

ANNUAL REPORT 2017 – 2018

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



**Global
Nature
Fund**

02

170

thousand seedlings for reforestation of wildlife corridors. Within the project "Inclusive Green Growth" in Tanzania, five tree nurseries with 170,000 seedlings have been created for reforestation of wildlife corridors. These ecological corridors prevent conflicts between humans and wild animals, such as elephants. In addition, more than 200 cocoa farmers from 13 project villages have been trained in sustainable cultivation techniques. Five nurseries with a total of 50,000 cocoa seedlings have been launched in the Kilombero Valley.

Anniversary year 2018 – a review of numbers. 109 members in the Living Lakes Network, 270,000 mangrove trees planted, 150 projects successfully implemented, 800,000 m³ wastewater treated p.a., 26,000,000 euro invested in nature and environmental protection, 110 groundwater pumps installed, 163 Biodiversity Checks of companies implemented. All these achieved by GNF in just 20 years.

109 1,700
Members

in the network. Living Lakes is growing: Lake Ossa in Cameroon, Lake Malawi in Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique, as well as Lake Zapotlán in Mexico now belong to the Living Lakes family. Welcome!

hectares of vineyards receive a biodiversity action plan. On the basis of our work, the Federal Association for Organic Viticulture ECOVIN e.V. has decided, that all member companies must implement a biodiversity action plan. This means additional protective measures for the conservation of biodiversity and is exemplary for the entire agricultural sector.

03

12
Partners

promote sustainable development of karst areas in the Danube region. Within the framework of the EcoKarst project, three training courses were conducted to record and evaluate ecosystem services and to draw up action plans. Workshops were held in the protected areas engaging around 200 participants from the seven pilot regions.

2,200

hectares managed for more biodiversity. The partners of the "LIFE Food & Biodiversity" project have analysed over 50 standards, labels and company requirements with regard to their criteria for biodiversity. On more than 2,200 hectares of agricultural land across Europe, we are now implementing concrete measures to promote biodiversity.

30
Tools

for energy transition. Within the framework of the European project "Citizens for Energy Transition" (C4ET) supported by the Erasmus+ programme of the EU, 30 practical tools have been developed to bring people closer to the challenges and opportunities of the energy transition. You too can become an energy transition ambassador!

300

thousand euro for drinking water. Together with the fans of Hannover96, a new milestone was set within the campaign "drinking cups for drinking water" in March 2018 at the home match against FC Augsburg: For the first time, the total amount donated exceeded the 300,000 Euro mark.

3

community centers in Kwa-Zulu-Natal. Three community centers were established in three rural communities in Kwa-Zulu-Natal, South Africa. These are important meeting points for the planning of community projects and for a better integration of local people.

95

thousand mangrove plants in 23 nurseries. Together with the local population, we achieved a great deal in 2017. In our project areas in India and Sri Lanka, 50,000 mangrove seedlings have been planted on 35.5 hectares, 95,000 mangrove seedlings were raised in 23 tree nurseries and 900 families were supported by income generating measures such as the establishment of a weaving mill.

1,000
Followers

Follow us! In summer 2018, the Facebook page of the Global Nature Fund cracked the 1,000 mark!

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Preface

20 years of commitment to nature and the environment –
no slackening off now!

At first sight there is no reason to celebrate the 20th anniversary. A reason to celebrate would be if we and the numerous other conservation organisations could disband after the 20 years, as there would be nothing left for us to do. But unfortunately, we see lots of red lights flashing. By now we, the human race, have used up resources this year equal to the supply of 1.7 planet Earth's – and the year isn't over yet. If we want to stick to the current goal of limiting global warming to 2°C, the upper limit of emissions we can produce by 2100 lies at 710 gigatons of CO₂. If we continue at the present emission rate, this amount will be reached in just 17 years.

Of the approximately 8.3 billion tons of plastic produced since 1950, up to 12 million tons annually end up in the oceans. Researchers warn that there will be more plastic than fish in the seas by 2050. In addition, microplastics can now also be found in all aquatic environments throughout the world. Long-term studies show the dramatic decline of insects in protected (!) areas in Germany by an average of 76 % over the last 30 years. More than 60 % of our food depends on pollination by insects.

These are huge problems. We know the solutions and have access to suitable technologies and methods. However, contrary to better knowledge, many solutions are not implemented at all, or else much too slowly. A lot of homo, not so much sapiens... a reason to get frustrated? – Sometimes yes! A reason to give up? – No way!

Over the past 20 years, the GNF has received around 26 million euro in donations from private and public sponsors towards environmental protection projects and was able to successfully implement over 150 such projects in collaboration with partners. With a wide variety of solutions, we have demonstrate that sustainability is not just an empty phrase but is actually feasible and meaningful. These solutions range from green filters for cost-efficient and effective treatment of wastewater to biodiversity checks for companies and natural capital approaches for the mid-sized companies. Our work is supported by partner organisation on all continents. The Living Lakes Network has given rise to further viable partnerships in fields such as mangrove conservation or business & biodiversity. This gives us hope and motivates us to keep pushing forward.

With your support and interest in our work, your trust in us, as well as the donations and subsidies, that enable us to continue our work, you give us tremendous encouragement and motivation to keep going!

Thank you very much for that and stay with us!

Marion Hammerl
President

Imprint

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Living Lakes, a project of initially only 4 partner organisations, has developed into a strong consortium, currently encompassing 109 lakes and 126 organisations.

Report by Bettina Schmidt

Bettina Schmidt has a degree in biology and coordinates the Living Lakes network at the GNF, while also running conservation projects.

20 years of Living Lakes

It all started in June 1998. Dedicated conservationists at Lake Constance, Lake Biwa in Japan, Lake St. Lucia in South Africa and Mono Lake in the USA recognised that lakes, which have always been of great importance to people, require very specific consideration. Hence, the idea was born to create a network for the worldwide protection of habitats and water resources at lakes and wetlands. Twenty years later, the name Living Lakes now embraces 109 lakes and 126 organisations in 54 countries. In cooperation with our partners, we have implemented a considerable number of small and large projects to preserve sensitive ecosystems and improve the living conditions of local communities. Countless campaigns have been carried out and petitions supported in order to prevent disastrous decisions for lakes and wetlands. But even after twenty years we are, unfortunately, — not even close to resolving these challenges, and so we will continue to fight together for probably another twenty years to ensure that future generations can also enjoy the beauty of our lakes and realise the true value of this special environment. «

Threatened and living lakes of the world

Since 2004, on the World's Wetlands Day we have been annually highlighting one of the lakes in the international Living Lakes network as the "Threatened Lake of the Year" in order to draw attention to the serious issues that challenge the well-being of these lakes. We and our local partners hope this serves as a wake-up call for the responsible decision makers and the local population and act as a driving force for them to not only put the protection of these important ecosystems on their agenda but to go one step further, and instigate real action on the ground. Every year, on the World Water Day we also nominate the "Living Lake of the Year". This is an opportunity to showcase some of the best examples from the network Living Lakes Germany that demonstrate particularly successful conservation at water bodies in collaboration with sustainable tourism and the responsible authorities. «



Mangrove forests in Sri Lanka under pressure

The deforestation of mangrove forests is destroying the habitat of many endangered species and the livelihood of the people living in the lake regions of Bolgoda and Madampe in the southwest of Sri Lanka. Mangroves provide the basis for the coastal fisheries, act as natural protection against storms and tsunamis and are significant carbon sinks. Inadequate treatment of wastewater from agriculture and industry causes further deterioration of the water quality around the mangrove ecosystems. For this reason, the GNF nominated the Bolgoda and Madampe lakes as "Threatened Lakes of 2018".

In collaboration with our partners in Sri Lanka, i.e. the EMACE foundation at Lake Bolgoda and the Nagenahiru foundation at Lake Madampe, we are working to restore the unique mangrove forests. Training of farmers and fishermen is provided to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources. In addition to newly established buffer zones, alternative livelihoods as well as firewood sources for the local populations are also created. Small, cost-efficient water treatment plants for hotels, businesses and the communities also contribute to reducing the destruction of these ecosystems. With the multifaceted projects that were set up after the tsunami in December 2004, we have already made significant steps forward. In the two lake areas for example, over 100,000 mangrove seedlings were planted, restoring some 40 hectares of important habitat. «

Picture on the left: Lake Albufera and the surrounding wetlands are important ecosystems with high ecological values. The lake has been a member in our network since 2009. The 15th Living Lakes conference will take place in nearby Valencia from 7–9 May 2019. Information and registration under: www.globalnature.org/15llc



Picture on the right: Mangroves fulfil a myriad of important functions in nature. Hence, the protection of these sensitive ecosystems is one of our flagship activities.



A lake of superlatives

Lake Tanganyika is the largest freshwater reservoir in Africa. It stretches throughout central Africa, over the four neighbouring countries of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Tanzania. The over-exploitation of the natural resources in the lake has already left clearly discernible marks. Therefore, Lake Tanganyika was nominated as threatened lake of 2017.

673 km long, 72 km wide and a maximum depth of 1,470 m, Lake Tanganyika contains almost 17 percent of the total available drinking water. It is also home to over 1,500 animal and plant species, almost half of which are endemic to the lake.

The rapidly expanding population in all 4 countries has effects on the environment, as the ten million people within its watershed, need food and clean drinking water. More and more habitats are being destroyed by agriculture and housing construction. Intensive cultivation leads to the deterioration of soil, a decrease in agricultural productivity and to erosion. This dramatically increases the pressure on fish stocks.

Unfortunately, there are often very limited alternatives for the local population. Many small steps are necessary to enhance the conditions around the lake. In 2017, the Burundi conservation organisation Biraturaba and the GNF started a drinking water project together. The goal is to supply the population of the village Gitaza, which encompasses over 800 households as well as 2,800 pupils from 2 schools, with clean water and enhance the living conditions. Additionally, an efficient management system for the drinking water infrastructure will be established in cooperation with the local water authority. <<



Living Lakes network in Germany

Biological diversity under water is still under pressure

Unfortunately, the news that reaches us regarding the condition of lakes and wetlands is seldom good. According to the red list of 2017, two thirds of the ecosystems supported by such water bodies, marshlands and other wetlands are endangered or threatened with extinction. For over half of these habitats, the prognosis made by experts at the federal office for conservation is also poor. The government's goal to achieve good ecological status of the water bodies by 2015 was abandoned; now 2027 is the new deadline.

Upper swabian lakes are "Living Lakes 2018"

The action plan for the restoration of the lakes in upper Swabia shows that there is a genuine alternative. Therefore, these lakes in southern Baden-Württemberg were declared "Living Lakes 2018". Many water bodies in upper Swabia are protected due to their biodiversity. 113 lakes and ponds have been part of the action plan since 1989. Albrecht Trautmann has been in charge of the programme since its inception and says that the measures in agriculture have been the most successful. The biggest achievements have been through intensive advisory sessions and a strong focus on influencing changes in farming practice.

The stressors on the lake had significantly increased since the 1960s. Algae and aquatic plants proliferated, lakes turned to land through increased sedimentation and many species became extinct. Fish mortality events became more frequent and lifeless zones developed in the lakes and ponds. This is now a thing of the past. The action plan for the restoration of lakes in upper Swabia has enhanced the ecological conditions of many water bodies. The restoration measures implemented have included the construction of water treatment plants and sludge traps, the re-naturalisation of inlets and maintenance of siltation areas, the adaptation of fishing practices, advice for farmers and the promotion of less intensive use of sensitive areas. We congratulate on this successful work, which serves as a great example for the rest of the country and beyond.

The cranes of Steinhuder Meer

A further impressive, positive example has been at Steinhuder Meer. For over 40 years now, people around the largest lake of Lower Saxony have been actively carrying out conservation work, which has proved to be successful. At the turn of the millennium, the first pair of sea eagles settled here, while cranes returned to the Steinhuder Meer during breeding season for the first time in a century. The Steinhuder Meer Nature Park is now recognised throughout Germany as a model for exemplary, successful visitor guidance. Every year, several actors, namely the Nature Park, the Steinhuder Meer Tourism GmbH, the regional environmental education centre and our network partner Ökologische Schutzstation Steinhuder Meer e. V., compile a joint nature experience programme. Here, the impor-

tance of conservation is conveyed through field trips and interesting seminars. The measures implemented so far include a driving ban during winter and the diversion of paths to protect sensitive habitats from disturbances. Pro-active public relations work and environmental education campaigns have convinced the local population of the new regulations now in force. In 2017, the Steinhuder Meer was "Living Lake of the Year". <<



Living Lakes Canada; creating waves on its own

The protection of water has always been the focus of the work carried out by Wildsight, our partner organisation from Living Lakes Canada. The Columbia wetlands cover over 180 km, the only part of the 2,000 km long river Columbia that is not affected by hydropower stations. The RAMSAR Convention recognised the region as an international wetland of special importance in June 2005.

The Living Lakes Canada Network was established in 2010 as a joint partnership between Wildsight, GNF and the Lake Winnipeg Foundation. Living Lakes Canada has now 21 members and is independently committed to lake protection in Canada. One focus is monitoring under participation of the local population For more information: www.livinglakescanada.ca. <<

First picture on the left: Fish is still the main protein source and the basis of income for the local populations around Lake Tanganyika

Second picture on the left: Restoration and extensification in the catchment areas has proven a successful strategy to return native lakes and ponds to good ecological status.

Picture on the right: Living Lakes Canada is now an independent organisation that works to protect the Columbia River Wetlands.

Members of the Living Lakes Network

North America

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

South America

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

Europe

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

- 52 Labanoras Regional Park; **Lithuania**
 - 53 Lake Peipsi; **Estonia, Russia**
 - 54 Lake Võrtsjärv; **Estonia**
- ### Africa
- 55 Lake Sonfon; **Sierra Leone**
 - 56 Lake Nokoué; **Benin**
 - 57 Lake Ossa; **Cameroon**
 - 58 Lake Victoria; **Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda**
 - 59 Lake Bogoria; **Kenya***
 - 60 Lakes of Bugesera Region; **Burundi***
 - 61 Bujagali Falls; **Uganda***
 - 62 Lake Bunyonyi; **Uganda***
 - 63 Lake Chala; **Kenya***
 - 64 Lake Ihema; **Rwanda***

- 65 Lake Jipe; **Kenya, Tanzania***
- 66 Lake Kanyaboli; **Kenya***
- 67 Lake Katwe; **Uganda***
- 68 Lake Kivu; **Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda***
- 69 Lake Kyoga; **Uganda***
- 70 Mau Forest; **Kenya***
- 71 Lake Nabugabo; **Uganda***
- 72 Lake Naivasha; **Kenya***
- 73 Lake Ol Bolossat; **Kenya***
- 74 Lake Rwihinda; **Burundi***
- 75 Shompole Wetland; **Kenya, Tanzania***
- 76 Lake Wamala; **Uganda***
- 77 Lake Tanganyika; **Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Zambia**

- 78 Lake Malawi; **Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique**
 - 79 Okavango Delta; **Botswana**
 - 80 Lake St. Lucia; **South Africa**
- ### Asia
- 81 Dead Sea; **Israel, Jordan, Palestine**
 - 82 Lake Paliastomi; **Georgia**
 - 83 Lake Uluabat; **Turkey**
 - 84 Lake Eğirdir; **Turkey**
 - 85 Lake Sapanca; **Turkey**
 - 86 Lake Tengiz; **Kazakhstan**
 - 87 Lake Issyk-Kul; **Kyrgyzstan**
 - 88 Lake Hovsgol; **Mongolia**
 - 89 Lakes Ulaan, Airag, Khyargas and Angir-Nuden Moundohei; **Mongolia**

- 90 Lake Uvs; **Mongolia**
- 91 Lake Baikal; **Russia**
- 92 Lake Poyang; **China***
- 93 Lake Chao; **China***
- 94 Lake Dian; **China***
- 95 Lake Dongting; **China***
- 96 Lake Tai; **China***
- 97 Lake Biwa; **Japan**
- 98 Lake Tonle Sap; **Cambodia**
- 99 Laguna de Bay; **Philippines**
- 100 Lake Sampaloc; **Philippines**
- 101 Lake Taal; **Philippines**
- 102 Jempang Lake & Mahakam Wetlands; **Indonesia**
- 103 Deh Akro Wetlands; **Pakistan**

- 104 Lake Pulicat; **India**
- 105 Lake Wular; **India**
- 106 Lake Bolgoda; **Sri Lanka**
- 107 Lake Maduganga and Lake Madampe; **Sri Lanka**

Australia / Oceania

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

Antarctica

- 109 Lake Vostok; **Antarctica**

* National member of a national or multinational Living Lakes Network.



One of the most important aspects of development cooperation lies in consistently pursuing the goal of sustainability, ecological security and social inclusion. In addition to protecting water and the environment as a whole, many GNF projects focus on improving the quality of life and creating alternative sources of income.

Reports by Thies Geertz, Stefan Hörmann and Udo Gattenlöhner

Thies Geertz

is a staff member of the Global Nature Fund (GNF) and runs a project for the protection of mangrove forests in India. The consequences of climate change mainly caused by industrial nations are already apparent here.

Stefan Hörmann

is an administrative scientist and is responsible for the unit "Business & Biodiversity" at the GNF. Stefan Hörmann leads the team at the office in Bonn and has been working for the GNF for 18 years.

Udo Gattenlöhner

has been working for the GNF since 1999, since 2001 as executive director. He coordinates various projects towards sustainable development in many countries in the Global South. He closely collaborates with experts from Latin America on the subject of Green Filters.

Protecting mangroves means protecting the climate

Report by Thies Geertz

The consequences of climate change, which was mainly caused by industrialised countries, are already becoming dramatically obvious in the Global South.

The sea level is rising and extreme weather conditions are becoming more frequent and more intense, placing an increasing risk to the coastal communities and the environment. This is particularly true for the Sundarbans, the largest delta on Earth in the estuary of the river Ganges. This border region between India and Bangladesh is home to millions of people. Despite this large population size, the natural environment has remained diverse, complex and fascinating. Saltwater crocodiles of up to 6 m in length use the vast mud banks for sunbathing, while over 50 uninhabited islands are home to around 100 Bengal tigers. The largest mangrove forest on Earth is situated in these expansive swamplands, where the boundary between the land and the sea becomes blurred.

The mangrove species that form this type of forest along tropical coastlines, are adapted to the daily tidal cycle and thrive better in the brackish water than competing plants. The branched root systems simultaneously ensure the stability of the soil and are the basis for an unusually high biodiversity. In addition to providing nursery grounds for countless fish species, crabs and shrimps seek refuge from predators between these branched roots. Consequently, the mangroves play an essential role in the livelihood of millions of fishermen that have lived in the Sundarbans for centuries. Additionally, the mangrove forests form a flexible natural protective barrier against tropical hurricanes and store more carbon dioxide per hectare than even the tropical rainforest. The fringe regions of the Sundarbans however, have already been heavily damaged by people, particularly to extract firewood and building materials.



Picture on the left:

The estuary of the river Ganges is home to the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove habitat on Earth. They provide the livelihood for millions of people, particularly fishing families, who have dwelt in the border region between India and Bangladesh for centuries.

Picture on the right:

Protected by makeshift dykes, the population of the Sundarbans have set up agricultural operations.

A dramatic break: hurricane Aila

Ajanta Dey from the GNF partner organisation NEWS (Nature Environment and Wildlife Society) leads me through the small village of Pakhiralay on the northern edge of the Sundarbans. There are no cars here; the only access to the village from the mainland is by boat. The local population maintains small fields on one level with the flood mark on which they cultivate vegetables, potatoes and rice. The only protection for the village from the tides is achieved through makeshift dams that are constructed using brick and clay, and constantly need repairing. Almost the entire population relies on self-sufficient agriculture as a livelihood. Only the fishermen can make a living through shrimp fishery, as the catch can be sold on markets in the large city of Calcutta; about 100 km away from the village.

Ajanta Dey reports that the cyclone Aila in 2009 heavily impacted the Sundarbans. Accompanying the tropical hurricane, a tidal wave from the Indian Ocean also hit the Sundarbans. The fragile dykes constructed from brick and clay broke, allowing the fields and houses of the community to be flooded with saltwater, thereby ruining the harvest. In India alone, about 150,000 people were rendered homeless through this cyclone. Ajanta points out that this storm event has dramatically changed the awareness of coastal populations. They suddenly came to understand that only intact mangrove forests can protect them from storm surges.



Three euro a day

The boat takes us further into the Sundarbans. In the distance, coming from a remote village we can hear a peculiar, deep sound. The inhabitants of that village noticed our impending arrival and have prepared a traditional welcome with large conch shells. Our partner organisation NEWS has set up a big mangrove nursery in the village. The women of the village plant the mangrove seedlings out themselves. Niharika, a fisherman's wife who has never known anything but fishing, says that the mangroves ensure their livelihood. She helps with the work surrounding the mangroves. She also explains

that they take steps to ensure that the mangroves are preserved and protect the village from storm surges. The women are protective of the plants they have helped grow. However, the entire village views it as their responsibility to make sure that no outsiders cut down trees and take the wood. Previously this was not the case.

Climate protection is essential

During my travels I realised the fragility of the balance between humans and the environment. Climate change is threatening the livelihoods of millions of people along the coastlines in the Global South. Therefore, dramatic action is needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and handle the consequences of climate change. With the mangrove project we are making a significant contribution to this.

Project details

In recent months, over 35 hectares, i.e. 350,000 m², of degraded mangrove areas have been replanted with over 95,000 mangrove seedlings as part of the project supported by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. The partners in India and Sri Lanka have set up a total of 23 large and small household tree nurseries in order to raise the seedlings. Collecting mangrove seeds, raising seedlings in tree nurseries and planting them out on the land is always done in cooperation with the village community. Over 900 families have been involved. The plan is to plant a further 115 hectares by the end of 2019.

In a further initiative to secure their sustainable living, many fishing families were supplied with solar lamps, which are produced locally. The fishing families were thus able to increase their income by over 30 % as they spent less money on kerosene. Other families benefitted from toilets to improve hygiene or stoves that produce less smoke, which were built as part of this holistic and multifaceted project. «



Fountains for life

Report by Stefan Hörmann

The mood is electric, the football fans are cheering. The match in the HDI stadium in Hannover on the last day of the season 2017/2018 is exciting. What is almost more important to Anja Kutzke than the balls that go into the goal, is the amount of drinking cups that land in the collection boxes at the end of the match. Visitors can hand in their cups at stands set up at home matches of the Bundesliga team Hannover 96 and thus support GNF's drinking water projects in African countries. Due to the deposit, one drinking cup corresponds to a donation of one euro.

Every cup counts

For nine years now, helpful volunteers have been collecting deposit cups for a good cause. In the 2017/2018 season, the drinking cup campaign for drinking water reached a new milestone. The total amount donated exceeded the 300,000 euro mark. Anja, who is head of the drinking cup team of around 25 people, says that this is an incredible achievement; one they never thought was possible. This season alone yielded over 50,000 euro in donations. An encouraging and motivating record!

The donations support drinking water projects

in Kenya, Ivory Coast, Senegal and South Africa; all implemented by the GNF. According to the most recent United Nations World Water Development Report a large number of people have no access to clean water, making the drinking water projects essential. If no action is taken, the number of people affected by water shortages will rise to five billion by 2050. Across African countries, supply of drinking water is severely limited. In many rural villages, wells need servicing and waste water disposal and drinking water treatment is inadequate or non-existent. With the donations from the football fans and in collaboration with our partners, over 100 wells have been constructed or serviced since 2010, benefitting over 55,000 people. Furthermore, the donations enabled us to finance water treatment plants, sanitary facilities and irrigation systems for vegetable gardens in schools. Thanks to the continuous energy and innovative ideas of our volunteers to encourage donations, we can help more and more people. «

First picture on the left:
The mangrove tree nurseries and associated planting activities are often undertaken by the local women.

Second picture on the left:

The mangrove seeds are spread over far and wide by floods. If they settle on fertile ground, the seedlings break through the hard outer shell and germinate.

Third picture on the left:
The expansive tropical mangrove forests thrive under extreme conditions.

Picture on the right:
The new drinking water well provides clean water for the population of the village of Digoualé in Ivory Coast.



Green Filter as wastewater treatment plants on Colombia's highland lakes

Report by Udo Gattenloehner

Colombia is one of the three most species-rich countries in the world. After the end of the civil war, the country saw many new development opportunities, e.g. in tourism or agriculture. Unfortunately, environmental problems are also growing. Surprisingly, there is a lack of clean drinking water, despite the high rainfall. Moreover, intensification of agriculture is leading to a decline of numerous species and habitats in this Andean country.

New solutions for old problems

We are fortunate to have been working with extremely reliable and committed partners for a long time. Felipe Valderrama, a young water engineer who has been working for the Fundación Humedales for many years, coordinates our joint water and biodiversity projects in the Andean highlands of Colombia. Felipe Valderrama and his namesake Felipe Velasco from the Fundación Montesito recently planned and built three new plant-based wastewater treatment plants, so-called Green Filters, in the Andes region. These filters provide Colombia's rural areas with cost-effective wastewater treatment solutions that not only benefit the population, but also protect the two fascinating highland lakes, Tota and Lagune Fúquene.

In the Green Filters, the wastewater slowly flows through channels with floating plants. The dense root system provides a substrate and habitat for development of beneficial bacteria. These bacteria absorb and decompose the pollutants from the wastewater. The final treated water can then be discharged into natural waters or used for irrigation.

Green Filter creates habitats

The two Felipes are committed yet unassuming people, objective, but at the same time enthusiastic. They explain to me the advantages and characteristics of the plant-based purification plants. "Green Filters remove over 95 % of organic pollution from wastewater, eliminating odours and even creating new wetlands", Valderrama explains. His colleague Velasco adds: "The filters not only purify the wastewater, but also create completely new near-natural habitats. After only a few months we were able to detect endangered bird species benefitting from the filter ecosystems".

On site, I was able to observe that these environmental measures are accepted by the communities, and Green Filter contribute to a constantly growing environmental awareness in the communities involved. The mayors of the three pilot communities Susa, Cúitiva and Fúquene welcomed us enthusiastically. They proudly presented the functioning organic sewage treatment plants able to treat around 150,000 cubic metres wastewater of 1,500 villagers per year. Leonardo Alfonso, current mayor of Cúitiva, and his predecessor Jorge Andrés

Alarcón tell me enthusiastically: "The Green Filters offer Lake Tota a new form of environmentally friendly water purification that blends harmoniously into the landscape and is in harmony with our environment. We would be happy to welcome every other mayor or their representative to visit our Lake Tota, and to see for themselves, how successful the green filters are and how these installations are helping to engage the communities in protecting the whole lake watershed".



We'll go on

Based on the successful experiences and the broad knowledge of the Felipes from Colombia, the construction of new green filters in Colombia, Mexico, rural Nicaragua and Paraguay became possible. These plants have an important pilot function for wastewater treatment in rural areas of Latin America. We are therefore convinced that in the coming years we will find more and more new partners in South and Central America, but also in other tropical regions of the world, to use and disseminate this efficient and cost-effective technology.

The GNF Green Filter Projects are supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Alfred Kärcher SE & Co. KG as well as Sika AG. <<



Picture on the left: Felipe Valderrama and Felipe Velasco build green filters in the Andes region to protect these important and iconic highland lakes.

First picture on the right: A high level of acceptance among the population is ensured by educational work and a well-functioning plant-based wastewater treatment.

Second picture on the right:

Green filters provide cost-effective wastewater treatment solutions for rural areas in Latin America.

A growing number of consumers and companies appreciate and protect the value of nature. A win-win situation for the economy and the biodiversity of our planet.

Reports by Stefan Hörmann and Martin Haustermann

Stefan Hörmann

is an administrative scientist and is responsible for the unit "Business & Biodiversity" at the GNF. Stefan Hörmann leads the team at the office in Bonn and has been working for the GNF for 18 years.

Martin Haustermann

has been with the GNF since 2016 and deals with the ecological impacts of rubber cultivation. In the summer of 2018, he visited rubber plantations in Indonesia to learn more about the local living conditions and sensitive ecosystems.

Companies promoting more biodiversity

Report by Stefan Hörmann

The awareness of biodiversity is increasing. In the past year, particularly the death of insects in Germany has caused a stir and started the discussion about the loss of species to public attention through the media. The "Biodiversity Barometer 2018", a comprehensive survey of consumers conducted by the Union for Ethical BioTrade, also shows that biodiversity has a positive influence on the well-being and quality of life of people worldwide. The majority of participants believe that companies should be concerned with the protection of biodiversity when procuring raw materials. Companies are now also beginning to recognise that resource shortages can be avoided if biodiversity is protected.

As part of the European Business and Biodiversity Campaign (EBBC), we coordinate various projects at European level, which promote biodiversity-friendly cultivation of raw materials. The focal points of these projects range from natural rubber for tyres and mattresses to shea nuts, which are used primarily in the cosmetics industry, along with grains. We help companies identify risks along the supply chain and show how they can reduce negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems and help protect them. Companies can also make valuable contributions on a local basis. Industrial estates don't have to be dull and grey but can instead play an important role in naturalising cities. As part of the "Green instead of Grey" project, we provide advice to companies regarding a more natural design of company parking spaces or entrance areas. Even small measures enhance the quality of the sites and contribute to the natural diversity.

Diversity in agricultural fields

The intensive agriculture of today is threatening species and ecosystems. Together with six European partners we motivate standards such as Fairtrade, UTZ, Global GAP or QZ Baden-Württemberg to improve their criteria for biodiversity. The Food & Biodiversity project is supported by the LIFE Programme of the European Union and the German Environment Foundation (DBU). We also support food retailers and manufacturers in improving their procurement requirements. Both medium-sized companies such as Alb-Gold and major players such as Nestlé Germany and Kaufland partici-

pate in the programme. Some large corporations and standards have now adopted a number of the "Recommendations for Effective Biodiversity Criteria". In the future, several thousand hectares of agricultural land will be managed in a more biodiversity-friendly way.

GNF and its partners are currently in close dialogue with more than 40 standards and companies on biodiversity management, training for consultants and farmers, as well as monitoring.



Restoration as a global challenge

Worldwide, an area of around two billion hectares has already been degraded to varying degrees. This corresponds to the combined area of the United States and Mexico. The restoration of these landscapes is now the goal through several initiatives. In a joint project with the the Tropical Forest Foundation OroVerde, GNF is studying Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Initiatives to find out how sustainable landscapes can be made possible and how local communities can be actively involved in restoration. <<

Picture on the left:

During the production of food, biodiversity is often inadequately taken into consideration. Through the LIFE Food & Biodiversity project we want to improve or even establish biodiversity criteria in food standards.

Picture on the right:

The study on FLR initiatives examines local restoration activities and their social and ecological impact. The focus is on the protection of biodiversity and the involvement of local communities as well as indigenous people.

When trees cry!

Report by Martin Haustermann

The GNF is a supporting member of Fair Rubber e. V. The aim of this association is to enhance the working and living conditions of rubber manufacturers. Companies pay a membership fee and a Fair Trade premium of 50 cent per kilogram of rubber purchased.



Until a few years ago, natural rubber was still considered a valuable raw material. Today, many plantations are no longer cultivated. Together with our partner organisation Südwind e.V., we visited Indonesia to talk to rubber farmers.

It's still early in the morning, but it's already 35 degrees. The air is hot and humid. Crickets are chirping in the high grass, insects are humming through the air and the leaves of the dense canopy are rustling. We are in Central Kalimantan, on the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo. Surrounding plants and trees are seemingly wild and random in no particular order, as is the case in a natural tropical rainforest. Looking closer however, it becomes apparent that the bark of some trees has been carefully removed. From these parts white, sticky juice flows into a half coconut placed underneath. Slicing into trees in this way is called tapping and what is being tapped here is natural rubber.

Natural rubber is an important raw material for the industry as it is used in numerous products. Nowadays rubber is largely produced synthetically but in terms of elasticity and resilience, natural rubber has significant advantages. Particularly in the production of car and aircraft tyres, the natural rubber cannot yet be replaced by its synthetic counterpart. The rubber tree originally stems from South America, where the natives called the latex from the trees "caucho", the "crying trees". Nowadays, the majority of the worldwide supply of natural rubber comes from Asia, with more than a quarter coming from Indonesia. 85 % of the Indonesian rubber plantations are cultivated by smallholders.

Andri, who is showing us round his plantation today, is one of these smallholders. He cultivates jungle rubber. The cultivation area is more like a rainforest than agricultural land. The rubber trees grow amongst a variety of many other plants and trees. Andri belongs to the indigenous people of

Borneo, the Dayak. He owns around five hectares of land, on which several generations have cultivated rubber before him. The trees are old and have grown high. They take up large amounts of CO₂ and toxins from the air, store water and prevent soil erosion. This fascinating mixed cultivation provides a diverse habitat for animals and plants; an almost intact natural ecosystem.



The "white gold" is losing its shine

However, jungle rubber can barely bring in profit anymore. What was previously thought of as "white gold", is now mostly a business associated with losses. The prices for natural rubber are subject to strong fluctuations. The smallholders can only cover production costs at 1.50 euro per kilogram. Currently, the price lies at only 50 cent. Andri says he hasn't been tapping his trees for some time now and instead works in a lumber mill nearby. He explains that he would invest in other raw materials such as palm oil if he had more money, as these make more profit. His lack of funds for the conversion of the area is the only reason the valuable trees are preserved and provide habitat for crickets, monkeys, butterflies and many other species.

In the afternoon, we are approximately 40 kilometres far from Andri's plantation. The sun shines directly on our heads, as the canopy is not very dense here. Apart from a nearby road, we can hardly hear any sound. The only plant growing here is natural rubber in monoculture. Wayan, the owner of this plantation, is not a Dayak. He and his family came to Borneo from the island of Java. One hectare of land was assigned to him by the government as a motivation to relocate here. Due to the small size of the area, he is forced to carry out particularly efficient and profitable cultivation, hence the monoculture. In contrast to the jungle rubber, monoculture uses specifically bred plants that are designed for particularly high yields. Wayan regularly uses fertilizer and learnt in workshops how to tap the trees without damaging them, while simultaneously producing particularly high amounts of rubber. On one hectare of land he taps double the amount of rubber than Andri. But even for Wayan, the profits are not sufficient and he is also considering a switch to palm oil. However, he is currently still hoping that the prices for rubber will recover.

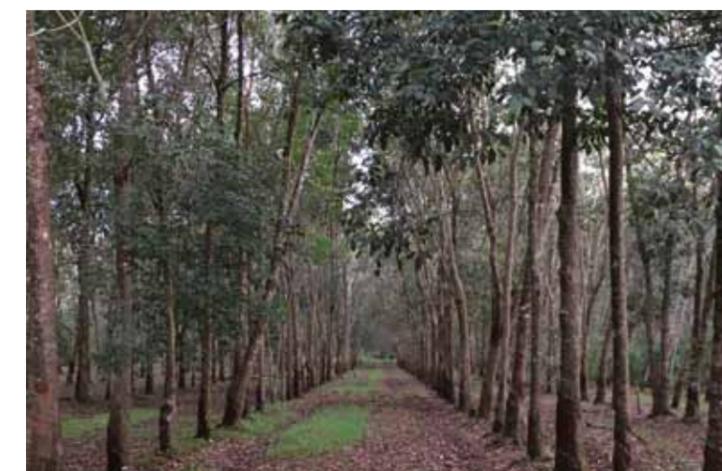
Ecological and social consequences

Between 2000 and 2012 a total of over six million hectares of primary forests were cleared in Indonesia, the country with the highest deforestation rate worldwide. In the Kalimantan region alone, 2.4 million hectares were cleared. For a long time, rubber was cultivated in vast mixed cultures. This is much more environmentally friendly than monocultures as biodiversity is pretty much preserved, the trees can store more CO₂ and the soil maintains a higher quality. Since the mid-twentieth century however, the considerably more profitable monoculture plantations have become more and more prevalent and many smallholders have switched to this intensive cultivation practice. Nevertheless, even these types of cultivation are barely lucrative anymore.

Providing German companies with approaches for more sustainability in the rubber cultivation is an important concern in our project, which is supported by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) as well as the Federal Environment Agency (UBA).

Sustainability in the cultivation of natural rubber

Even though the intensive cultivation of rubber, as with palm oil, is one of the main reasons for the large scale deforestation for tropical forests, the ecological and social consequences of rubber cultivation are barely discussed at all. So far, only few companies have gained a deeper understanding of their supply chain and can evaluate the conditions of the rubber cultivation. Since 2017, we have been working together with Südwind e.V. to raise awareness for this topic amongst tyre and car manufacturers. As a first step, discussion took place in autumn 2018 in which we discussed potential solutions to the problems in the rubber supply chain with experts and industry representatives. «



Picture on the left:
Natural rubber is extracted from the latex of the rubber trees.

First picture on the right:
In mixed cultivation, the natural rubber provides habitat for animals and plants.

Second picture on the right:
In monoculture plantations there is hardly any room for biodiversity.

Worldwide, organic farmers, nature tourists and environmental activists are committed to biodiversity in water and on land and achieve much with few resources.

Reports by Andrea Peiffer and Dr. Thomas Schaefer

Andrea Peiffer has been an employee of the GNF since 2015. In pursuing the EcoKarst project, she travels to the protected areas and supports the development of companies that aim to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.

Dr. Thomas Schaefer is a biologist, CR manager and has been active in nature conservation for 35 years. He is responsible for nature conservation at the GNF and as such is devoted to both the living lakes and landscapes in Germany but also worldwide.

New pathways for living landscapes

Report by Andrea Peiffer

Living (cultural) landscapes have been an important priority of the GNF since its inception. Initially our focus was on the Iberian peninsula whilst also continuing to further develop tried and tested methods outside of Europe in development cooperation. Keywords such as Pro Biodiversity Business, Ecosystem Services and Natural Capital Valuation have an impact on new, innovative project approaches.

Modern nature conservation in the Danube area

The sustainable development of the unique karst ecosystems in the Danube region creates many opportunities for economic success and the protection of biodiversity. The soft green hills of the nature park Žumberak-Samoborsko gorje, in Croatia near the Slovenian border, is a welcoming site to visitors. For the residents of the nearby city of Zagreb, the park is a popular local recreation spot. The untouched karst landscape with the small mountain villages provides unique habitats for many animal and plant species. The ancient cultural landscape has been shaped by human use since Roman times. Nowadays, only a few people live here. Over recent decades, a better infrastructure and promising job market have lured the younger people to nearby cities.

Apart from Žumberak, six other protected areas in the Danube region are also part of the EcoKarst project. Although each park is unique, the challenges faced by the park authorities are similar, as deforestation, cattle farming and intensive agriculture are heavily affecting the complex ecosystems. The unique natural landscapes are very vulnerable to environmental influences. An economic validation and environmentally sound utilization are key concepts for sustainable development in this region. "Pro Biodiversity Business" is the new key word for development opportunities through biodiversity friendly business approaches.



Local stakeholders develop ideas for biodiversity friendly businesses

As we organise working groups with farmers, beekeepers, hotel owners, politicians and other interested parties in all seven protected areas, there is much to do. The local stakeholders are discussing new and traditional approaches to sustainable economic activities. Through local added value, money is kept in the region and nature conservation is paying off. Ecotourism, handmade wooden souvenirs and the processing of herbs to essential oils are just a few examples.

The project supported by the EU-Interreg programme creates a framework for this exchange and provides inspiration for local action. Only the local community can bring these ideas to life. For me as the project manager, the dedication with which the participating people pursue the various development opportunities is very motivating. With tried and tested approaches from the Living Lakes network, we are making a significant contribution to the knowledge and technology transfer for biodiversity friendly business approaches. «

Picture on the left: Seven protected areas participate in the EcoKarst project. One of them is the Apuseni Nature Park in Romania.

Picture on the right: Together with the local population, business ideas that preserve biodiversity are developed.



Butterflies in the stomach

Report by Dr. Thomas Schaefer

Wine enthusiasts will remember the cooperation with ECOVIN that was first formed in 2012 to promote biodiversity. Since 2015 we have continued our work as part of an Erasmus+ project for vocational training, with partner organisations in Portugal, Spain and Turkey under the ægis of Lake Constance Foundation. The new training materials were introduced in May 2018 in Valencia, Spain. Creating potential for biological diversity is at the essence of the work we carry out in the interdisciplinary GNF team for Living Landscapes.

Measures that promote biodiversity are only successful in agriculture through two ways. The first is through agricultural practices. The demand orientated use of agro-chemicals, i.e. fertilizers and spray agents is one of the most important measures. Pesticides are now ten thousand times more effective than DDT, i.e. one litre per hectare is enough to kill of every variety. Therefore, we recommend forgoing

such extremely toxic substances and are contributing to EU-wide initiatives. Crop rotation, considerate soil cultivation and wise selection of cultivated varieties are further measures that pay off. Secondly, it is about creating structures for biodiversity, i.e. space for animals and plants. This can be achieved by creating marginal strips along field paths or field boundaries, buffer zones along streams and ditches, small fallow areas, hedge margins, or in short anything that brings life to a landscape.

Training materials for biodiversity in viticulture and more

The materials include the biodiversity check for European viticulture which was developed from the original ECOVIN check by the project team of over 40 viticulture businesses. This check contains new measures that are relevant in Mediterranean climate regions and questions relating to integrative production. There are supplementary guidelines for the application, outlining the procedure in an interview. The second package comprises a biodiversity action plan for European viticulture. For a total of 110 measures, there are supplementary guidelines for the application. This includes 17 one minute long videos, in which wine producers present some important measures. Biodiversity fact sheets give an overview of the relationship between viticulture and biodiversity. The training material is rounded off with a biodiversity guide for wine producers.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) as part of the certification process at ECOVIN

As a result of this successful project, ECOVIN decided to incorporate the BAP into the certification criteria and make it compulsory for all of the 250+ member businesses. We as the project team feel butterflies in our stomach at the thought of biodiversity friendly agriculture on an area of 2,500 hectares. "Butterflies in a glass" for organic wine enthusiasts as well, as the purchase of ECOVIN wine contributes to the conservation of biodiversity.

The project partner Rapunzel Turkey uses these materials for dried fruit: proof of the transferability of our principles. <<

An action plan for the biodiversity in Montecristi

Report by Dr. Thomas Schaefer

There are many ends of the world and Montecristi is definitely one of them. Located in the far North of the Dominican Republic, close to the boarder to Haiti, the bustling of the rest of the world feels very far away. The increasing tourism however has now also reached Montecristi and retailers from mass tourism areas purchase fish here, thereby promoting overfishing and the pollution of fantastic beaches by plastic. Local strategists are now also toying with the idea of an international airport to develop tourism.

The people here understand better than us Europeans that their life is dependent on biodiversity and have already experienced the consequences of the loss of such more directly. Maybe we were just on time to develop an action plan for biodiversity with 30 local activists. The action plan includes better management of national parks, training for fishermen regarding a closed season for fish, sustainable purchase for local hotels and offers to discover the unique bird life. There are many hurdles to be overcome but the Montecristeños have a high tolerance for frustration and tour guides are showing dedication to learning about the local bird population and are pitting their knowledge against each other. Just this May, fishermen and hoteliers teamed up and cleared the beaches of debris.



First successes for coral reefs in the Dominican Republic

Parrotfish and lionfish are key species in Caribbean coral reefs. Parrotfish graze on algal mats that form on corals. This relationship prevents the reefs from becoming overgrown and at the same time rasp off corals with their beaks, thus creating the picturesque beaches of the Caribbean. These fish are considered a delicacy and are therefore ruthlessly overfished with every available method. As a consequence, coral reefs are dying off due to the algal dominance. At the same time, the lionfish eat everything without defence mechanisms in their way. These fish were probably released into the Caribbean by aquarium owners and has rapidly spread there, causing a shocking decrease in biodiversity.

Programs to raise awareness in fishermen and cooking courses in restaurant have resulted in parrotfish no longer being on the menus, but are being replaced by lionfish. The Fundación Grupo Puntacana, a partner in the EuropeAid Caribbean project of the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), was able to verify that lionfish are now barely present in some reefs in the Dominican Republic and that the number of species and individuals of parrotfish is simultaneously increasing. <<

Picture on the left:

The title "butterflies in the stomach" was inspired by Hans-Peter Müller from the vineyard Brühlerhof, who has been implementing measures for the protection of butterflies within the vineyard for decades now. He provided us with his valuable knowledge.

First picture on the right:

Plastic debris, washed up by the ocean, is polluting the picturesque beaches of Montecristi.

Second picture on the right:

Parrotfish, that are considered a delicacy in the Caribbean and are ruthlessly overfished, protect the coral reefs from dying off.



Whale watching and experiencing nature in the Dominican Republic

Report by Dr. Thomas Schaefer

The Dominican Republic is increasingly well known for its mass tourism. However, this fertile island state in the middle of the Caribbean Sea has much more to offer. A travel journal.

Tour guide Kim Bedall calls all his passengers to look out for the blow now! Immediately, 60 pairs of eyes swivel out onto the sea in the Samaná Bay in the north of the Dominican Republic. And indeed, shortly afterwards, a German tourist spots the first fog fountain at the bow and our boat takes course. A little later, first one, then three humpback whales appear out of the water.

Kim explains that this is a group of three males, not fully grown yet. Kim Bedall has been involved in whale conservation since 1986 and the whale watching tours for tourists are part of this, as there wouldn't be any biodiversity without business here either. As the animals dive back down, we learn that they can be identified by characteristic patterns on their tails and even have names. Kim and her boat are a flagship business for the nature orientated tourism in the "wild north" of the Dominican Re-

public. Here, where mass tourism has not yet quite been reached, Kim guarantees a view of humpback whales in the months between January and March. The protected area, that the majestic animals visit during this time, was the largest marine mammal protected area up until 2003, with a size of 33,000 km², about as big as North Rhine-Westphalia. The marine mammals travel up to 7,000 km to mate and give birth to young in the warm Caribbean Sea. The north Atlantic humpback whales are therefore "Karibeños", i.e. Dominicans, as biologists usually identify the place where animals reproduce as their home.

A paradise for nature lovers

The Dominican tourism industry operates under the slogan "Lo tiene todo", which is Spanish for "here you can find everything" to design a diverse tourism offer that also incorporates sustainability and ecotourism. This is indeed a paradise for nature tourists with nature parks, tropical forests and the most beautiful beaches on Earth. One of the really spectacular national parks is Los Haitises, which can also be explored from the province of Samaná. There are bird cliffs with tropical vegetation, caves

full of bats, rainforest and mangroves with bromeliads and orchids in an almost perfect environment. The island of Hispaniola, comprised of the state of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, is also very interesting for ornithologists. More than the sheer number of species, it is the uniqueness with over 70 species that are endemic to this island and the surrounding Antilles.

European ornithologists can observe dozens of central and northern American species. One highlight, for example, is the vervain hummingbird. It is only six centimetres long and weighs a modest 2 gram, making it the smallest bird on Earth. The Hispaniolan trogon and the magnificent frigatebird are also endemic.

The long path to sustainability

Now there are several hotels that are committed to sustainability and can fulfil the expectations European tourists have for this. In general, however, the understanding for sustainable tourism and nature tourism is not yet up to the international level. Also, the benefits of the tourism are very unevenly distributed. Behind the people's vitality, there often is an everyday life well below the subsistence level. A daily income of one euro for some workers providing services at the beach is not unusual and a security guard in a hotel can only earn about 80 euro per month.

Development over the recent decades needs to also be taken into consideration in environmental matters. Waste water treatment and environmental tests in new buildings have only been mandatory for a few years. A lot of waste water from older hotels still reaches the sea untreated and with 60 million overnight stays, this has serious consequences. As with many other countries, plastic pollution presents a growing challenge.

Beaches and nature – right through to the most beautiful corners

For people who want a combination of beaches and nature, there are not many better options than the Dominican Republic. Excursion can be found using the hotel Wi-Fi. Hired cars provide good mobility and excursions for tourists are often available for booking directly from the organisers, which avoids the high commission fees. However, it is not easy to explore the natural treasures without guidance. So far, there are few enterprises set up to cater for individual tourists. Signs are missing and without at least a little Spanish, information is hard to come by. People who do nevertheless try, are met with warmth and helpfulness by the locals. In conversation with Dominicans we learn a lot about life today and in the past. The best option is to choose established organisers of nature tours, who offer mostly customised tours for small groups to the most beautiful corners of the island and can provide a lot of information on the country and the people.



Our day out on the ocean ends with some special impressions, most notable being a group of 12 humpback whales crossing our path, including one couple that has been observed in the bay together for the past 17 years. We were also able to observe a large group of dolphins, which were very curious about our boat and in the end, disappeared into the distant horizon. These are unique, stunning experiences to remember for a lifetime. <<

Picture on the left:
Between January and March, the majestic humpback whales lure many a nature lover to the "wild north" of the Dominican Republic.

Picture on the right:
Dominican organisers for nature tours provide trips to the most beautiful corners of the island and have much to tell about the country and the people.

20 years of tireless commitment to nature conservation and environmental protection. We look back on the numerous achievements and mastered hurdles and now dedicate ourselves with confidence and commitment to the tasks that lie ahead.

Reports by Katja Weickmann

Sustainable management of wetlands and shallow lakes

The EU-funded project started in 2001 and was the first big project within the Living Lakes network – at that time still with 17 members.

Here: one of the project areas – Laguna La Nava, Spain. Today the protection of lakes and wetlands is still at the top of our agenda.

Local partner:
Fundación Global Nature

NGO Masterplan: A Vision for the Lower Jordan Valley

The Lower Jordan, a river of enormous cultural, political and economic importance is threatening to dry up. More than 96% of the original volume is used by the riparian states for domestic consumption and agricultural irrigation. This abstraction of water and the discharge of untreated sewage to it have already caused immense damage to this unique ecosystem.

In 2012, an international partner consortium decided to develop the first transboundary master plan for the Lower Jordan. In 2018, a new project was launched in the Jordan Valley: The decentralization of power supply through solar energy will increase the purification capacity of a wastewater treatment plant. Sufficiently treated wastewater can then be used to irrigate agricultural land and thus significantly ease this precarious water balance.

Local partner:
EcoPeace Middle East (formerly Friends of the Earth Middle East – FoEME)

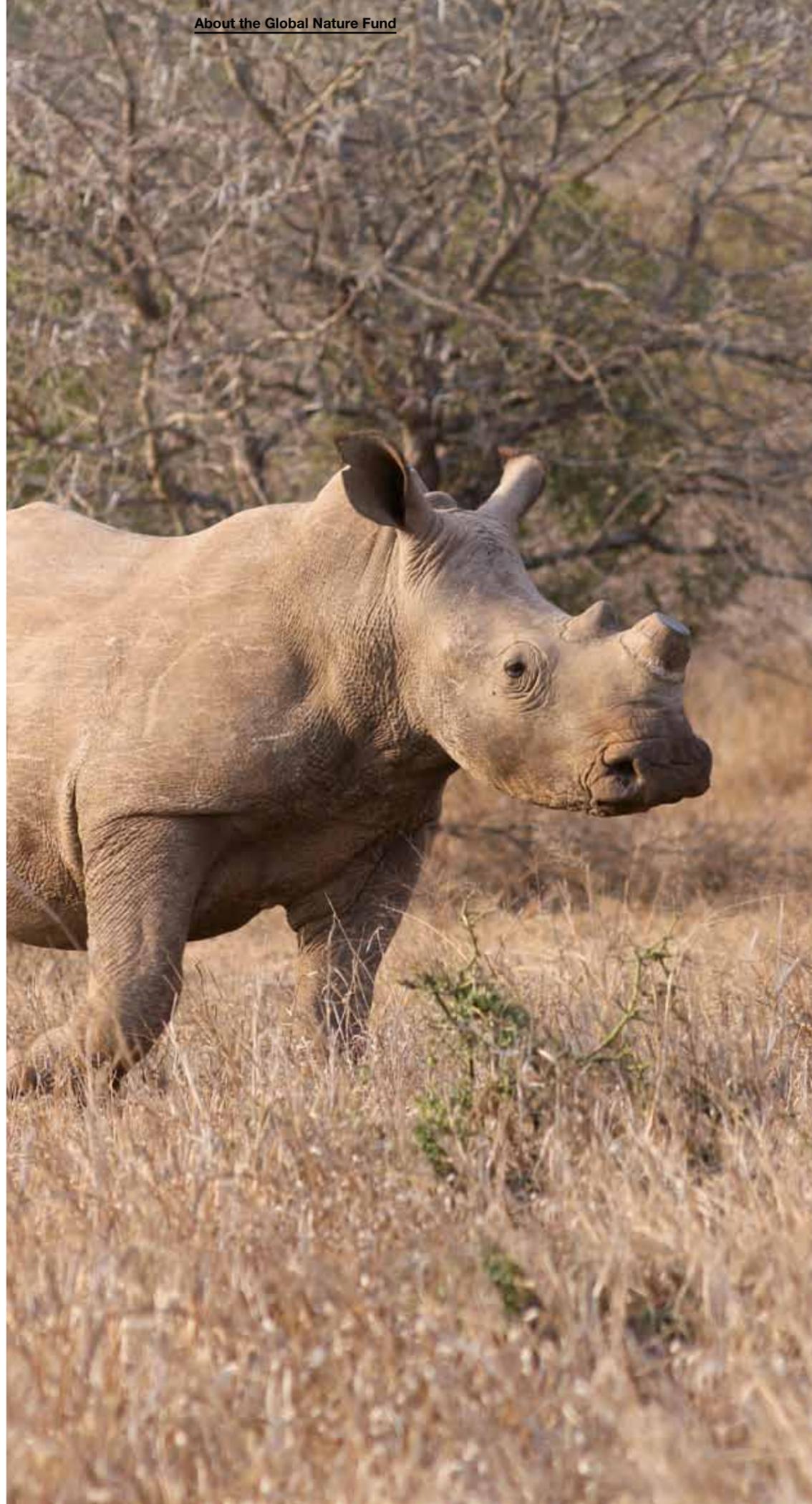


Rhino protection in South Africa

The population of black and white rhinoceroses is being sustainably protected against poaching by the use of GPS transmitters. Those make the killing of the animals difficult and enable the arrest of poachers. A healthy animal stock offers the local population the possibility to use non-disruptive tourism in Somkhanda Community Game Reserve as a source of income.

Species protection is an important component of many GNF projects. The population growth in many countries, the import of non-native invasive species, overfishing and introduction of foreign substances, puts the valuable efforts for the protection of species yet again to the test.

Local partner:
WILDTRUST



Catastrophe prevention through long-term restoration: The Post Tsunami Project in Sri Lanka.

The project started after the devastating tsunami in December 2004 in Southeast Asia. The restoration of mangroves at over 15 hectares in two project areas in Sri Lanka is a symbol for the improvement of water quality and the long-term protection of regions susceptible to tidal waves.

150 inland fishermen benefitted from new fishing nets, boats and solar lamps which replaced the environmentally harmful kerosene lamps. Mangrove trees are being grown in 30 newly built nurseries around the lakes Madampe, Maduganga and Bolgoda. Environmental education centers offer courses on traditional craft techniques creating new income opportunities for local people. At one of the centers, a constructed wetland for wastewater treatment has been installed.

The EU-Post Tsunami Project gave the impetus for the development of an important working field for GNF: mangrove restoration.

Local partners:
Nagenahiru Foundation
and EMACE Foundation



Nature-friendly tourism at Lake Baikal

The economic crisis in Russia, triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union, has led to extremely insecure income conditions for the already impoverished people around Lake Baikal.

Sustainable tourism can become an important driver for new sources of income at Lake Baikal. Together with our local partners we have developed an ecotourism concept in the Baikal region and implemented the first measures in a pilot project.

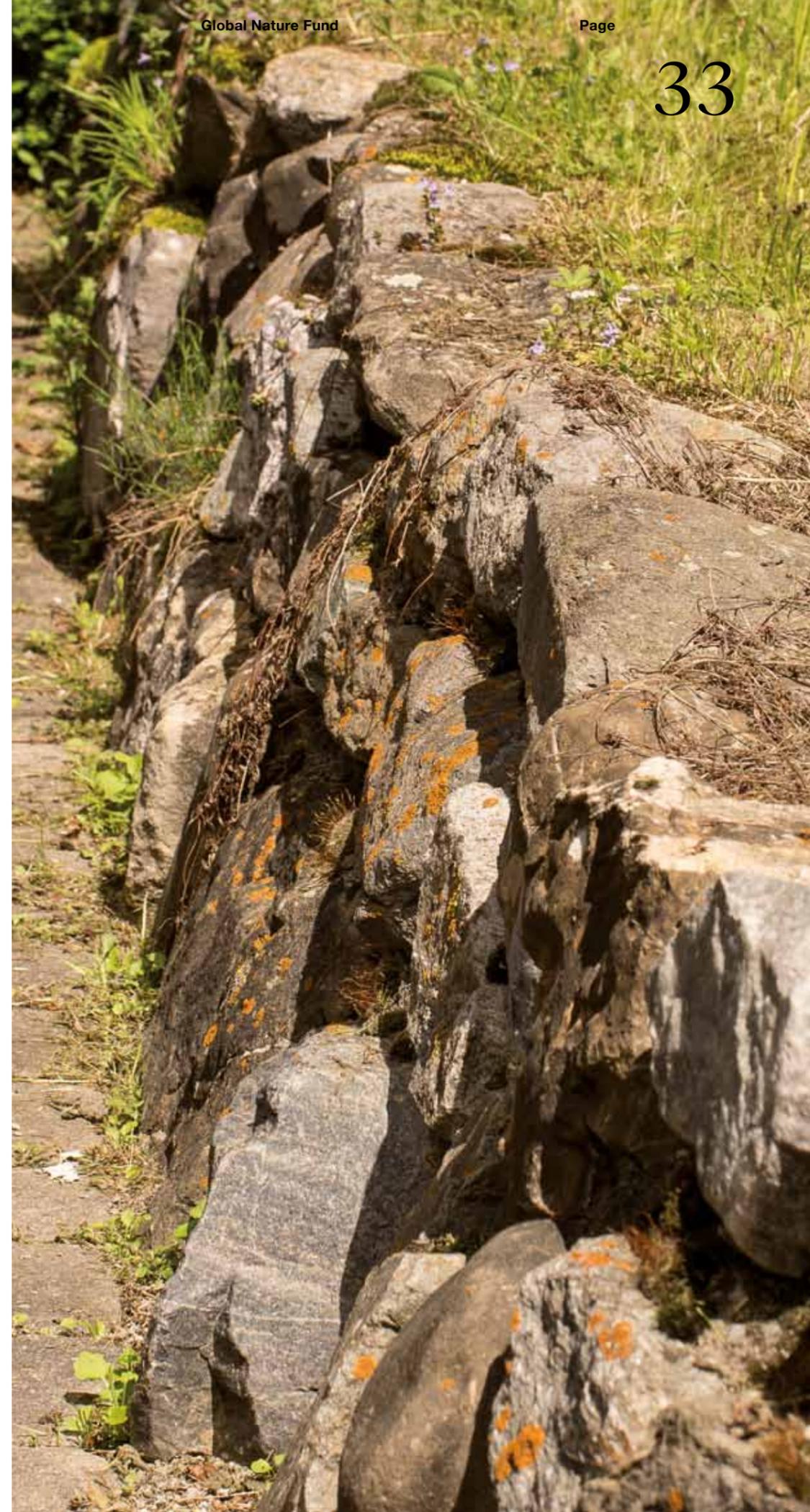
Local partner:
GRAN



European Business & Biodiversity Campaign

Eight years ago, the GNF and its partners launched the European Business & Biodiversity Campaign. The European Commission supported the innovative project, in which we motivate companies to reduce their negative impact on biodiversity whilst recognizing the opportunities which biodiversity offers them. The central instrument is the Biodiversity Check, which is an ideal starting point for integrating biodiversity into operational (environmental) management and for taking measures for the sustainable use of resources and the protection of nature. Since the campaign was launched, we have carried out checks with more than 160 companies. The topic Business & Biodiversity has become one of the focal points of our work.

Here: Companies can give biological diversity a place on their premises. For example, building dry-stone walls creates a very special habitat; ideal for wild bees, lizards, and butterflies.



Our strength lies in a committed team that is competent in planning, has innovative ways of thinking and is determined to act



The honorary members of the GNF Board of Directors (from left to right): Prof. Dr. Manfred Niekisch, Dr. Andrew Venter, Marion Hammerl, Jörg Dürr-Pucher, Sascha Müller-Kraenner, Sebastian Winkler. Not in the picture but actively involved since 2017: Kat Hartwig.

The GNF team is made up of the honorary Board of Directors, the Founders Committee, a scientific advisory board, the management and the employees. The Board of Directors manages and administers the foundation in accordance with the charter. The managing director is responsible for the operational side of business. The Founders Committee meets once a year, representing the interests of the founders and monitors the work of the Board of Directors. The scientific advisory board of the GNF comprises international experts and provides advice to the GNF. As of 31.12.2017, the GNF employed 17 people, including interns and temporary staff. Nine of them worked in the office in Radolfzell, seven in the Bonn office and one employee in Berlin.

We travel a lot on behalf of nature and the environment, which is why all flights of our team and members of the Board of Directors are recorded and compensated by the climate protection organisation myclimate.

Sustainable Development



Udo Gattenlöhner
Executive Director,
Office Radolfzell



Thies Geertz
Programme Manager,
Office Radolfzell



Laura Maeso Velasco
Project Assistant,
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Manuela Uhde
Head of Marketing,
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Business & Biodiversity



Almut Weis
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Julia Gossenberger
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Conservation,
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Bettina Schmidt
Programme Manager,
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Katja Weickmann
Programme Manager,
Office Berlin

Global challenges such as climate change, water scarcity and species extinction require solid project financing. Transparency and the safeguarding of non-profit status are particularly important to us.

Text by Katja Weickmann; an interview with Manuela Uhde

Mrs. Uhde, in 2018 the GNF has been celebrating its 20 year anniversary and you have been on board since the beginning. How has the situation for small conservation organisation changed over the years?

Nowadays it isn't easy for a small conservation organisation without membership structure. The traditional fundraising, as seen in the 80's, when environmental protection was extremely attractive to sponsors, often no longer works that well. Public and private funds are dwindling or are allocated to different priorities. The whole association scene is changing. It's a time of new challenges. More and more new organisations are competing for donations and subsidies. Large, well known organisations have the advantage here, although medium-sized and smaller associations are often more flexible and do a good job with often particularly innovative projects.

What does it mean to stay competitive in the non-profit sector?

A really important aspect is to have sufficient free funds available in addition to the funds allocated to specific purposes. Our sponsors are of particular importance here. Cooperation with companies also helps in the acquisition of free funds, which have to be brought into projects as individual contribution. Another aspect lies in continuously

working on the media presence, developing new subject areas with high flexibility and stability.

Where does GNF get its human and financial resources from?

With the very committed team of 17 people, the GNF is currently implementing over 30 projects and therefore has to manage the challenging, tense balance between project work and financing. At well below 20 percent, our share of the budget for administration, fundraising and public relations is low, but a future oriented structure is required. Applications are associated with considerable preparation work, but not every application is approved. Contacts with foundations that provide funds and companies need to be maintained and strengthened. Reports, presentations, events, information regarding sponsors; these are also essential parts of our work.

From the very beginning, the aim of our association's development has been to create a good structure for raising funds. A substantial part of our income consists of public funds dedicated to our purposes, e.g. from EU programmes or federal ministries. The second most important source of income is funding from private foundations and companies. In addition, valuable private donations and permanent donations such as sponsorships make an important contribution.

Manuela Uhde

has been part of the Global Nature Fund since 1998 and has helped shape the foundation since its inception. She leads the financial department of the GNF and is the contact person for private donors.

Katja Weickmann

has been with the GNF since 2009 and deals with environmental education and sustainable tourism.

What role do private donations play for the GNF?

Even if large grant applications are approved, we need the required match funding. Especially the seemingly "small" contributions, whether donations or sponsoring, are extremely important for successful project work and a balanced financial budget.

Our donors and sponsors have been faithful to us over the years. Many sponsors are involved in our work, e.g. by distributing information material, report on our projects at events or are actively helping in our campaigns. This is how the Living Lakes-friends network came to life 15 years ago. This is an open circle of particularly committed people that are supporting the work of the GNF through donations and their personal commitment.

What about financing by means of fines?

What was a good source of income for many years is now no longer a main focus of our fundraising. There are structural reasons for this and it has meant that we have had to step up our efforts to raise funds through other means.

And ecological deposits or inheritances?

Interest rates for ecological deposits are affected by the low-interest phase. We are therefore all the more grateful to our Living Lakes interest donors for their support. Heritages and legacies are still rather an exception in our work. We have a free guide book for inheritance, which we provide on request. It is also possible to contribute to the GNF foundation's assets and, in times of low interest rates, to make something valuable out of one's individual capital by making it count for the environment and nature.

At the beginning, the work of the GNF was focussed on the worldwide lake network Living Lakes which started with four member lakes but now encompasses over 100. What are the current trends in topics?

The network currently stands for over 130 organisations. The projects are mostly implemented in collaboration with network members. In terms of nature conservation, the focus is on species protection and preserving traditional cultural landscapes. The development collaboration extends across regions with projects ranging from providing drinking water, to the protection of mangrove forests and



Picture on the right: Petitions on tortuous lion breeding, projects on wildlife protection, drinking water and climate protection were important topics for our donation mailings in 2017.

creating sustainable jobs. The GNF team in Bonn has accumulated a comprehensive knowledge base regarding business and biodiversity and is successfully working towards the integration of nature conservation and resource protection into everyday business life. Such projects are an important part of fulfilling important socio-political goals in Germany.

What were the most important developments for the GNF over the past years?

In everything we do, transparency remains an absolutely imperative requirement for our work. With activity reports and detailed financial statements, we explain the origin of the funds and their use. Since 2015, the GNF has been part of the "Transparent Civil Society Initiative" and is committed to providing information on transparency regarding the legal situation, the persons responsible and our finances.

The redesign and expansion of our online presence is at the top of the list. More and more people are following our activities on Facebook and Twitter. In future we want to use these platforms even more actively. An exciting experience was the communication via Twitter at our natural capital conference in October 2017. More than 1,000 people exchanged ideas with us under the hashtag #bbnc18. We are excited about what's to come!

The implementation of the new basic regulations regarding data protection is the next challenge that we have overcome. We are currently introducing a new data and address system, which will help improve the communication with sponsors. Of course, there is also our 20 year anniversary. Anniversary events will continue to go on until May 2019 and will end with the 15th Living Lakes Conference in Valencia, Spain as a celebration, at which we would sincerely welcome all our partners and sponsors. «

We thank our donors and cooperation partners for their trust, support and commitment to our project work.

Public Funds – Germany



European Union



Other European Donors/Supporters



Foundations/Associations



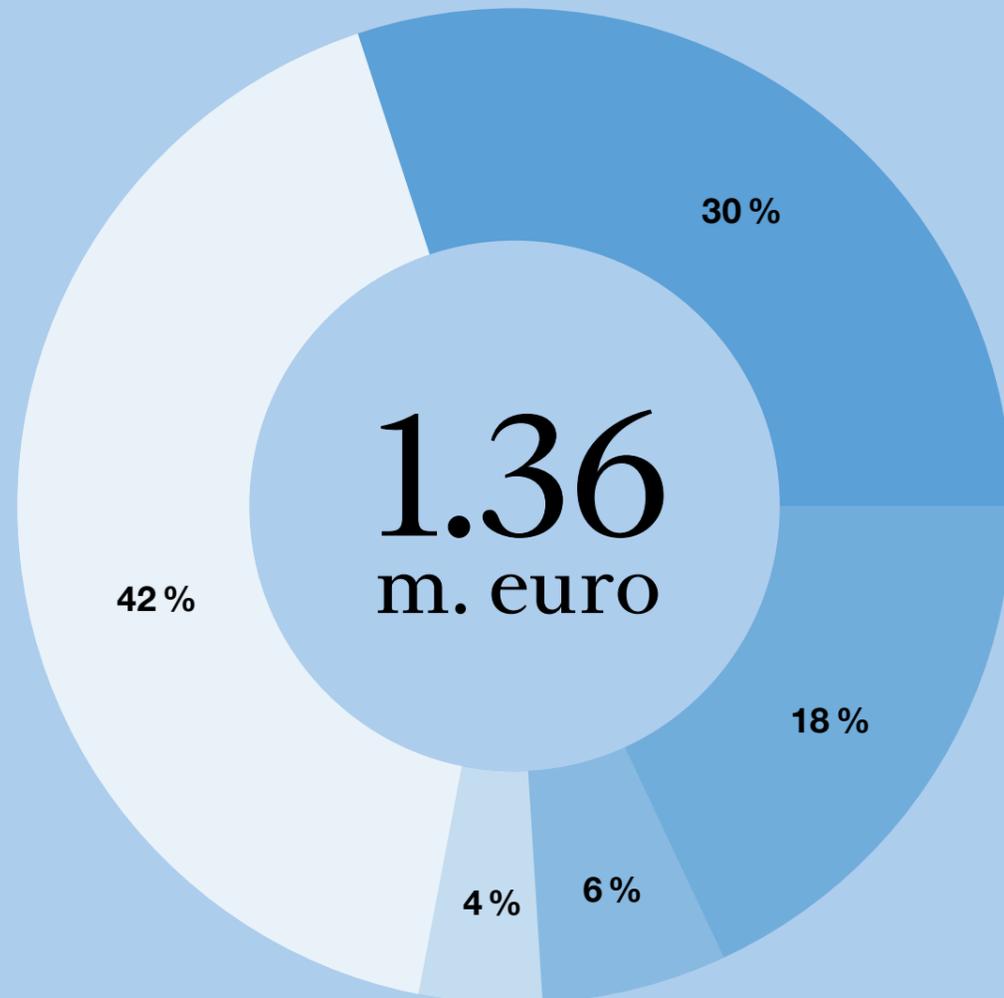
Business Cooperation



Presentation of Annual Accounts

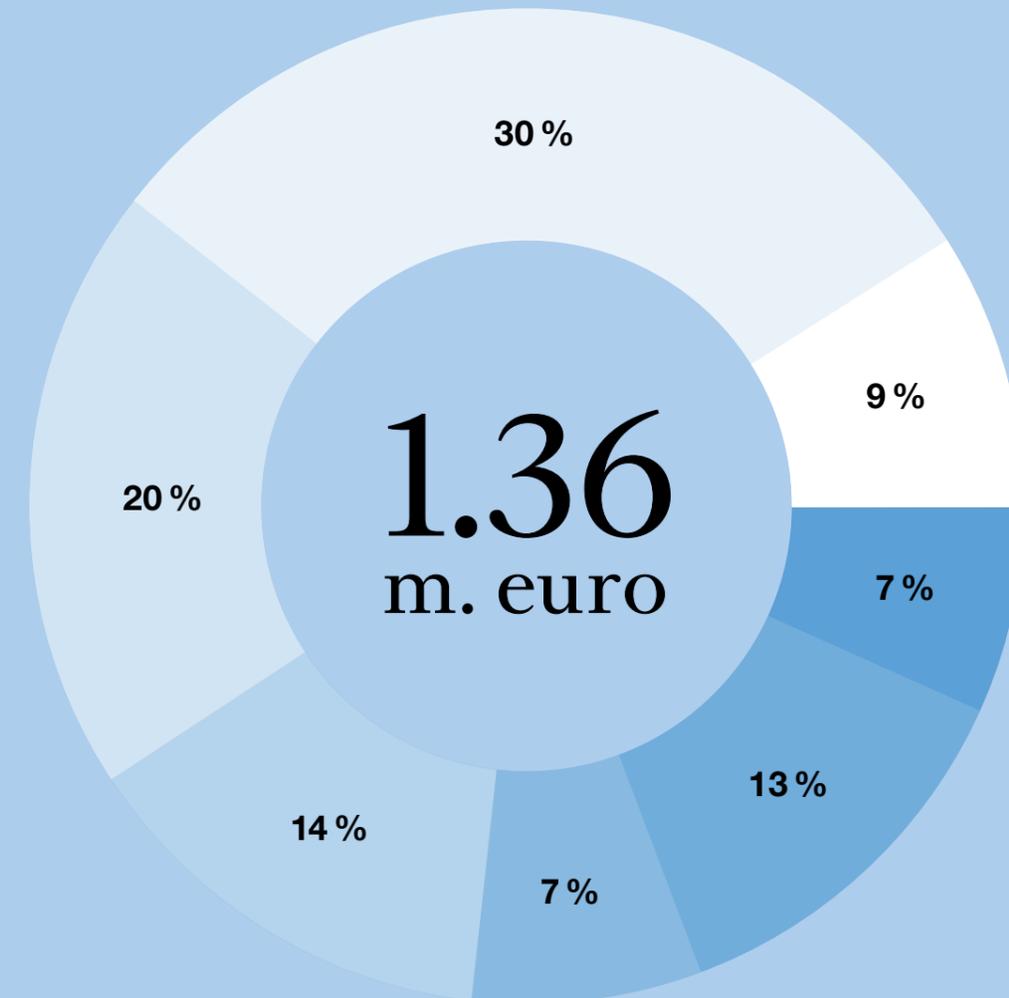
The Global Nature Fund voluntarily allows its balances to be checked every year. Its financial information is published in the form of a balance sheet that is in accordance with the Commercial Code, the Berlin Foundation Law and our valid constitution. Income and expenditures of every fiscal year are displayed in a statement of profit and loss. The yearly balance is checked by an independent accountant and presented to the supervisory and financial authorities.

For the financial year 2017, the Global Nature Fund received a comprehensive certificate. The results are documented within the report about the check of annual accounts



Budget 2017 – Revenues in euro

42 % Donations	475.452,58 €
4 % Sponsorship	50.000,00 €
6 % Other revenues	62.786,48 €
18 % Allowances of pre-accounting year	204.726,09 €
30 % Allowances for projects of fiscal year	342.953,72 €
Total	1.135.918,87 €



Budget 2017 – Expenses in euro

9 % Living Lakes & Water	102.345,83 €
30 % Business & Biodiversity	345.687,64 €
20 % Sustainable Development & Development Cooperation	225.254,62 €
14 % Nature Conservation & Environmental Education	159.351,56 €
7 % Fundraising & Public Relations	85.076,06 €
13 % Administration	143.046,30 €
7 % Appropriation to Free Reserves	75.156,86 €
Total	1.135.918,87 €

of 31.12.2017 and in the explanatory report accompanying the annual accounts.

The balance sheet totals for the 2017 fiscal year came to 3,033,964.30 euro (previous year 2,336,911.45 euro). There was an injection of free reserves in the amount of 75,156.86 euro (previous year 5,805.21 euro). The reserves from December 31, 2017 amounted to 432,542.08 euro (previous year 357,385.22 euro). The foundation's capital remained stable at 417,638.04 euro.

Global Nature Fund, 78315 Radolfzell Profit and Loss Account 01.01. to 31.12.2017

Revenues from statutable activities

	€	
1. Donations and Allowances		
a) Donations and Allowances in general		
· Donations accrued in accounting year	225.452,58	
· Consumption of donations accrued in pre-accounting year	0,00	
· Not yet realized donations in accounting year	0,00	
· Longer term donations and allowances	1.505,15	
Revenue from consumption of donations in accounting year	223.947,43	
b) Donations and Allowances earmarked		
· Donations accrued in accounting year	1.494.073,70	
· Consumption of donations accrued in pre-accounting year	206.231,24	
· Not yet realized donations in accounting year	128.471,01	
· Consumption of received instalments in pre-accounting year	1.242.861,52	
· Not yet realized instalments in accounting year	1.965.510,49	
Revenue from consumption of donations in accounting year	849.184,96	
2. Other income and revenues		
a) Interest and other yield on assets	1.685,71	
b) Other Revenues	60.500,77	
c) Allocation of monetary fines	600,00	
d) Legacies	0,00	
	62.786,48	
Total Revenues	1.135.918,87	
Expenditures from statutable activities		
Project Expenses	233.607,50	233.607,50
Personnel Expenses	567.430,37	
· Social security contributions and pension fund	136.560,65	
	703.991,02	
Other expenditures		
· Business expenses (General Administration)	88.567,00	
· Fundraising and Public Relation	33.357,90	
· Interest and similar expenditures	27,26	
· Depreciation	1.211,33	
	123.163,49	
Total Expenditures	1.060.762,01	
Annual Profit/Annual Loss before application of funds	75.156,86	
Appropriation to/withdrawal from free reserves	75.156,86	
	0,00	

Figure left and right: Auditing according to § 316 ff HGB by Dr. Herberger GmbH, chartered accountant, 78467 Konstanz

Global Nature Fund, 78315 Radolfzell Balance Sheet 31.12.2017

	AKTIVA		PASSIVA	
	31.12.17	previous year	31.12.17	previous year
	€	€	€	€
A. Fixed Assets			A. Equity Capital	
I. Tangible Assets			I. Foundation Capital	
· Furniture and Office Equipment	2.112,33	607,18	· Seed Capital	86.919,62
			· Increase in Capital	330.718,42
II. Financial Assets				417.638,04
· Investment	306,78	306,78	II. Reserves	
			Free Reserves	
B. Current Assets			· Balance carried forward on 01.01.2017	357.385,22
I. Stocks			· Appropriation to reserves	75.156,86
· Projects in process	2.012.175,53	1.168.728,21	· Balance 31.12.2017	432.542,08
				357.385,22
II. Receivables and other assets			B. Not yet realized donations and allowances	
· Accounts receivable (suppliers and services)	32.400,70	77.313,66	· Not yet realized donations and allowances	0,00
· Receivables from EU	0,00	0,00	· Longer term donations and allowances	2.112,33
· Other receivables	2.844,11	9.392,66		607,18
	35.244,81	86.706,32		2.112,33
III. Cash and current bank accounts			C. Provisions	
· Cash in hand	271,37	2.239,74	· Provisions for Pension Fund and similar obligations	0,00
· Bank account	532.092,64	626.303,58	· Other Provisions	36.824,99
· Fixed term deposit	448.935,69	448.930,51		33.599,16
	981.299,70	1.077.473,83	D. Liabilities	
C. Accrued Items	2.825,15	3.089,13	· Received Payments for projects	1.965.510,49
Total of Activa/Assets	3.033.964,30	2.336.911,45	· Liabilities to supplier and services	21.547,22
			· Liabilities from allowances	0,00
			· Liabilities from not yet realized earmarked donations	128.471,01
			· Other Liabilities	19.318,14
				2.134.846,86
			E. Accrued Items	
				10.000,00
			Total of Passiva/Liabilities	3.033.964,30
				2.336.911,45


 Marion Hammerl, President

Based on a trustful cooperation of various actors, sustainable and transferable solutions can be developed, from which both people and nature benefit equally.

Text by Udo Gattenlöhner; an interview with Hartmut Jenner

Mr Jenner, how was the cooperation with the Global Nature Fund first established and why did you decide on a rather small organisation?

20 years ago, we found a partner in the Global Nature Fund that really fits to our family run business and our focal points of water and water treatment and we have now already carried out many projects together through a trust-based collaboration. As an international company, we have been aware of our global responsibility towards the environment for many decades. Particularly important to us, is the protection of water. Living Lakes for example was one of the first projects we implemented together with the Global Nature Fund. In 2012, we also founded the "Clean Water for the World" initiative together. As part of this initiative, we support the organisation in the construction of green filter systems for ecological water treatment, especially in developing and emerging countries.

What is your assessment of the "Clean Water for the World" campaign?

At the time, we started the "Clean Water for the World" campaign together with the GNF as part of the market launch of our eco! devices. We are very happy that the campaign was so successful. Through the good collaboration with the Global Nature Fund and local partners, the green filter systems were able to significantly surpass expectations.

What do the employees of Kärcher think of your commitment?

The feedback from the Kärcher employees regarding our commitment to these topics has been very positive. Apart from the really good objectives, the fascinating mechanism of the green filter systems certainly also plays a role, as they achieve a great deal with a relatively straightforward technological effort.

This has now progressed so far, that some employees have asked to build such a system for individual use.

Two of the GNF facilities Kärcher supported received the Energy Globe Award in 2017. What does this mean for Kärcher as a company?

Of course, we are very happy about this and it is a good confirmation of our commitment. Our aim has always been to increase the use of this technology in developing and emerging countries and to increase interest and attention for it. Any awards, like the one you mentioned, are of course incredibly helpful for this purpose and assist in bringing the topics of sustainability and responsible use of water resource to the public's attention.

Hartmut Jenner

is chair of the Board of Alfred Kärcher SE & Co. KG.

Udo Gattenlöhner

has been working for the GNF since 1999, since 2001 as executive director. He coordinates various projects towards sustainable development in many countries in the Global South. He closely collaborates with experts from Latin America on the subject of Green Filters.



The projects you support are often carried out in poor regions of the South. What are the difficulties involved and where do you see hope for these countries and their people?

The Global Nature Fund works closely with local communities to ensure the sustainable implementation of this green technology. This is very important to us, because once the plant is up and running, there will be sufficient local people who are familiar with it and can maintain it. The structural, cultural, political and legal conditions we find in these countries of course vary from country to country and sometimes cause difficulties. The planning phase, during which permits are obtained and legally binding arrangements are made, is therefore often protracted. That is another reason why we are happy to work with the Global Nature Fund, a partner with a strong network in these countries. This facilitates the joint development of solution methods and tackling of problems. We are very happy that the awareness of the people in these regions regarding sustainability is strongly increasing and that people are open for follow-up projects.

What are the special characteristics of the green filter systems for you?

Characteristic of these systems is their easy implementation and uncomplicated operation. They are therefore an ideal solution for wastewater treatment in small villages that have limited access to financial means and technology. The green filter systems are a cost-effective and environmentally friendly alternative to conventional wastewater treatment plants. They really just enhance spontaneous biological processes that occur in nature anyway. Humans don't have to do much. Additionally, the systems can be adjusted to the local conditions without any problems, as different native plants can be used for the treatment of waste water.

In 2018, the GNF celebrated its 20 year anniversary. What topics will we work on together for the next 20 years?

Recognising the issue of climate change, water and the responsible use of this resource will become more and more important. Therefore, it will be important in the future that we continue to be involved in water treatment and drinking water supply and work together with the GNF to ensure that these topics are increasingly in the public eye. <<

Partner Organisations in Projects

Action for Environmental Sustainability (AfES)
www.afesmw.org

Action pour le Développement et l'Encadrement Rural (ADER)
www.globalnature.org/trinkbecher

African Wildlife Foundation
www.awf.org

Agentur auf!
www.agentur-auf.de

agoodforgood
www.agoodforgood.com

Aktionsprogramm zur Sanierung oberschwäbischer Seen
www.seenprogramm.de

ADVID – Associação para o Desenvolvimento da Viticultura Duriense
www.advid.pt

Association Biraturaba
www.biraturaba.bi

B

Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (BEDO)
www.bedo.or.th

“Biodiversity in Good Company” Initiative e. V.
www.business-and-biodiversity.de

Biodiversity Partnership Mesoamerica (BPM)
www.bpmesoamerica.org

BLOOD LIONS™
www.bloodlions.org

Bodensee-Stiftung
www.bodensee-stiftung.org

Bükk National Park Directorate
www.bnpi.hu

C

Cantonal Public Institution for the Protected Natural Areas Sarajevo
www.zppks.ba/bijambare/o-podrucju

CENER 21 – Center for Energy, Environment and Resources
www.cener21.ba

Centre for Ecological Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
www.okologia.mta.hu/en/node/2

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

Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)
www.catie.ac.cr

Corazón de la Tierra
www.corazondelatierra.org.mx

Counterpart International (CIP)
www.counterpart.org

D

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
www.giz.de

Drustvo Za Oblikovanje Odrzivog Razvoja (DOOR)
www.door.hr/wordpress

E

Ecocamping e.V.
www.ecocamping.net

ECOVIN Bundesverband Ökologischer Weinbau e. V.
www.ecovin.de

EMACE Foundation of Sri Lanka
www.emace.org

Energies 2050
www.energies2050.org

F

Fundación Amigos del Rio San Juan FUNDAR
www.fundar.org.ni

Fundación Cuenca Lerma Lago Chapala Santiago A.C.
www.fundacionchapala.org

Fundación Global Nature (FGN)
www.fundacionglobalnature.org

Fundación Grupo Puntacana
www.puntacana.org

Fundación Humedales
www.fundacionhumedales.org

Fundación Moisés Bertoni (FMB)
www.mbertoni.org.py

Fundación Montecito
www.fundacionmontecito.org

H/I

Homegrade Brussels
www.homegrade.brussels

Institut für Ökologische Wirtschaftsforschung (IÖW)
www.ioew.de

Instituto Superior Técnico (IST), MARETEC/DEM
www.maretec.org
www.tecnico.ulisboa.pt

L

La Unió de Llauradors i Ramaders
www.launio.org
www.farmersunion.eu

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

Lycée Valdiodio NDiaye (Kaolack, Senegal)
www.globalnature.org/trinkbecher

M/N

Molise verso il 2000 srl
www.moliseversoil2000.it

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

Nationalpark Kalkalpen
www.kalkalpen.at

Nature Environment & Wildlife Society (NEWS)
<http://naturewildlife.org>

Notranjska Regional Park
www.notranjski-park.si

Ö/O

Öko-Institut e.V. – Institut für angewandte Ökologie
www.oeko.de

Ökologische Schutzstation Steinhuder Meer (ÖSSM e.V.)
www.oessm.org

OroVerde – Die Tropenwaldstiftung
www.oroverde.de

P

Parks Dinarides – Network of Protected Areas of Dinarides
www.parksdinarides.org

Public Institute “Nature Park Žumberak-Samoborsko gorje”
www.park-zumberak.hr

Public utility “National Park Tara”
www.nptara.rs

Q/R

Quercus – Associação nacional de Conservação da natureza
www.quercus.pt

Rapunzel Organik Tarım Ürünleri ve Gıda Tic. Ltd. Sti.
www.rapunzel.com.tr

Regulus Vision
www.globalnature.org/lions-for-sale

RNP – Romsilva – Administrația Parcului Natural Apuseni R.A.
www.parcapuseni.ro

S

Solagro
www.solagro.org

Slovenian Forest Service
www.zgs.si/eng

Stadt Frankfurt/Main
www.frankfurt.de

Stadt Marl
www.marl.de

Stadt Remscheid
www.remscheid.de

Südwind e.V. – Institut für Ökonomie und Ökumene
www.suedwind-institut.de

T

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

Technische Universität Darmstadt
www.tu-darmstadt.de

Tilman-Riemenschneider-Gymnasium (Osterode)
www.globalnature.org/trinkbecher

Trebag Vagyon – Es Projektmenedzser KFT
www.trebag.hu

U

Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT)
www.ethicalbiotrade.org

Universität Osnabrück
www.uni-osnabrueck.de

W

Wildtrust (Wildlands Conservation Trust)
www.wildtrust.co.za

Wissenschaftsladen Bonn e.V.
www.wilabonn.de

Help us so we can help!

Donation Account

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