groundwork is laid for sustainable safari tourism in the region. Through this, the temptation for poaching is minimized and much needed jobs are created. Additionally, the management and protection of the wildlife sanctuary is improved through action plans and training of more wardens. The formerly prolific African wild dogs will get a new habitat and be resettled. In addition, an environmental education program sensitizes school children to conservation. The Deutsche Umwelthilfe is an additional project partner. The initiative runs until 2014 and is supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.



Species conservation creates jobs. In the Somkhanda Reserve local community members are trained as rangers.

Protecting Endangered Rhinoceroses

In 2012, a rhinoceros fell victim to poaching every 14 hours. The dramatic increase in illegal hunting has placed nearly insurmountable challenges on South Africa, where 90% of the surviving white rhinoceros live. The supposed healing properties of the horn drive the price and therefore the poaching. Though now valued on the same level as gold, the healing properties of the rhinoceros's horn, which is made of Keratin like human fingernails or hair, has never been proven. If this trend continues, the poaching will cause the extinction of the rhinoceroses.



„This project has proven immensely important for the progression of Somkhanda Game Reserve. It is in the process of being transformed from an underutilized community game reserve whose full potential is far from being realized, towards becoming a fully functional and economically sustainable business. At the same time, a priority has been set to protect and establish populations of threatened species on the reserve. By focusing on capability building through training, the purchasing of much needed equipment for efficient reserve and wildlife management, the formulation and implementation of tourism and management plans together with the opportunity for reintroduction of threatened species and also the education of local children around the environment, this project has allowed the community to establish the framework and foundations needed for a sustainable reserve. It has created an amazing opportunity for the Gumbi community and we would like to thank BMZ and GNF for their support.“

Mark Gerrard, Project Manager, Wildlands Conservation Trust



By using GPS transmitters endangered rhinos in South Africa can be protected.



The local population at Lake Baikal should be integrated in the design of a nature friendly tourism sector.

The GNF and the Wildlands Conservation Trust employ the latest technology in their fight against poaching. Over 2012, seven rhinoceroses in the Somkhanda Community Game Reserve in South Africa were outfitted with GPS tags. These tags continuously transmit the animal's location, giving the game wardens better monitoring ability and thereby protecting the animals against poaching. Environmental education programs for adults and children make up another important aspect of the project. A brochure was made about the project and the tag technology. The project supported by the Foundation Ursula Merz, Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. and Rapunzel Naturkost AG using means from the Hand in Hand Fund, ended in December 2012.

Protecting the Baikal Seal

In October 2012, a new phase of the project "Nerpa in Focus" of the Russian Living Lakes partners FIRN began. The initiative concentrates on the protection of the endemic Baikal Seal (Nerpa), environmental education and the development of strategies for sustainable tourism. Lake Baikal is no exception. The population of the region has every reason to be optimistic as it has the "capital" for the development of a successful tourism sector: untouched nature and a unique culture. Successful eco-tourism would be an alternative to the large-scale tourism projects supported by the Moscow government and investors from Asia and would simultaneously preserve the unique ecosystem of the lake. Central to the initiative are the support of sustainable tourism in the Nerpa habitat

– the rural areas in the Pribaikalski region at Lake Baikal, training the local population in the creation of nature oriented tourist services as well as increasing the environmental awareness of the Baikal Lake tourists and waste reduction on the shores. The continuation of the project in 2012 and 2013 is made possible by the EthikBank.

Saving the Jordan

The GNF, together with Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME), continued the project "Jordan River Rehabilitation" in 2012. The river Jordan is of great cultural, political, economic and ecological significance in the Middle East. The river is in danger of drying out due to massive diverting of its waters. The goal of the project is the implementation of long-term political measures to secure water resources in Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Territories. Thanks to the support of the Ursula Merz Foundation, FoEME has developed a guide to rehabilitating the lower Jordan. The results are concrete steps towards a solution that could, through the implementation of sustainable water management, return enough fresh water to restore the natural flow of the Jordan River. The reworked 40 page brochure "Take me over the Jordan" can be downloaded on the GNF website.

The "Jordan River" photography exhibit toured various European cities to raise awareness of the endangered natural and cultural heritage of the Jordan. Alongside the impressive photographs of Eddie Gerald, the exhibit also shows photographs by Paolo Pellgrin. Accompanying the photographs are extensive information plaques. The

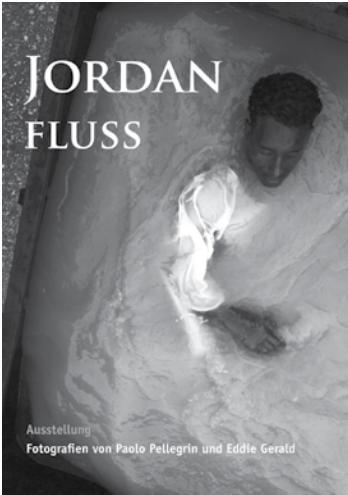


exhibit was shown at the following locations: Green Week and the European Parliament in Brussels, the Wembley Mosque as well as the Harrow and Wembley Progressive Synagogue in London and at the international Nature Conservation Days in Radolfzell.

the three countries. With the participation of Jordanian, Israeli and Palestinian decision makers and actors, not only will regional cooperation be promoted but also societal awareness of the gravity of the water problem will be heightened. The Master plan was developed by an international team of experts from the Netherlands, Israel, Palestine and Jordan under the leadership of Royal Haskoning DHV. The GNF supports this project through its expertise and solutions for water conservation and the international awareness for the protection of the Jordan. The project is funded by donations and the program "Sustainable Water Integrated Management (SWIM)" of the European Commission.

Master Plan for the Lower Jordan Valley

Over a course of about 200 kilometers, the Lower Jordan snakes its way past the Sea of Galilee through the Jordan Valley before ending in the Dead Sea. Once a mighty river, the "Holy River" is in many parts today only a runlet of sewage and salt water. The diverting of 98% of its fresh water for household use and the massive irrigation needs have inflicted heavy damages on the river, the ecosystem and the 500 million migratory birds that rest in Jordan biannually.

The Project "NGO Masterplan – A Vision for the Lower Jordan Valley" started in early 2012 and will run three years. Together with Jordanian, Israeli, Palestinian organization FoEME and the Stockholm International Water Institute, the GNF is engaging itself in the rehabilitation of the Lower Jordan. The project's goal is a cross border development plan for the sustainable use of water resources in

Regularly the Lower Jordan River is measured.



Energy and Climate

Trees for Life

Since 2008, the Wildlands Conservation Trust (WCT), the South African partner of the GNF has run the successful Trees for Life project. Besides the conservation measures, the reforestation project also follows social goals. The greening in rural areas is achieved through the planting and caring for saplings by so-called Green Teams. The Green Teams are comprised largely of unemployed young people. Orphans and unemployed youths can earn much needed income through their engagement. The young people can learn confidence and hope through their work in the rehabilitation program. In the past year, WCT has trained thousands of people to be Tree Entrepreneurs. The Green Teams are now also charged with the collection of recyclable materials such as aluminum, bottles and paper in the communities. The project was supported until the end of 2012 through the Star Alliance's Miles to Help campaign.

From the seeds of native plants the "Tree entrepreneurs" grow saplings for the restoration program "Trees for Life".



Forest-Climate Projects

Forest protection is climate protection. Under this banner, the GNF and OroVerde started the joint project "Climate and Forest Protection in the Private Sector" in July 2010. The goal is raising awareness among investors and the public for forest-climate projects with ecological and social uses. The project guidelines and a case study on a pilot project in Paraguay were published in February 2011. The brochure delivers an overview of various types of forest-climate measures and evaluates the common standards in the German-speaking world. The results were presented and discussed at a variety of events. A video was also produced (www.globalnature.org/forest_climate). The initiative was supported by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the Federal Environmental Agency and ended in September 2012. The GNF continues to pursue the topic through a project on forest investments.

Light from the Sun in Kenya

Every seventh person worldwide lives without access to a reliable electricity network and electric lighting. The petroleum lamps used instead emit immense quantities of harmful gases that damage the climate, health and environment every year. Additionally, many poor families spend a large portion of their income buying the expensive and environmentally damaging fuel.

The construction of so-called Water Energy Hubs (WE!Hubs) is supposed to replace kerosene and petroleum lamps with solar powered lanterns in Kenya. The solar lamps can be charged on site for a small fee. Additionally, the population is able to buy potable drinking water at the stations in the five project regions while also taking advantage of education possibilities in Internet cafes.

Through the construction of so-called WE!Hubs the rural population in Kenya gets access to solar energy and clean drinking water.



In 2011, suitable locations were chosen on which construction began in 2012. Ragwe, Honge and Sori are fishing villages on the shore of Lake Victoria that will soon have environmentally friendly and cheap lighting as well as clean water and education. Concurrently, a Water Energy Hub will be built on a tea plantation in Kericho and adjacent to a slum in Nairobi. The WE!Hubs will be complete mid 2013.

The Global Nature Fund, illuminant producer Osram, the Siemens Stiftung as well as the Kenyan partner Thames Electricals and Light for Life will support the project until mid 2014. The measures are funded by the European Union's EU Energy Facility Program and the Siemens Stiftung.

Combating Climate Change at Lake Titicaca

Climate Change is one of the most important topics on the international agenda. There are grave consequences for tropical countries in South America. In Bolivia, the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as drought, flooding, landslides, hail and fires are increasing. Even Lake Titicaca is affected. Increased pollution has added additional pressure on the ecosystem. Responsible are the large cities in the watershed. Trópico, the local Living Lakes organization, and the GNF formed a pact with the La Paz city government for the development of a climate strategy in the areas of energy and water for the city. The project goals include the implementation of sensitizing measures to reduce and facilitate the adaption of La Paz and other communities along the shore to the effects of climate change. Additionally, the promotion and development of an action plan against climate change for La Paz is strived for.

The city of La Paz with one million residents is engaged in the war on climate change.



2012 saw the most important groundwork being laid. Discussions happened with the tourism board and the communities. Over 30 environmental organizations took part in the Environment Day on the Paseo del Prado, the central street in La Paz. There, presentations on the natural and cultural value of Lake Titicaca as well the biodiversity of La Paz were held. In October 2012, a seminar was organized on the planned measures for the implementation of the La Paz climate strategy and attended by GNF expert Marion Hammerl as well as a specialist from the city of Leeds (UK). Further education in the areas of climate change and regional adaptation measures for employees of the city La Paz were held. Multiple interactive environmental education games were designed and tested. The Foundation Ursula Merz and other donors funded the completion of the project by the end of 2013.



After installing the water purification plant, the children can use the river again for what it is suited for: bathing.

Sustainable Development

Drinking Water for Africa

The GNF is engaged in securing clean drinking water in Kenya, Burundi and the Ivory Coast since 2008. The situation is especially precarious in many regions of Africa. According to a UNESCO study, more than 60% of the people south of the Sahara do not have access to clean water.

In 2012, the focus of the GNF was on the improvement of the water supply in the **Ivory Coast**. There, numerous wells are in need of repair and the sewage systems is completely lacking. According to UNICEF, 87,000 children die of diarrheal diseases in the West African nation every year. The causes are a lacking water supply and hygienic conditions.

A joint project with the aid organization Habitat for Humanity was, with the active participation of local technicians and villagers, able to construct 15 village wells. On site, water committees were formed so that the smooth operation of the wells is guaranteed. The committees give the villagers water for a small fee that is used for maintenance, repair costs, and replacement parts.

In the Ivory Coast alone, the GNF has been able to provide over 12,000 people with clean drinking water. In 2013, a further 20 village wells in the central region will be constructed or repaired.

The projects are supported by the travel company TUI, the Bundesliga team Hannover 96 and the fan group Rote Kurve. Even eichels: Event who organizes the TUI marathon in Hannover supports the drinking water projects.



"We now have clean water because the well pump finally works. We are doing much better and I am especially happy that I can in good faith left my kids drink water."

Quote of a young mother in the Ivory Coast village of Bouaffoukro

Together with the experienced partner Pureflow, the GNF has realized similar projects in the Kagwema and Rukaramu regions of Burundi. Here, new wells are drilled and the groundwater pumped to and filtered in purifying plants. So far, over 5,000 people, many of them children, have been supplied with clean drinking water.

The **Burundi** projects are funded by the Foundation Ursula Merz, Landesstiftung Baden-Württemberg and the Miles to Help program of the Star Alliance.

The GNF was also active in **Kenya** in 2012 and 2013 with water projects. In addition to the four drinking water stations in the Thika region and on Lake Victoria, new locations were identified at the end of 2012. Thanks to the support from TUI, Hannover 96 and the "Roten Kurve" as well as the Star Alliance's Miles to Help program and Sika, two further drinking water stations could be constructed. With the use of water filters, so-called Skyhydrants, over 6,500 people in the villages of Gitune and Kandara have access to clean and safe drinking water.

Food security in Pakistan

The heavy flooding in the summer of 2010 in Pakistan affected over 14 million people. Many people lost their livelihoods and became unwilling environmental refugees. In one of heaviest hit regions, the desert marshlands Deh Akro-II, the majorities of the people live subsistence lifestyles and are thereby dependent on the natural resources of the region. Coupled with the catastrophic destruction from flooding, over-use of nature threatens the food security of the local people.

Transport of seedlings for the cultivation of new fruit and vegetable plants in the desert wetland Deh Akro-II in Pakistan.



Together with the Pakistani environmental organization SANGAT Development Foundation, the GNF is endeavoring to provide long-term food security for the people in Deh Akro-II. As part of the project, two meetings of women's groups were organized where the participants were informed of the effects of overuse, the meaning of ecosystem protection and the possibilities of sustainable use. This measure ensures that women, who are responsible for the feeding of their families, change their attitude and pass on the knowledge to their children.

The planting of vegetable gardens for 15 families and 4,000 local fruit trees provide alternative dietary basics that simultaneously support the local ecosystem. The irrigation of the new plants is done with an innovative and efficient drip irrigation system. The local population was actively integrated in the project and will engage itself in the future preservation of the area and its biodiversity.

The project was successfully finished at the end of February 2012. It was funded through the Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. and the Hand in Hand Fund of Rapunzel Naturkost AG.

Sustainable Agriculture in East Africa

The "Sustainable Agriculture: Beekeeping and Ecological Market gardening to combat poverty in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda" pilot project was implemented in conjunction with Osienala and the Living Lakes East Africa Network. The target groups for the measures are people living on lakes such as the lakes Victoria, Nabugabo, Wamala, Bogoria, Chala, Tanganjika, Kanyaboli, Jipe and Kivu. In addition to the preservation of natural resources, the food security of the population was paramount. The project created alternative sources of income and raised awareness for the protection of life prerequisites such as water and soil.

In the Tonga Boys Secondary School in the Gwassi district of Kenya, a market garden of 2,400 square meter was planted. The area was not used in past years due to a lack of funding. The field is now regularly farmed and contributes to the self-sufficiency of the school. The students participate in the measures and learn environmentally sound farming techniques and the importance of the soil as part of their curriculum. Additionally, ten beehives were set up at the school. The beehives will be colonized by wild bees and will produce honey. A second school in Kenya that participated in the market garden project was the girls' secondary school in Sindo, a village on the shore of Lake Victoria. The market garden was set up on school grounds and the school administration was assisted in the

selection, buying and planting of appropriate plants such as cabbage, tomatoes and onions.

The Yaw-Pachi women's group in Hawing in the Siaya district was also supported in the planting of a market garden. On over 8,000 square meters, traditional vegetable varieties with high nutritional and medicinal value are grown. The members of the women's group who are primarily widows, earn most of their income through the production of papyrus floor mats. The papyrus comes from the nearby wetlands of Lake Kanyaboli. The vegetable production permanently improved the women's income. In the first project phase, sweet potatoes, peppers, cowpeas, cabbage, a regional solanaceous plant and Sukuma Wiki (kale) were grown. A comparable measure was realized with the Apoda Self Help Group in Mbita on Lake Victoria. Since there is a lack of vegetables on Lake Victoria, the group can easily market their goods in the village.

In the Lubajjaam village on Lake Wamala, a 250 square kilometer fresh water lake in Uganda, this project was realized with the cooperation of a local group, the Balyejusa. In Rwanda, the non-profit environmental group RECOR coordinated the measures in the village of Murinja. In the village of Nyabigugu along the Kagera, a tributary to Lake Victoria, the beekeeping project was realized. The hives were weather proofed and the area around them fenced in. Market garden measures were implemented with families in the village of Kigaga. In Tanzania, the model project was realized in the villages of Kabangaja and Igombe, which are about 20 kilometers west of Mwanza. In Burundi; in the region north of Lake Tangajika, the project was realized under the coordination of BIRATURABA whose longtime experience in community projects led to the establishment of the market garden and beehive projects.

The Foundation Ursula Merz funded all the projects.

Mangrove Rehabilitation in Asia

Since 2005, the Global Nature Fund together with partner organizations is engaged in the protection of mangrove forests in Asia. Despite their immense importance for the climate, biodiversity and diet of locals, few people know about mangroves. Their rapid disappearance from our planet goes largely unnoticed.

Every year, more than 5% of the global stock is irrevocably destroyed. The causes are overuse of natural resources, increasing population density, expanding agriculture and especially the transformation in commercial shrimp farms. According to estimates, over 1.4 million hectares of mangroves have been destroyed for aquacultures.

The unique ecosystems between water and land are home to a myriad of flora and fauna species. Countless reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals and nearly three quarters of tropical fish species use the forests as their habitat living, feeding and spawning there. The forests are of equal importance to the climate and humanity. A healthy stock can bunker more climate gases in their silt bottoms than even tropical rain forests. Additionally, they provide protection from surge waves, soil erosion and storms while providing wood and food sources to the local populace.

With the backdrop of the continuing mangrove destruction, the Global Nature Fund with five partners in four Asian countries is realizing a cross border mangrove protection project since the start of 2012. This reforestation project binds together partners from India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Cambodia whose long experience together with active engagement of the locals can protect the forests. A species catalogue allows targeted measures by the teams.



„This GNF supported project is particularly valued by MAP because it allows us to share the Thai grassroots Ecological Mangrove Restoration experience amongst the regional project partners and in turn builds a learning network. All the five partners are people centered organizations involved in field implementation, but have different expertise, which they bring to the network. Therefore, the transfer of knowledge and experience between us not only strengthens each partner, but the project itself.“

Jaruwan Kaewmahanin Enright – Mangrove Action Project (MAP), Thailand



About 100 hectares of mangrove forest in five countries of South Asia will be restored by the end of 2015. This will also benefit the local fishermen.



At Lake Hovsgol in Mongolia sustainable tourism will be promoted and long-term management plans for the national park will be developed

During the first year, multiple nurseries were opened, areas for reforestation or rehabilitation were identified and numerous environmental education measures were taken. At two meetings in Thailand and India, the teams shared experiences and success stories.

The project will run till the end of 2015 and is funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Foundation Ursula Merz and additional donations.

Strengthening Park Management and Ecotourism in Mongolia

The Hovsgol National Park is located in northern Mongolia at the border to Russia and covers 1.2 million hectares. Lake Hovsgol is one of the oldest and cleanest lakes in the world. Numerous landscape and vegetation types from tundra to alpine or boreal forests to steppe surround the watershed. Until recently, the Hovsgol National Park was rarely visited and nearly unreachable. Improved transportation infrastructure will soon change this. The traditional lifestyles of the nomad tribes are threatened not only by the tourism but also environmental changes. Climate change and overgrazing lead to increased desertification and threaten the livelihoods of the people. An increase in soil erosion leads to a silting up of rivers and finally Lake Hovsgol.

The joint project with the Mongol Ecology Center follows the goal of supporting park officials and the local communities with the increase in tourism and challenges of climate change. Simultaneously, the region should be developed sustainably and the cultural and natural heritage preserved. Environmentally friendly tourism opportunities are being developed while existing ones are adapted to current ecotourism standards. Further training and edu-

cation opportunities for park rangers and staff round out the measures. The national park service will field modern technology such as GPS devices in order to monitor the park and its vital data more effectively. The EU Delegation in China and Mongolia in the framework of the EuropeAid Program sponsor the project. Additional supporters are the Erbacher Foundation and Sika AG.

Ecotourism and Sustainable Fishing on the Tonle Sap, Cambodia

The Tonle Sap in Cambodia is the largest freshwater lake in Southeast Asia and home to some of the richest fish stocks worldwide. Every June, it is home to a natural phenomenon when the 2,500 square kilometer lake grows to five times its size in the dry season. The almost five million people living along it are heavily dependent on fishing and aquacultures. Currently, the region has a high biodiversity but its fish stocks are threatened by depletion and overuse.

Together with the Fisheries Action Coalition Team, the Global Nature Fund is supporting ecotourism and sustainable fishing in Tonle Sap since early 2012. In the framework of the project, environmental education measures informed local fishermen of alternative fishing methods. Additionally, two groups of 50 local fishermen, among them 33 women, engage themselves in conservation in ten project areas. To relieve the pressure of the fish stocks, alternative income sources were developed for the people through the creation of ecotourism strategies. A first success came when an invited governmental representative pledged support for the measures of the project during an information event.

The project was funded through the Foundation Ursula Merz as well as the Deutsche Umwelthilfe and Rapunzel Naturkost from the Hand in Hand Fund.

Sustainable Development of the Laguna de Fúquene

Once the largest body of freshwater in Colombia, the Laguna Fúquene in the northeastern Andes is now a third of its original size. A reason for this is the excessive and often uncontrolled use of its water for irrigation. Because of the reduction in water levels, the shallow water lake is susceptible to eutrophication and deoxygenation from increased sewage levels. This threatens a unique biodiversity hotspot that is little known even in the country.

The Living Lakes partner organization, Fundación Humedales, is running a broad environmental information campaign to inform the populace of the environmental problems. A concurrent strategy is the cooperation with the people living along the lake to develop sustainable use opportunities. Among these are the production of organic fertilizer on water hyacinth basis, the promotion of local craftworks and creation of tree nurseries.

Biodiversity and Tradition Cultures Protection in Paraguay

The northeast of Paraguay is home to a biodiversity hotspot that is a large portion of the Atlantic rainforest, which in turn is a fascinating ecosystem, stretches till Brazil and Argentina. This habitat is home to heavily endangered species of jaguar, tapir and numerous birds. This area, however, continues to be destroyed. Paraguayan and Brazilian producers continue to raze the forest for industrial agricultural uses. In the middle of this region is the Mbaracayu Forest Biosphere Reserve, which is administered by the Living Lakes partner Fundación Moisés Bertoni and was declared a biosphere reservation by UNESCO in 2000. The project aims to protect the approximately 65,000 hectare large reservation through sustainable land use and the creation of alternative income sources for the locals. The introduction of sustainable cultivation methods should stop the deforestation and lead to environmentally sound land uses. A central measure for the long-term protection and income security of the area and its people is the developing of structures for the cultivation and marketing of Mate tea and medicinal herbs.

The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development is sponsoring the project.

Resource efficiency and Sustainable Demand in the Automobile Sector

Due to small or nonexistent domestic supplies, Germany and other European countries are dependent on import of numerous raw materials. Due to higher demand, supplies of many materials such as copper, silver, zinc and germanium will become scarce and more expensive as exploitation costs will also increase.

In many resource development areas, metal or otherwise, there are considerable ecological and social problems that are often accompanied by violent conflicts. It is reasonable to assume that these problems will become more severe as the global demand for resources increases.

Rules, initiatives and certification schemes that increase transparency and traceability of metal resources and decrease social and ecological impacts offer hope.

The GNF, Südwind Institute and the Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP) have started a project that hopes to incentivize the further development of the standards for sustainable resource exploitation and transparent supply chains in the automotive sector. The goal is to increase the resource efficiency of automobile production. The consumer should also be sensitized to the social and ecological impact of the resource exploitation. The entire automobile industry should as a large consumer of metal resources do its part to use resources more efficiently, decrease the socio-ecological impacts of resource exploitation and promote sustainable development in the countries of origin.

The project was financed through the proceeds from the stamp "For Environmental Protection" that was created under the banner "Garbage is a Resource" and made possible by the Federal Environment Ministry and the Federal Environmental Agency.

Environmental Education

Learning for Lakes

In August 2011, the Environment Agency (UK), Stowarzyszenie Ekologiczne „Etna” (Poland), Fundación Global Nature (Spain), Balatoni Civil Szervezetek Szövetsége (Hungary) and der Global Nature Fund started the project “Learning for Lakes: A European Training Program for Lake Management”. The goal is the advancement of “Lake Manager” as a profession. At the center were the people that work in water management or lake protection either full-time or voluntarily. The participants of project meetings in Spain and Germany created recommendations for the region that were put into a computer assisted learning program. Multifaceted information and practical examples on the topic of lake management were integrated in the “e-learning tool”. Included topics are rehabilitation of lakes and wetlands, partnership and involvement of locals as well as cooperation with agriculture. The EU Leonardo Program for lifelong learning supported the project.

The project partners learn from the experiences made at Lake Constance, for example on sustainable recreational activities.



get GrEEN

Mobility creates opportunities. A Europe without borders allows greater mobility and the collective combatting of environmental problems. With this mantra in mind, the Global Nature Fund, the Polish environmental organization Stowarzyszenie Ekologiczne “Etna” and the municipality Villacañas in Spain completed the project “get grEEN – Environmental Education Network”. Over the course of seven workshops, differences and commonalities in the problems became apparent. The exchange of experiences, expertise and ideas formed a key component of the undertaking. During the two-year period, the participating institutions developed various practical examples on topics such as environmental education, development of conservation schemes and volunteer activities. Three extensive case studies on bird watching, renewable energy and environmental education were compiled. Regional workshops and press releases contributed to the environmental education in the participating countries. A joint action plan was created for further collaboration. The initiative was supported by the European Commission under the framework of the EU Grundtvig Program’s components for life long learning and adult education.

Learning from others: the participants on the field trip in the Spanish nature reserve Marjal D’Almenara.



The Economic Development and Lake Management workshop held in Radolfzell, 8th to 12th October 2012, brought together people from around Europe to discuss the latest problems and challenges of lake management. The expertise of the invited speakers from the Lake Constance area provided us with up-to-date information on the issues regarding tourism, management and conservation challenges. We had the opportunity to discuss the problems of the participating countries and learn from others thoughts and experience in the framework of the official program and beside this, one great thing about the Leonardo project is that we could continue the conversation informally during the common dinners and a beautiful canoeing tour.

Judit Nédli, Women for Lake Balaton Association www.nabe.hu

Sustainable Development in Lake Areas

The project “Sustainable Development in Lake Areas” was realized through the collaboration of the European network Forum Synergies and the Global Nature Fund. The goal of the seminar series was the organization of social learning processes for participants from all over Europe. At the center of the exchange were the sustainability projects in Natura 2000 areas, implementation of European Water Guidelines in rural areas and the use of further existing EU instruments. A total of 110 participants from 21 countries attended the five seminars in Estonia, Poland, Slovenia, Greece and France. The joint document “Keramoti Declaration: Working Towards More Reliable NGO Participation in EU Conservation Policy” was drafted and sent to EU parliamentarians. The participants continue their efforts in these areas. Fondation de France supported the project.

The workshop participants at the final meeting in the French Val de Druegeon.



Project Year 2013

A few of the projects started in 2013 are briefly introduced below.

Economic Valuation of Natural Capital

Natural resources are often viewed today as a public good that can be consumed without cost and polluted. In recent years, thanks to the TEEB Report (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity), a movement was started to calculate the economic value of nature. As a result, some companies have attempted to figure out what this means for them. This opens two corridors of action. The companies can use the valuation in the decision-making process i.e. the choice between two alternative production technologies. The other is the use of the valuation in corporate reporting. The fashion and sports outfitter Puma is a pioneer as it detailed its first ecological profit loss statement in 2011. According to this, the environmental costs of PUMA are 145 million Euros, which is approximately 72% of the corporate profits for 2010.

The concept of economic valuation has immense potential by integrating external costs and thereby letting companies operate more sustainably. The already existing examples show that there are still obstacles to overcome. Specifically, there is no consistent methodology, so that interested companies are unclear on their course of action.

In the project “Economic Valuation of Natural Capital: An instrument for the internalization of corporate environmental impacts” evaluates existing examples of economic valuation, the methodology and then provides recommendations. Additionally, recommendations for a legal framework to the economic valuation are made. The Federal Environmental Agency and the Federal Environment Ministry support the project.

Excerpt from the analysis of the final report on the partnership from the Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training:

“Distinguished final report for the educational partnership Environmental Education Network whose goal was to develop best practice solutions in environmental education with the partners in Poland, Spain and Germany. The results as well as the European added value, activities and evaluation are very detailed and written appropriately for the topic. Communication and cooperation went smoothly and describe a successful joint effort of all involved partners. Project progress and results were published on the Global Nature website www.globalnature.org/getgrEEN as well as in newsletters, press releases and annual reports. The educational partnership has collected its process and results in the extensive project documentation, which includes the ‘Common Action Plan’. All in all, a very successful educational partnership project whose continuation with additional European partners is hoped.”

Biodiversity Standards in the Food Industry

The food industry and retail has significant impacts on biodiversity. However, biodiversity barely plays a role for many companies in the industry. Goal of the project is the anchoring of biodiversity preservation through standards and seals of quality used by the food industry. With input from relevant stakeholders, the GNF and the Lake Constance Foundation developed concrete criteria for protecting biodiversity. In a further step, label organizations and companies with independent labels are encouraged to adopt the criteria.

Companies such as the REWE Group have already pledged their cooperation and willingness to integrate the criteria in their own guidelines in the areas of agricultural and food production. Thereby, biodiversity criteria can use certified standards to become "state of the art" in the food industry. The Federal Environmental Agency and the Federal Environment Ministry support the initiative.



Protecting marine species-richness: the anchoring of biodiversity criteria into standards and supplier specifications of the food industry contributes to the preservation of habitats.

Mission: Clean Water

Kärcher and the Global Nature Fund have started the joint project "Clean water for the World". Goal of this long-term project is the construction of plant-based water treatment plants in developing and emerging countries. The project fits in the motto of the UNESCO World Water Year 2013, which is "Water and Cooperation". The construction of the pilot facility in Colombia started in May 2013. Located in the Boyacá region, it treats the sewage of the 4,000 inhabitant large city of San Miguel de Sema. The building was realized with the help of the local partner organization Fundación Humedales and local businesses. Green filter plants do not require energy or chemical and are nearly maintenance free. Using reeds and cattail plants, they are able to filter the sewage naturally. The sale of every pressure washer of the eco!ogic series donates to the initiative "Clean Water for the World".

Why Nerpa Cries

The Baikal seal or Nerpa is the symbol of Lake Baikal and is one of most widely known unique local species. Despite ban on hunting, poaching especially of youngsters continues. The project "Why Nerpa Cries" is realized by the Baikal Information Center GRAN in close cooperation with the GNF and has its goal on the sensitization of adults and children to environmental and conservation topics. The Baikal Seal is the mascot for this campaign. Among the measures taken are seminars for teachers and students, a contest for young people and a modern interactive exhibit in the Natural History Museum of Buryat in Ulan Ude. Here, visitors can slip into the skin of the young seal Kuma and experience the lake from the seal's point of view. The EthikBank makes this initiative possible.



On the photos, the Baikal seal always seems to have tears in its eyes - even though the seal hunting is officially banned, unfortunately there are still plenty of poaching cases.

04 EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

In 2012, the GNF and also some partners from the Living Lakes Network took part in among others the following events:

January 2012

Nature Conservation Days at Lake Constance
Radolfzell, Germany

Exhibit Living Lakes Germany
Palmenhaus Constance, Germany

Touring Exhibit "Pantanal – A Natural Paradise in Danger"
Galerie Schule des Sehens, Zingst, Germany

"Smartphone or Bloodphone? Mobile phones and the social and ecological impacts in the lands of the south." Joint workshop by SÜDWIND and the GNF at the 3rd Bonn Conference for Development Politics
Bonn, Germany

Biodiversity – Opportunities and risks for the sporting goods industry
GNF Workshop at the ISPO Munich 2012
Munich, Germany

March 2012

Water Day 2012 – Challenges for German and European water politics. 39th Conference for Water Guidelines of the Green League, Berlin, Germany

April 2012

Exhibit Living Lakes Germany
Dive Center Stechlinsee, Germany

Save the Jordan Exhibit
EU-Parliament, Brussels, Belgium

FAIR HANDELN 2012 - International Convention for Fair Trade and responsible global trade. GNF and OroVerde event for "Investments in Forest Climate Projects"
Stuttgart, Germany

May 2012

Project "Drinking Water for Africa"
Presentation at the TUI Marathon
Hanover, Germany

Conference Living Lakes Network Canada
Winnipeg, Canada

Green Week 2012
Brussels, Belgium

June 2012

Final Conference for Project get grEEN - Environmental Education Network
Villacañas, Spain

Press Conference: Is there hope for the last rhinoceroses in South Africa?
Frankfurt, Bonn and Berlin, Germany

Lakes of Central America Conference
Lago de Yojoa, Honduras

Big Jump Challenge 2012: Together for Water Conservation Across Germany

Biodiversity in the Supply Chain: Food Industry Workshop
Bonn, Germany

Rio+20, UN Conference on Sustainable Development
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Regional Sustainable Development in Greece. Symposium at the Greek-German Assembly
Kastoria, Greece

European Business and Biodiversity Event: „Wind Energy and Biodiversity: Tools for calculating, avoiding and compensating affects“
Lisbon, Portugal





GNF President Marion Hammerl represents the Living Lakes Network at the first International Friendship Meeting of Famous Lakes 2012 at Lake Poyang, China.

July 2012

Save the Jordan Exhibit
London, Great Britain

August 2012

International Friendship Meeting of Famous Lakes 2012
Lake Poyang, China

Save the Jordan Exhibit
Frankfurt, Germany

September 2012

Network Conference Living Lakes Germany
Stechlinsee, Germany

October 2012

Lake Symposium Great Britain and Ireland
Lough Neagh, Northern Ireland

Expert Symposium "Economic Development and Lake Management" as part of the GNF project "Learning for Lakes"
Lake Constance, Germany

November 2012

SusCon – International Conference for Sustainable Business and Consumption. Exhibit by the GNF on Biodiversity Seals.
Bonn, Germany

Living Lakes Network Germany Exhibit
Radolfzell am Bodensee, Germany

December 2012

Expert Workshop: Mangrove Rehabilitation in Asia
Lake Pulicat, India

January 2013

Nature Conservation Days at Lake Constance: Save the Jordan Exhibit and the Workshop "From the Cork Oak to the Glass: Biodiversity in Organic Winemaking"
Radolfzell am Bodensee, Germany

February 2013

Expert Workshop "Learning for Lakes: Partnerships and Public Engagement" Windermere, Great Britain

March 2013

Press Conference: Background to the ecological and economic problems of Mallorca at the International Tourism Convention (ITB) in Berlin, Germany

Press Conference announcing Lake Mindel as the Living Lake of the Year. Radolfzell am Bodensee, Germany

Starting Event for the SME Sustainability Check
Birkenfeld, Germany

Press Conference to announce cooperation of the GNF and the Alfred Kärcher GmbH Co. & KG for "Clean Water for Africa", Ludwigsburg, Germany

Travelling to Protect the Environmental

The GNF documents all flights by its employees or board and calculates the CO² emissions. On the basis of the calculations by the climate organization myclimate, the GNF donates the appropriate amount to the organization for climate change projects and promoting renewable energy.

Friends of Living Lakes Meeting

With marvelous late summer weather, the meeting of the Friends of Living Lakes took place on the Chiemsee from the 18th to 20th of October 2012. Under the expert guidance of the Chiemsee Nature Guide Association, the seven-member group spent two beautiful days at the largest lake in Bavaria that has been a Living Lakes Germany member since 2010. The group found out about the lakes ice age origins and even visited a dead ice hole. During an examination of the waters, a so-called "Ruttnerschöpfer" was used to record water temperatures at various depths and the participants learned about the dynamic of phyto- and zooplankton. Fishing has a high importance for the Chiemsee. Other activities included visits to the Frauen- and Herreninsel as well as an organic farm. In the attic of Castle Herrenchiemsee, 20 types of bat among them the greater mouse-eared bat roost. The colony had already migrated to its winter habitat in Austria. The meeting at the Chiemsee was wonderful for all.

IUCN's World Conservation Congress

IUCN's World Conservation Congress is held every four years and is one of the biggest nature conservation events. The congress was held from September 6 to 15 on Jeju Island, Republic of Korea. Over these nine days, wide ranges of events, covering an equally wide range of topics, including everything from community-based reforestation to solar cooking to biodiversity risks for companies were hosted. The European Business & Biodiversity Campaign organized a workshop, which took place in cooperation with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, IUCN Global Economics Programme and the World Commission on Protected Areas on the valuation of ecosystems in a corporate context. The workshop was attended by approximately 80 people and aimed to raise awareness about the opportunities and risks of giving monetary values to ecosystems and to encourage the uptake of valuation as one of the solutions to mitigate ecosystems degradation. By highlighting practical examples, it focused on the application of ecosystem valuation in the business context, while keeping in mind the role of environmental NGOs.

Meeting of the Friends of Living Lakes on the Chiemsee, Germany.



First European Biodiversity Summit and 8th German CSR Forum

With over 500 attendees from 200 countries, the first European Biodiversity Summit was a resounding success. The fundamental importance of biodiversity and intact ecosystems as ecological capital for businesses were central concepts. The summit was organized by dokeo in cooperation with the Global Nature Fund, a partner in the European Business and Biodiversity Campaign during the German CSR-Forum (Corporate Social Responsibility) on the 17th and 18th of April 2012.



First European Biodiversity Summit.

11th UN Biodiversity Conference

The 11th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biodiversity took place from the 8th to 19th of October in 2012 in Hyderabad, India. An important step was taken in securing the financing needed to reach the 2020 goals. The party states agreed that the industrial countries should increase their conservation aid to ten Billion Euros by 2015. The use of innovative financing methods such as biodiversity offsetting was discussed in a parallel conference on the 8th of October. The workshop "Innovative Financing Methods in Biodiversity Protection" was organized between the GNF and the Deutschen Umwelthilfe (DUH). During this conference, 35 representatives from government, business and NGOs discussed the possibility of using market mechanisms to fundraise in the private sector for conservation causes. The moderator was Ulrich Stöcker of the DUH. The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and the Federal Environment Ministry supported the event.

Guests from Lake Baikal visiting the CAP camp site Rotach, a member of ECOCAMPING.

Sustainable Tourism Development to Lake Baikal

With the declaration of the Baikal region by the Russian government as a special economic area for tourism, the region has become attractive to investors especially Asian ones. The Russian Federation and the Buryat government plan with the development of large resorts of up to 5,000 beds to attract primarily Chinese tourists. For many years, the nature conservation organization GRAN, the Baikal Living Lakes partner organization, has been engaged in developing sustainable tourism at the lake. The region has all the elements to competitively position itself with high quality nature tourism in the global tourism market namely intact nature, impressive landscape, cultural value and hospitable population. GRAN has therefore established the Ecotourism in Buryat Association (BETA) and developed criteria for ecological and socially sound tourism.

In November of 2012, the 3rd seminar for sustainable tourism at Lake Constance took place. Goal of the training course was to offer representatives of NGOs from the Lake Baikal an impression of how nature oriented tourism and leisure time opportunities look at Lake Constance and how to bring together stakeholders. The participants visited model projects and received information on concepts, target groups, customer expectations and marketing.

In December 2012, GRAN and the GNF invited high profile participants from politics and the directors of nature conservation areas around Lake Baikal to the second Conference on the Development of Tourism in Buryat. Contacts to the European associations EUROPARC and ECOCAMPING were also solidified. The Foundation Ursula Merz is supporting the project "Nature Friendly Tourism Development on Lake Baikal".



05 PUBLIC RELATIONS

Throughout 2012, the GNF reported regularly on the progress of activities surrounding the lake. Numerous press releases detailing current projects and issues were published at the national and international level. Topics included: Threatened Lake of the Year, Living Lake of the Year, the dramatic situation surrounding rhinoceroses in South Africa, the responsibility of business for the conservation of biodiversity and protection of mangroves in Asia. The GNF newsletter is published four times a year in English and German. The annual report as well as the "Cultural Landscape Conservation" report were published and distributed to donors and sponsors. Numerous project pamphlets were designed and can be found on the GNF's website. The GNF uses publications, the Internet and events to inform the public about its activities.



Lake Titicaca in Bolivia and Peru is Threatened Lake of the Year 2012

The breathtaking scenery surrounding the second largest lake in South America cannot mask the serious environmental problems it faces. The dramatic effects of climate change put further pressure on Lake Titicaca. The rainy season has shrunk from six to only three months per year, causing the lake's water level to recede further. At the same time more and more water is being taken out of the lake and used for consumption, irrigation or industrial purposes. The population has grown explosively recently and with it the amount of waste and sewage. Long have the communities at the lake's edge relied on the self-purification abilities of the lake and discharged insufficiently cleaned sewage into the lake. A mistake with consequences: the unbridled nutrient insertion causes the growth of a larger and larger carpet of duckweed on the lake. The GNF and the two local environmental organizations, Centro de Desarrollo Ambiental y Social and Trópico, demand effective protection measures to improve the water quality at the lake.

The Bolivian organization Trópico worked with GNF since December 2011 on a project to minimize the impact of climate change on Lake Titicaca. Through an environmental education campaign, the local population was informed about climate change and its consequences for their livelihoods. Together with the Municipality of La Paz, Trópico also developed a Climate Action Plan for the city. Lessons from Europe served as the model. The Foundation Ursula Merz sponsored the project.

More Info: www.globalnature.org/ThreatenedLake2012

Media

In 2012, the Global Nature Fund created 27 German and ten English press releases on various topics. Great responses were generated by the „Threatened Lake 2012 - Lake Titicaca“ press release in early February and the „Living Lake 2012 - Stechlinsee“ press release in March 2013. As part of the „European Business and Biodiversity Campaign,“ a corresponding article was published in connection with workshops and individual events.

Press Voices

General-Anzeiger, 2nd February 2012

[...] Lake Titicaca is "Threatened Lake of the Year 2012". The pollution of the largest drinking water reservoir in South America threatens the livelihood of 2 million people, the environmental organization Global Nature Fund (GNF) announced at the World Wetlands Day yesterday. Lake Titicaca is located in the Peruvian and Bolivian Andes. It is an attraction for many tourists.

DIE ZEIT Nr. 15, 4th April 2012 *Life Saving Water*

[...] It was World Water Day a few days ago. On this occasion the Global Nature Fund named Lake Stechlin the "Living Lake of the Year 2012". This is because protected species such as the thread-leaf pondweed and pisidium live in this lake. [...]



Lake Titicaca, located in the region between Bolivia and Peru, was named Threatened Lake of the Year 2012 by the GNF.

P.M. Magazine 03/2012

When will the Dead Sea die?

[...]The endorheic salt lake is fed mainly by the Jordan River. But starting from the upper reaches of the river and its tributary, the Yarmouk, Israel siphons off around 575 million cubic meters of water each year. Jordan and Syria extract a further 245 million cubic meters of water from the Yarmouk every year.

Stefan Hörmann, a project manager at the Global Nature Fund (GNF) in Bonn, knows the consequences of this: "only untreated sewage, agricultural runoff and saltwater from the salt water sources near the Sea of Galilee flow in the Lower Jordan at this point. In 1948, 1,850 million cubic meters of water flowed through the Jordan every year. In 2005, it was only 200 million, [...]"

Stuttgarter Zeitung online, 22nd April 2012

Is Exploitation really worth it?

[...] After it came out in 2009 that the sport clothing manufacturer uses leather from animals for whose grazing areas rain forest was destroyed, its reputation has suffered immensely. Nike now only buys leather with a confirmed proof of origin.

The European Business and Biodiversity Campaign, which is led by the Global Nature Fund of Lake Constance, has made preserving biodiversity its mission. [...]"

Umwelt & Gesundheit, Issue 1/2012

Local Lakes and Bogs - Your Contribution to Climate Protection

[...] Idyllic: Reeds at the Brandenburg Stechlinsee – crowned "Living Lake 2012" by the environmental organisation Global Nature Fund. [...]"

forum Nachhaltig Wirtschaften, Issue 3/2012

Cups for Drinking Water

[...]Bundesliga team Hannover 96 collects, together with the Global Nature Fund, the fans and its main sponsor TUI, cup deposits for clean water projects in Kenya and the Ivory Coast. [...] with the collected donations the GNF, in conjunction with its local partners, was able to rebuild the first 13 wells in the N'zi Comoe und Man regions. [...]"

Publications

The Global Nature Fund publishes its own newsletter four times a year to report on current issues and progress in the projects. Those interested can receive the newsletter by email or download it directly from the GNF's website. Other free publications can be found on the GNF's website at www.globalnature.org. Current research and project results can be found in one of the 12 thematic categories of the knowledge pool. In DUHwelt Magazine, which is published by the Deutsche Umwelthilfe together with the Global Nature Fund, the reader is informed about current projects across Germany.

“Living Lakes Goals 2012 – 2017”

The English-language brochure reports on the achievements and goals of all the lakes and wetlands of the Living Lakes network and the different national networks. Download from: www.globalnature.org/publications.

Flyer “We save the Lakes of the World!”

In the current flyer you can find the Global Nature Fund’s areas of activity as well as the goals and focal points of the Living Lakes network. The flyer can be found at www.globalnature.org/publications and is available in German and English.



Internet

The multi-lingual website www.globalnature.org was visited by over 400,000 people in 2012. They found not only current information on projects and events but also background information on the individual members of the Living Lakes network and national and multinational networks. All information is available for website visitors in German and English. Up to date information on the GNF and relevant topics can also be found on **Facebook** (www.facebook.com/globalnature.org).

Individual projects have separate pages maintained in collaboration with project partners:

The European Business & Biodiversity Campaign website www.business-biodiversity.eu has offered detailed information on events and background to the project since 2010. News are also posted on **twitter** (Username: @probiodiversity). The site has established itself as a reliable source of information on business and biodiversity in Germany. Visitor numbers have risen steadily since the beginning of the campaign and are currently at about 45,000 unique visitors per month.

As part of the Water-Energy-Hubs for Kenya project, GNF launched an English-language website in the summer of 2011 on which the project partners, backgrounds of the project and the locations are shown in detail. All information about the project can be found under www.we-hub.org.

For the SME sustainability Check project that the GNF together with the Adelphi research GmbH and the Institute for Applied Material Flow Management (IfaS) of the Fachhochschule Trier performs, a German website was created in 2012: www.kmu-nachhaltigkeitscheck.de.

A new website for the “Biodiversity and Environmental Management” project has provided information on the project since February 2013. www.business-biodiversity.eu/Wissenspool

Since May 2013, the “Online Information Platform for Biodiversity Markets” has its own website on which it can provide information. www.naturalcapitalmarkets.org



Awards

Living Lakes is UN Decade-Project 2012/2013

The Global Nature Fund and the international Living Lakes Network received the UN Decade Project award for the first time in 2006. Since then the global lake protection initiative has been awarded the title every year by the jury of the German UN Decade “Education for Sustainable Development” national committee and again for the year 2012/2013. The UN Decade awards the title to projects that give people the knowledge and values to work for a better future and protect our livelihoods for future generations.



Marion Hammerl receives the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany

On 6th June 2012, at Bellevue Palace in Berlin, President Joachim Gauck gave the **Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany** to Marion Hammerl, President of the Global Nature Fund. A total of twelve people were honored for their long-standing commitment to animal welfare and environmental protection. Marion Hammerl has been active in conservation at the local, regional and international levels for more than 20 years. Since 1998, she has been the managing director of the Lake Constance Foundation and is committed volunteer for the international lake network Living Lakes since 2002. She is also the honorary president of the Global Nature Fund.



President of the GNF receives Bruno H. Schubert Award

On November 13th, 2012 Marion Hammerl's achievements were recognized with a renowned award for the second time in one year. She received the **Bruno H. Schubert Award** category two in Frankfurt. This category honors individuals who have demonstrated exceptional individual achievements in the field of nature conservation and the environment.



Awards for the Living Lakes Partners



Budiono, founder and executive director of the Indonesian Living Lakes partner organization Yayasan Konservasi RASI, received in June 2012 the **Whitley Award 2012** for his efforts to protect the Irrawaddy dolphin and his fight against the loss of aquatic species and their habitats in the Mahakam river of Borneo in Indonesia.



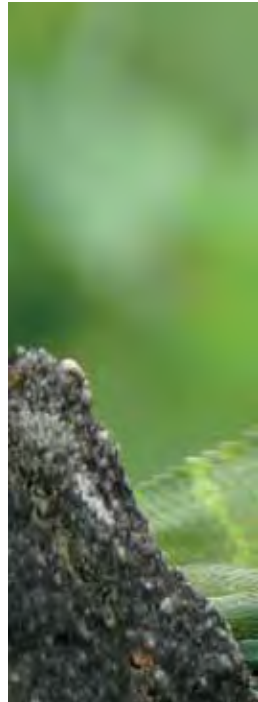
6,000 readers of the Spanish magazine "Red Life" and the Spanish "Fundación Caja Rural del Sur" voted in June 2012 for the **"ten best ideas for conservation"**. The Living Lakes Network was one of the winners, who were recognized for their uniqueness and focus on current issues. All ten projects or initiatives have made a significant contribution to the protection of biodiversity in the previous year. The Living Lakes Initiative of the Global Nature Fund convinced voters with their protection of natural freshwater resources.



Premanjali Rao of the Indian Living Lakes partner organization Centre for Research on New Economic Order in Chennai, was selected in September 2012 in competition with numerous applicants from all over the world as one of the five finalists for the **One World Award**. This award is given to people who, through innovation and dedicated work, lead our globalized world into a better and fairer future. Ms. Rao is also highly committed to the restoration of the destroyed mangrove system at Pulicat Lake in India.

06 COOPERATIONS

A ccording to current calculations by the Global Footprint Network, humans today use 150% of the yearly available natural resources. It is estimated that the resource consumption will require two planets by 2030. These complex global problems present our society with ecological and societal challenges that cannot be tackled by single actors. Regulatory tools are not sufficient and so all social forces like companies, governments and NGOs must work together efficiently.



Collaboration instead of Confrontation

While the relationship of corporations and environmental association have been plagued with confrontation in the past, the GNF has made it its mission since its creation to have strategic cooperation with corporations past mere financial arrangements. The GNF sees cooperation as the collective search for sustainable and transferable solutions to the challenges of our time. Goal of the GNF is to collaboratively develop models for sustainable business that benefit both the company and nature.

The various partnerships with different institutions and companies are the result of this 15-year process.

Corporate Cooperation Projects

In Kenya, **Osram AG** and the GNF have over several years had projects promoting solar lamps as an alternative to polluting kerosene lamps. Osram supports the projects with expertise and funding.

A further example of cooperation in Africa is the project “Drinking Cups for Drinking Water”. With donations from the initiative from **TUI AG**, Bundesliga team **Hannover 96** and the fan association **Rote Kurve**, water treatment plants were built and wells renovated in Kenya and the Ivory Coast. Additional donations from the **TUIfly Marathon** helped realize other drinking water project in Africa.

Collaboration with Public Institutions

Collaboration with public institutions is of great importance to the GNF. Aside from the exchange of information, the GNF receives funding from various public and private patrons. These patrons include the **European Union (EU)**, the **Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)**, the **Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)**, the **Federal Environmental Agency (UBA)**, the **Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)** and the **Federal Ministry for Labor and Social Affairs (BMAS)**.



Together with its partners and supporters the Global Nature Fund strives for the protection of biodiversity.

Sika AG, a worldwide specialty chemical company headquartered in Switzerland, has funded GNF projects in developing nations since 2004. Together with the cleaning equipment producer **Kärcher**, the GNF has realized the project "Clean Water for the World" since 2012. Goal of the long-term collaboration is the construction of plant based water treatment plants in developing and emerging nations.

Living Lakes and other international environmental and nature conservation projects of the GNF have enjoyed the support of **Daimler AG** for many years. The Stuttgart

based company has funded the work of the GNF since 1998. Another supporter is the clothing producer **C&A**.

For many years, the **EthikBank** has supported the social and ecological projects of the GNF such as the protection of the Baikal seals from Lake Baikal, which is the world's deepest lake and located in Siberia. Under the heading "Living Lakes Project Savings", the **GLS-Gemeinschaftsbank** offers ecological investments whose interest is used to fund GNF projects.

International Cooperation Partners and Patrons

The **Foundation Ursula Merz** has supported the various environment and nature conservation projects of the GNF for many years across all the continents. The **Anton & Petra Ehrmann Foundation** as a longstanding patron of the Living Lakes Germany shares in its success. The **Siemens Stiftung** supports the GNF's efforts in Kenya. The GNF also receives funding from the **Hand in Hand Fund** from **Rapunzel** and the **Deutsche Umwelthilfe**. On a content level, the GNF collaborates with the **Ramsar Convention** secretariat on the protection of wetlands and with the secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species **UNEP/CMS**. Through **UNESCO's** education initiative "Education for Sustainable Development", the Living Lakes Network has been honored for the fifth time as UN Decade Project.

07 PROJECT FINANCING

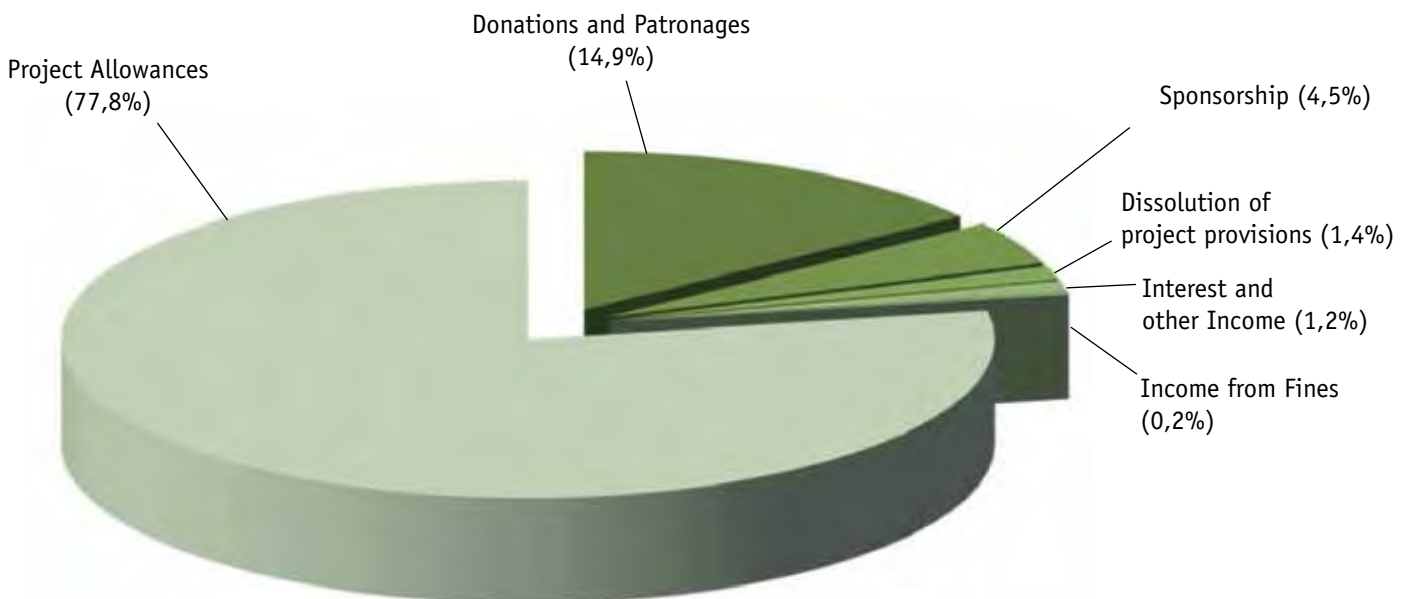
As a privately operating foundation without member or large capital reserves, the GNF must find the complete funding itself. Projects, material costs and personnel must be funded and present a huge challenge each year. Basic requirements are an efficient administration and a solid financial management.

Budget 2012 - Revenues in Euro

Donations and Patronages	377.497
Sponsorship	113.739
Dissolution of project provisions	35.000
Interest and other Income	29.282
Income from Fines	3.975
Project Allowances	1.966.986
Total	2.526.479

Income, Expenditure and Balance Sheet

Project grants from different government and non-governmental organizations make up a central part of the GNF's financing. For the GNF's own contribution, which as a rule is required by these projects, the GNF uses financial contributions from companies, donors, and sponsors. The funds are earmarked according to their use in numerous projects. Total assets amounted to EUR **2,424,770.47** in 2012. The foundation's capital remained unchanged at 417,638.04 Euros.





Donation Mailings 2012



Financial Control

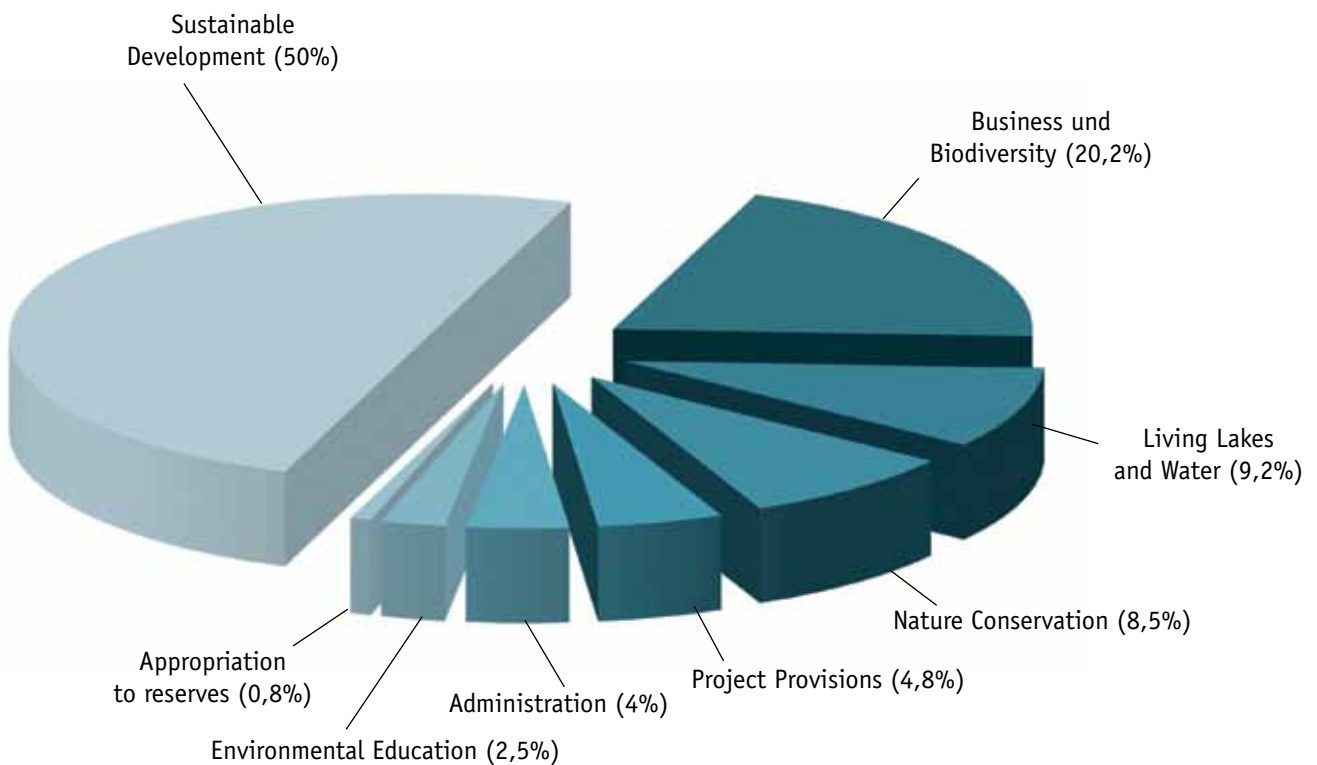
The GNF has its accounts and balance checked by an independent auditor. The audit firm completed the financial statements up until 31.12.2012 and issued an unreserved audit certificate. The figures with the audit report will be sent to the Senate Administration for Justice in Berlin and the appropriate financial authorities.

Employees

The Global Nature Fund employed as of 31.12.2012 16 employees including interns and helpers. Ten are located in the Radolfzell office, five in the Bonn office and one in Berlin.

Budget 2012 - Expenses in Euro

Business and Biodiversity	511.237
Living Lakes and Water	231.838
Nature Conservation	213.727
Project Provisions	122.503
Administration	99.757
Environmental Education	62.765
Appropriation to reserves	20.486
Sustainable Development	1.264.165
Total	2.526.479



**Global Nature Fund
Profit and Loss Account 2012**

Expenses	Expenses	Personnel	Total
Living Lakes (general)	54.755,13	38.998,93	
Living Lakes-Projects (Jordan, EU-SWIM, Titcaca)	166.337,97	81.998,53	
Sub-Netzworks (Italy, South-Amerikca, Germany, East-Africa)	29.458,62	26.325,15	
Expert Conferences (allg., Spain)	<u>1.286,73</u>	<u>0,00</u>	
			251.838,45
Business & Biodiversity			
EU-LIFE+, B&B 2010-2012	417.831,55	132.795,38	
F+ E, BfN Uni Lüneburg (B&B)	12.118,43	8.331,45	
BfN-Verbände Biodiversitätsmärkte	47.135,13	12.214,19	
Nachhalt. Rohstoffabbau (Südwind)	2.229,33	2.215,53	
Betriebl. Naturschutzkosten-Mgmt (IÖW)	1.990,34	1.990,34	
BfN - Ökolog. Seenbewertung	5.014,52	2.284,92	
Climate Protection (general)	250,00	0,00	
Forest-Climate (Oro Verde)	12.028,25	9.749,45	
Forest-Fonds (Oro Verde)	<u>12.639,87</u>	<u>12.243,47</u>	
			511.237,42
Sustainable Development			
EU-Slow Tour (Sustainable Tourism)	120,80	0,00	
Freshwater, Africa	100.402,82	15.045,77	
Freshwater, Burundi	28.992,30	13.260,09	
EU-Energy Facility, Solar Kenya	314.694,04	36.433,76	
Solar Kenya (Siemens-Stiftung)	317.787,01	16.377,76	
Refurbishment Hubs, Kenya	142.021,99	0,00	
BMZ-Mangroves project, (Merz)	202.852,36	17.219,34	
BMZ-Rhino, Gumbi (South-Africa)	123.080,74	0,00	
EU-Europe Aid, Mongolia	56.665,33	3.789,24	
BMZ-Paraguay	17.272,00	0,00	
Lake Atitlán, Mongola, Pakistan (Merz, Hand-in-Hand)	780,49	730,99	
Cambodia (Merz, Hand-in-Hand)	29.511,33	10.181,33	
Greenfilter, South-America (Colombia)	<u>32.486,54</u>	<u>1.704,55</u>	
			1.366.667,75
Nature Conservation			
St. Lucia, South-Africa (trees for life)	5.686,27	2.186,27	
Rhino project (Merz)	28.976,20	10.370,50	
Nestos Lakes, Greece	1.200,00	0,00	
Lake Baikal (Baikalseal)	10.327,74	0,00	
BMAS-Ressourcen	69.020,59	25.651,22	
BMAS-Ecovin	70.662,22	26.527,67	
Other Projects			
Cultural landscapes (Extremadura, Majorca)	20.247,68	2.247,68	
Protection of Sea (Mediterranean)	<u>7.606,38</u>	<u>2.006,38</u>	
			213.727,08
Environmental Education			
Environmental Education (general)	9.097,01	2.225,61	
Environmental Education (publications, information, internet, circulation)	46.033,48	7.804,12	
EU Leonardo/Grundtvig (Learning partnership)	5.539,66	0,00	
Forum Synergies (Capacity Building)	<u>2.094,92</u>	<u>1.681,93</u>	
			62.765,07
Administration (Admin. general, Pension Fund)	<u>99.756,51</u>	<u>30.821,36</u>	
			99.756,51
Appropriation to reserves			20.486,13
		555.412,91	2.526.478,41
Income			
General			
Interes or Investment Proceeds	10.479,00		
Dissolution of liabilities (projects)	35.000,00		
Reimbursement of personnel costs	1.681,93		
Reimbursement of tangible costs	14.046,08		
Revenues from insurances	2.575,10		
Income from fines	3.975,00		
Other revenues	<u>500,01</u>		
			68.257,12
Donations and Sponsorship			
Donations general	47.149,62		
Donations earmarked	39.084,94		
Mailings und Actions	89.120,53		
Supporters (Förderkreis)	4.303,00		
Patronages	25.244,08		
Big donations	172.000,00		
Sponsoring (with VAT)	113.738,32		
In-kin-donations	0,00		
free advertising	<u>595,00</u>		
			491.235,49
Project allowances			
Expert Conferences	0,00		
Actions and Projects (Merz, Ehrmann, Rapunzel, Siemens-Stiftung, u.a.)	663.532,00		
BMU/BfN/BMAS/BMZ-Projects (Biodiv.märkte, Ressourcen, Mangroven, u.a.)	530.467,05		
EU-Projects (B&B, SWIM, Solar Kenia, Mongolei)	759.973,31		
EU-Projects (Slow Tour, Grundtvig, Leonardo)	<u>13.013,44</u>		
			1.966.985,80
Withdrawal from reserves			0,00
			2.526.478,41

Global Nature Fund
Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4
78315 Radolfzell

Balance Sheet per 31 Dezember 2012

AKTIVA/Assets	EUR	subtotal	<u>2011/TEUR</u>	subtotal
I. Fixed Assets				
Tangible Assets				
Office Furniture and Equipment	2.159,33		2,46	
Financial Assets				
Investment (Oeko Geno)	306,78		0,31	
Reinsurance Pension Fund	0,00		0,00	
Loans	<u>0,00</u>		<u>5,00</u>	
		2.466,11		7,77
II. Current Assets				
1. Cash on current accounts				
Cash in Hand	2.214,83		0,36	
Bank accounts	540.906,07		583,84	
Fixed term deposit	<u>1.147.720,27</u>		<u>352,66</u>	
		1.690.841,17		936,86
2. Receivables				
Receivables from suppliers and services	10.802,00		10,00	
Receivables from EU	429.745,50		0,00	
Other Receivables	287.963,91		450,01	
Rent deposit	<u>2.837,08</u>		<u>2,83</u>	
		731.348,49		462,84
3. Other Assets				
Investment paper	<u>0,00</u>		<u>0,00</u>	
		0,00		0,00
III. Active Adjustment		<u>114,70</u>		<u>0,06</u>
Total		<u>2.424.770,47</u>		<u>1.407,53</u>
PASSIVA/Liabilities	EUR	subtotal	<u>2011/TEUR</u>	subtotal
I. Foundation Capital	417.638,04			
Payments to Foundation Capital	<u>0,00</u>			
		417.638,04		417,64
II. Balance carried forward on 01-01-2012	254.736,07		345,83	
Appropriation to reserves	<u>20.486,13</u>		<u>-91,09</u>	
		275.222,20		254,74
III. Liabilities				
Trade Payables	20.348,03		14,56	
Liabilities to project grants	650.899,70		268,21	
Liabilities to salaries and wages	7.425,29		5,73	
Other Liabilities	6.619,77		2,54	
Liabilities on VAT (7%)	<u>700,00</u>		<u>1,40</u>	
		685.992,79		292,44
IV. Provisions				
Provision for Pension Fund	40.648,28		39,16	
Reinsurance Pension Fund	-40.648,28		-39,16	
Other Provisions	38.388,06		35,14	
Provision for Projects	<u>122.503,00</u>		<u>35,00</u>	
		160.891,06		70,14
V. Passive Adjustment		885.026,38		372,58
Total		<u>2.424.770,47</u>		<u>1.407,53</u>

08 APPENDIX



Large picture at the top: Team Radolfzell

Right: Team Bonn

Left: Team Berlin

Staff Members

Office Radolfzell

Udo Gattenlöhner	Executive Director	+49-7732 / 9995	-80
Manuela Uhde	Head of Finance, Marketing and Administration		-85
Dr. Thomas Schaefer	Head of Nature Conservation		-89
Dr. Alain Maasri	Head of Water and Living Lakes		-82
Bettina Schmidt	Programme Manager		-86
Claudia Maier	Bookkeeping		-81
Jessica Moskalewski	Donations Administration		-81
Almut Weis	Webmaster		-83
Gudrun Schomers	Translation		-83
Nina Bastian	Project Assistant		-84

Marion Hammerl	President	+49-7732 / 9995	-45
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Office Bonn

Stefan Hörmann	Head of Business and Biodiversity, Head of GNF Office Bonn	+49-228 / 1848694	-11
Tobias Hartmann	Programme Manager		-13
Joost Bakker	Programme Manager		-12
Sascha Liese	Programme Manager		-13
Greta Link	Project Assistant		-13
Jan Fischer	Junior Project Assistant		-13

Office Berlin

Katharina Trump	Programme Manager, Office Berlin	+49-30 / 2400867	-32
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PARTNER ORGANISATIONS OF THE LIVING LAKES NETWORK

NORTH AMERICA



wildsight

Columbia River Wetlands; Canada
Wildsight

www.wildsight.ca



Lake Winnipeg; Canada

Lake Winnipeg Foundation Inc.

www.lakewinnipegfoundation.org



Mono Lake; USA

Mono Lake Committee

www.monolake.org



Lake Chapala; Mexico

Fundación de la Cuenca Lerma Chapala Santiago A.C.

www.globalnature.org/chapala



Sociedad de Amigos del Lago de Chapala A. C.

www.amigosdelago.org



Lake Atitlán; Guatemala

Asociación Vivamos Mejor Guatemala

www.vivamosmejor.org.gt

Lake Amatitlán; Guatemala

Comite del Lago de Amatitlán

www.globalnature.org/amatitlan

SOUTH AMERICA



Laguna de Fúquene; Colombia

Fundación Humedales

www.fundacionhumedales.org



Lake Titicaca; Peru and Bolivia

CEDAS - Centro de Desarrollo Ambiental y Social

www.globalnature.org/titicaca



Pantanal Wetland; Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay

ECOTROPICA Brazil

www.ecotropica.org.br



Lagunita Complex; Paraguay

Fundación Moisés Bertoni (FMB)

www.mbertoni.org.py



Laguna de Rocha; Uruguay

Fundación Amigos de las Lagunas Costeras de Rocha

www.lagunaderocha.org



Mar Chiquita; Argentina

Centro de Zoología Aplicada Argentina, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba

www.promarmarchiquita.com.ar



Rio Gallegos; Argentina

Asociación Ambiente Sur

www.ambientesur.org.ar

EUROPE



Norfolk & Suffolk Broads; Great Britain

The Broads Authority

www.broads-authority.gov.uk



Norfolk Wildlife Trust

www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk



Lake District; Great Britain

Lake District National Park Authority

www.lakedistrict.gov.uk



La Nava; Spain

Fundación Global Nature España

www.fundacionglobalnature.org



Lake Albufera; Spain

Fundación Global Nature (FGN)

www.fundacionglobalnature.org

Ayuntamiento de Valencia

www.valencia.es/ayuntamiento/albufera_accessible.nsf



Delta de Llobregat; Spain

Grup Local SEO-Barcelona

www.glseobarcelona.blogspot.com



La Mancha Wetlands; Spain

Fundación Global Nature (FGN)

www.fundacionglobalnature.org



Salobrar de Campos; Majorca, Spain

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

www.gobmallorca.com

Kolindsund Wetlands;

Denmark

Kolindsunds Venner - Friends of Kolindsund

www.kolindsund.dk



Lake Constance; Germany, Switzerland and Austria

Bodensee-Stiftung

www.bodensee-stiftung.org



Lake Trasimeno; Italy

Legambiente Onlus

www.legambiente.it



Militz Ponds; Poland

Polish Society of Wildlife Friends „pro Natura“

www.pronatura.org.pl



Stowarzyszenie Ekologiczne „Etna“

www.etna.eko.org.pl



Lake Balaton; Hungary

Association of Civil Organisations of

Lake Balaton

www.bcszsz.eu



Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency

www.balatonregion.hu



Nestos Lakes and Lagoons; Greece

EPO - Society for Protection of Nature and Eco-development

www.globalnature.org/nestos



Labanoras Regional Park; Lithuania

Labanoras Regional Park Visitor's Centre

www.labanoroparkas.lt



Lake Peipsi; Estonia and Russia

CTC Peipsi Center for Transboundary Cooperation

www.ctc.ee



Lake Võrtsjärv; Estonia

Estonian Fund for Nature (ELF)

www.elfond.ee



Lake Võrtsjärv Foundation

www.vortsjarv.ee



AFRICA

Lake Victoria; Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

OSIENALA (Friends of Lake Victoria)

www.osienala.org



Okavango Delta; Botswana

Wilderness Foundation South Africa (WFSA)

www.wildernessfoundation.org



Kalahari Conservation Society Botswana (KCS)

www.kcs.org.bw



Lake St. Lucia; South Africa

The Wilderness Foundation

www.wildernessfoundation.org



Wildlands Conservation Trust

www.wildlands.co.za



ASIA

Dead Sea; Israel, Jordan and Palestine



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

Lake Paliastomi; Georgia

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



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



Nilüfer Kent Konseyi
www.niluferkentkonseyi.org

Lake Sapanca; Turkey

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



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



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

Lake Issyk-Kul; Kyrgyzstan

NABU Kyrgyzstan
www.nabu.de



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



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



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



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



Club FIRN
www.firnclub.ru



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



Jiangxi Academy of Sciences
www.jxas.ac.cn



Lake Biwa; Japan
International Lake Environment Committee Foundation (ILEC) and Kosho-Net
www.ilec.or.jp



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



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



Tripartite Partnership of:
Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands
www.psdn.org.ph/wetlands; www.psdn.org.ph/clear



Laguna Lake Development Authority
www.llda.gov.ph



Unilever Philippines



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

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



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

Deh Akro (II) Wetland; Pakistan



Sangat Development Foundation (SANGAT)
www.sangatsindh.org

Lake Pulicat; India



Centre for Research on New International
Economic Order (CRenIEO)
www.crenieo.org

Lake Wular; India



South Asian Voluntary Association of Environmen-
talists (SAVE)
www.globalnature.org/wular

Lake Bolgoda; Sri Lanka



EMACE Foundation of Sri Lanka
www.emacesrilanka.com;
www.bolgodalakesrilanka.com

Lake Maduganga & Lake Madampe; Sri Lanka



Nagenahiru Foundation - Center for Conservation
of Lakes and Wetlands
www.nagenahiru.org

AUSTRALIA / OCEANIA

Wilson Inlet; Australia



Green Skills, Centre for Sustainable Living
www.greenskills.org.au;
www.denmarkcsl.com.au

ANTARCTICA

Lake Vostok; Antarctica

www.globalnature.org/vostok

NATIONAL AND MULTI NATIONAL LIVING LAKES NETWORKS

Living Lakes Network Canada



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

Living Lakes Network Latin America & Caribbean



In the moment, the network is arranged
in a stage of renewal, also the mission of
coordination is newly established
www.globalnature.org/Network-Las-Américas

Living Lakes Network Germany



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

Living Lakes Network Italy



Coordination: Legambiente Onlus
www.livinglakesitalia.it;
www.globalnature.org/Network-Italy

Living Lakes Network East Africa

Coordination: OSIENALA (Friends of Lake Victoria)
www.osienala.org; www.globalnature.org/Network-Africa

Living Lakes Network China



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

FURTHER PARTNER ORGANISATIONS IN PROJECTS



Adelphi
www.adelphi.de



ALTOP Verlags- und Vertriebsgesellschaft für umweltfreundliche Produkte mbH
www.eco-world.de



Biodiversity in Good Company
www.business-and-biodiversity.de/en/homepage.html



Biraturaba (Burundi)
www.globalnature.org/water-burundi



German Association of Environmental Management (B.A.U.M.) e.V.
www.baumev.de



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



Collaborating Centre on Sustainable Consumption and Production (CSCP)
www.scp-centre.org



Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. (DUH)
www.duh.de



dokeo GmbH
www.dokeo.de



EcoVin - Bundesverband Ökologischer Weinbau
www.ecovin.de



eddr e.V. (engagement durable pour le développement rural e.V.)
www.eddr.org



Environment Agency
www.environment-agency.gov.uk

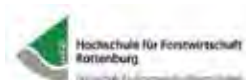


ECNC-European Centre for Nature Conservation
www.ecnc.org

Fundación para la Gestión Ambiental Participativa FUNGAP - Grupo Antigua
www.fungap.org



Habitat for Humanity
www.hfhd.de



University of Applied Forest Sciences Rottenburg (HFR)
www.hs-rottenburg.net



Hochschule Osnabrück – University of Applied Sciences
www.hs-osnabrueck.de



Institute for Applied Material Flow Management (IfaS)
www.stoffstrom.org



Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IÖW)
www.ioew.de

Institut für Seenforschung der LUBW mit Sitz in Langenargen (ISF)
www.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de



IUCN - Regional Office for Pan-Europe and Permanent Representative to EU
www.iucn.org/europe



Light for Life Kenya
www.globalnature.org/solar-kenya



Mangrove Action Project (MAP)
www.mangroveactionproject.org



OroVerde - Die Tropenwaldstiftung
www.oroverde.de



Osram
www.osram.de

Pureflow
www.pureflow.co.ke



PwC Germany
www.pwc.de/en/



Quercus - National Association for Nature Conservation
www.quercus.pt



City Council of Villacañas (Ayuntamiento de Villacañas)
www.aytovillacanas.com

Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
www.siw.org



SÜDWIND e.V.
www.suedwind-institut.de



Thames Electricals Ltd. Kenya
www.globalnature.org/solar-kenya



Triple E B.V.
www.tripleeee.nl



Association for Management of Environment and Sustainability (VNU)
www.vnu-ev.de

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



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

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