

# ANNUAL REPORT 2020

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



Global  
Nature  
Fund

02

190

**The number of companies and organisations,** including the GNF, that in April 2020, composed an open letter to encourage the German government to provide support for the economy during COVID-19 in the form of a climate recovery package which considers the ecological challenges in this pandemic.

3,000

**The number of pupils** that participated in an educational programme implemented in the town of Sanchez near the Mangroves of the Lower Yuna National Park. The programme, supported by GNF, detailed the ecological value of mangroves in the Dominican Republic.

140

**The number of households** in the floating village of Phat Sany at Lake Tonle Sap in Cambodia that profited from waste separation containers and the collection by boat, which the GNF established in collaboration with our local partner organisation FACT.

600

**The number of bee species in Germany.** With the help of a handbook provided by GNF, businesses in the food sector can make insect conservation a priority in their business strategies. This is of particular importance as 80 percent of all the plant species that provide the basis of our nutrition are dependent on pollinating insects.

112 522

**The number of partner lakes and wetlands** that are part of the Living Lakes Network which is coordinated by the GNF. As of 2019, this number includes the Sundarbans in the border region between India and Bangladesh, which is the largest mangrove forest on Earth.

**runners** ran 7,717 km in the Comrades Charity Run for the protection of endangered rhinoceros in the South African Somkhanda Game Reserve. This is about the distance between Munich and Beijing. GNF employees and volunteers with the “drinking cups for drinking water” initiative also took part and donated their registration fee to the project coordinated by our partner organisation WILDTRUST.

15,418

**The number of people** that received our Facebook message celebrating the ten-year anniversary of our Living Lakes Partnership with the Fundación Montecito at the Laguna de Tota in Mexico.

# What will our future look like?

Dear friends of the GNF,

I recently read an article in the magazine "Natur" about an exhibition on the fossil fuel age. It transports us to everyday life in Sweden in the year 2053.

Global greenhouse gas emissions reached net zero in 2050. The exhibition contains the "last fast food burger ever served" (2038) and frequent flyer tickets with a notice saying that frequent flying was a status symbol in the fossil fuel age. Newspaper articles cite microplastics as the cause of lethal stress reactions in our bodies and report on violent clashes between farmers and militant vegans. Lego blocks and nylon stockings are described as long since discontinued products that were based on fossil fuel.

What will our future look like? Without the rich biodiversity we still see today? Without the fertile soil and only a fraction of lakes and wetlands that survived pollution and overuse?

The optimists amongst conservationists and the general public are hoping that the Covid-19 crisis will cause the economy, politicians and society to reevaluate. I, too, would like to believe that the time has come to listen to those who are responsible and not those who pursue only their selfish goals at the expense of future generations.

In this annual report on our recent activities we detail how we can be more sustainable. This includes practical approaches to protect biodiversity in the cultivation of food, preserving habitats and fertile soil, sustainable aquaculture and coastal protection in India and Bangladesh, solar powered water treatment plants in Jordan and measures mitigating the amount of microplastics in our lakes. As a whole, the report presents an overview of projects and activities which will hopefully be recognised as success stories in 2053.

Politicians seem to genuinely be working to change the course. The EU Green Deal, the EU "Farm to Fork Strategy" and the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 are all ambitious goals and measures that build on each other and are to be implemented in a targeted manner, strengthened by European directives and national laws.

We, as conservation organisations, are tasked with supporting these proposed political approaches, so that the lobbyists do not become generally accepted again and everything remains the same. To this end, we contribute our passion, expertise, and energy. Thank you for supporting us! Please stay with us.

All the best and stay safe,

Marion Hammerl  
President

## Imprint

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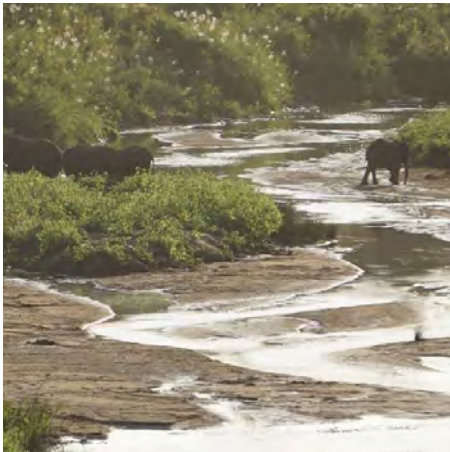
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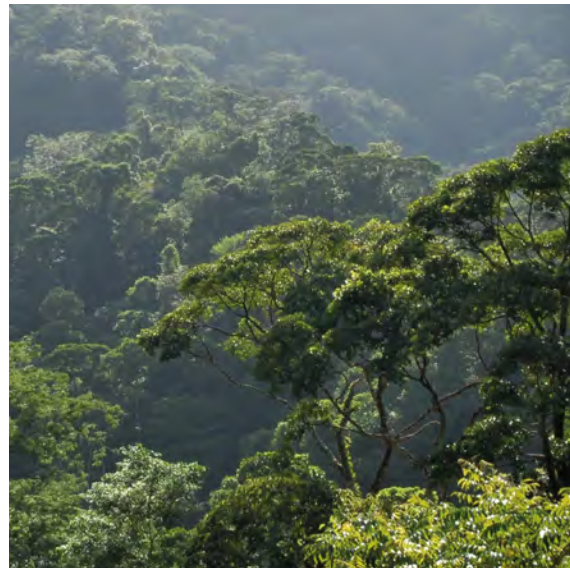
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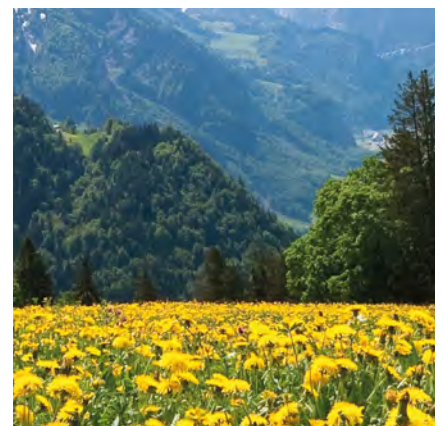
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## 06

We have been committed to the protection of lakes and wetlands for over 20 years. Some issues have been on our agenda since the start, while others have been added over time. Sustainable lifestyle is challenging for us humans. The GNF, however, is relentless in finding innovative solutions to the plethora of challenges in the protection of aquatic environments.

**Bettina Schmidt**

holds a degree in biology and works for GNF as coordinator of the Living Lakes Network as well as project manager in the area of nature conservation



## A single lake is not enough – GNF distinguishes lakes in Holstein Switzerland

In the 1990's otters were thought to be extinct in Schleswig-Holstein but have been making a comeback for some time now. The otter is therefore exemplary of the good ecological development in Holstein Switzerland. There are more than 200 waters of the lake district between the Kiel Fjord and Lübeck Bay which are home to a variety of animal and plant species. In the clear depths of Lake Suhr, the rare spiny naiad is clearly visible, the river Schwentine that flows through several of the lakes is home to the common kingfisher, and the proud white-tailed eagle circles above it all.

With the "Living Lakes of 2020/2021" distinction, Global Nature Fund and the Network Living Lakes Germany acknowledge the commitment of all local parties involved in lake and water body conservation. "Otter Wasser Mensch e.V." and "Integrierte Station Hostenische Schweiz" – both partners of the network – are working locally to preserve the fascinating lake district and counteract the pressures exerted on this vulnerable ecosystem through the expansion of settlements, agriculture, leisure activities and tourism. Also distinguished through this award, is the unwavering commitment of numerous voluntary conservationists that have been involved in the regional lake monitoring programme over the past 30 years.

The Wilo foundation is a long-time supporter of the Network Living Lakes Germany. Additionally, the "Deutschland-Achter" team, winners of several European, international and Olympic rowing championships, are actively supporting Living Lakes Germany and the dedication of the GNF, through their role as ambassadors. «

## The Albufera Lagoon is too green to be healthy

The Albufera Lagoon, close to Valencia in Spain, is threatened by droughts, poor water quality, polluted tributaries and intensification of agriculture, which is why the Living Lakes Network has decided to declare it "Threatened Lake of the Year 2020". These stressors have left a clearly discernible mark



on the lake; the water now has a green sheen. The reason for this is cyanobacteria which thrive in the nutrient-rich lake water. Agricultural chemicals from local rice cultivation and industrial wastewater are the principal contributors to this condition. Climate change is also playing its part in the negative impacts on the lake. Higher temperatures and reduced precipitation lead to lower water levels along with higher sedimentation rate which already is a considerable threat to the lake.

Our Spanish partner organisation Fundación Global Nature is closely collaborating with international Living Lakes partners to ameliorate the situation in the Albufera natural reserve. They are demanding clear administrative responsibility for the region, transition towards sustainable cultivation methods in local agriculture, enhanced water influx from the river Júcar and the dredging of the lake bed to preserve its natural state. «

**Chapter picture:**  
More than 200 small and large lakes characterize the varied landscape of the Holstein Lake District.

**Right picture:**  
Otters & Co. are cavorting here again: The lakes of Holstein Switzerland are "Living Lakes 2020/2021".



## Life Blue Lakes – Microplastics in water bodies

“Plastic Planet” is the title of a 2010 documentary. And plastic is indeed omnipresent. Without synthetic materials our modern life and work is hardly imaginable. The light and cheap material which can be shaped into all forms and is present in every aspect of life is increasingly showing its dark side. Apart from the huge garbage patches found floating in the oceans, a further problem can be seen under the microscope, the so-called microplastics. The more researchers look, the more they find in whatever substance – in water, soil, air and even in our food. Research is currently focusing on the impacts of these tiny particles on human health and the environment.

### What precisely are microplastics?

Microplastics are synthetic materials with a diameter of less than five millimetres. Unfortunately, they are still added to some cosmetic and cleaning products, either as pellets or liquid, in order to achieve a peeling effect or desired consistency. Additionally, microplastics are produced when larger plastics are broken down into increasingly small fragments by wind, rain and UV radiation. A lot is also released through friction between car tyres and asphalt. Clothing produced from synthetic materials also sheds microfibres when worn or washed, which then enter the aquatic environment.

One pathway for this is transport of microplastics from roads and artificial turf in rainwater runoff directly into the environment. Another pathway is through household wastewater. Although there are techniques to filter out the tiny particles from the wastewater during the water treatment process, these are still costly and not widely used. A proportion of these particles ends up in the sewage sludge which is used as fertilizer for agricultural uses, and through food these particles eventually enter our bodies.

### Life Blue Lakes – A multi-tiered approach

Together with Living Lakes partner organisations in Italy and the Lake Constance Foundation, GNF launched the LIFE Blue Lakes project, in order to limit influx of microplastics into lakes in Europe. Blue Lakes is funded through the European Union LIFE programme. The partners are implementing exemplary measures at Lake Constance, the Chiemsee and three further Italian lakes (Garda, Trasimeno and Bracciano).

In terms of microplastics, there currently is still a lack of consistent standards and methods for measurement. As part of Blue Lakes, Italian experts are developing standards for accurately detecting microplastic pollution in water bodies. Initially, these are being implemented in pilot projects at the lakes Trasimeno and Bracciano. Another aspect of the work our partners are carrying out is analysing the importance of water treatment systems. They are developing a technological



protocol which will be tested in a pilot study at a water treatment plant at Lake Garda. The aim of this new protocol is to filter out microplastics from the water more efficiently during the treatment process. On a political level, Blue Lakes is working towards enhancing legal frameworks in order to effectively regulate and reduce the production and use of microplastics.

Additionally, our project partners are producing a document for lakes in collaboration with local communities. This entails a voluntary obligation to reduce the threat from microplastics at every opportunity. One important building block of this strategy is the communication with tyre, cosmetic and outdoor sectors, through which we are hoping to find alternatives to synthetic materials together with the industry, rather than sitting on opposite sides. The main goal is to keep microparticles out of our lakes and rivers but also off our plates.

### For responsible consumers

Unfortunately, Germany is the European leader in terms of plastic waste production, and this trend is increasing further. One important aim of Blue Lakes therefore is an information and awareness campaign for consumers. Educational material provided free of charge by the GNF highlights what every individual can do to reduce consumption of plastics and microplastics. Included in this are a range of tips to avoid plastics in everyday life which are simple to implement.

#### Left picture:

According to the Fraunhofer Institute for Environmental, Safety and Energy Technology, tire abrasion accounts for the highest proportion of microplastics.

#### Right pictures:

Use your influence as a consumer and ask for products without plastic packaging. Request your free copy of our information flyer on the topic of microplastics with tips on how to avoid them.



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## 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 Ignacio Allende Reservoir; **Mexico**
- 9 Laguna de Zapotlán; **Mexico**
- 10 Lake Amatitlán; **Guatemala**
- 11 Lake Atitlán; **Guatemala**

### South America

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

### Europe

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

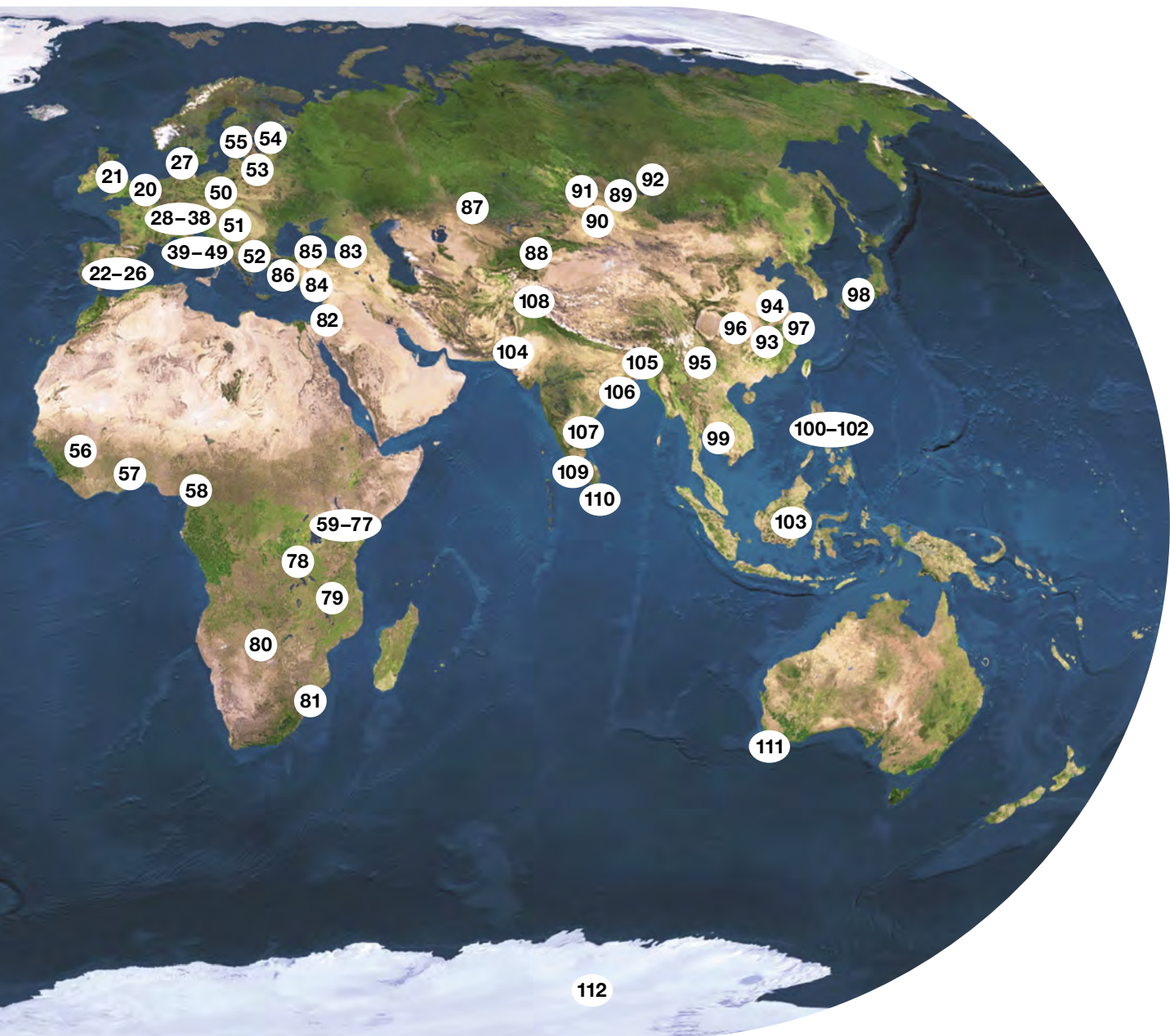
- 52 Nestos Lakes and Lagoons; **Greece**
- 53 Labanoras Regional Park; **Lithuania**
- 54 Lake Peipsi; Estonia, **Russia**
- 55 Lake Võrtsjärv; **Estonia**

### Africa

- 56 Lake Sonfon; **Sierra Leone**
- 57 Lake Nokoué; **Benin**
- 58 Lake Ossa; **Cameroon**
- 59 Lake Victoria; **Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda**
- 60 Lake Bogoria; **Kenya** \*
- 61 Lakes of Bugesera Region; **Burundi** \*
- 62 Bujagali Falls; **Uganda** \*
- 63 Lake Bunyonyi; **Uganda** \*
- 64 Lake Chala; **Kenya** \*
- 65 Lake Ihema; **Rwanda** \*

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





- 80 Okavango Delta; **Botswana**  
81 Lake St. Lucia; **South Africa**

#### Asia

- 82 Dead Sea; Israel, Jordan, **Palestine**  
83 Lake Paliastomi; **Georgia**  
84 Lake Eğirdir, **Turkey**  
85 Lake Sapanca; **Turkey**  
86 Lake Uluabat; **Turkey**  
87 Lake Tengiz; **Kazakhstan**  
88 Lake Issyk-Kul; **Kyrgyzstan**  
89 Lake Hovsgol; **Mongolia**  
90 Lakes Ulaan, Airag, Khyargas and Angir-Nuden Mondoohai; **Mongolia**  
91 Lake Uvs; **Mongolia**  
92 Lake Baikal; **Russia**

- 93 Lake Poyang; **China** \*  
94 Lake Chao; **China** \*  
95 Lake Dian; **China** \*  
96 Lake Dongting; **China** \*  
97 Lake Tai; **China** \*  
98 Lake Biwa; **Japan**  
99 Lake Tonle Sap; **Cambodia**  
100 Laguna de Bay; **Philippines**  
101 Lake Sampaloc; **Philippines**  
102 Lake Taal; **Philippines**  
103 Jempang Lake & Mahakam Wetlands;  
**Indonesia**  
104 Deh Akro Wetlands; **Pakistan**  
105 Sundarbans Wetlands and Mangrove  
Forests; **Bangladesh, India**  
106 Lake Chilika; **India**

- 107 Lake Pulicat; **India**  
108 Lake Wular; **India**  
109 Lake Bolgoda; **Sri Lanka**  
110 Lake Maduganga and Lake  
Madampe; **Sri Lanka**

#### Australia / Oceania

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

#### Antarctica

- 112 Lake Vostok; **Antarctica**

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

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“The pandemic is making it painfully obvious that the exploitation of the environment has gone too far.” With this quote from an interview in July 2020, the president of German Bundestag Wolfgang Schäuble voices what has always driven GNF's global development projects: Protecting nature and the environment, securing basic human needs and strengthening resilience. These are our cornerstones of future-oriented and just action.

Udo Gattenlöhner

is an agronomist and has been working for GNF since 1999, since 2001 as Executive Director. He coordinates various projects for sustainable development in countries of the Global South.

Moritz Konz

joined GNF in 2020 and is working on solutions to the challenge posed by unsustainable aquaculture in coastal India and Bangladesh.

Thies Geertz

is working as a GNF project manager with the concept of integrated community development in various countries where the consequences of climate change are already being felt.



## Local Sustainable Development for Environment and People

Udo Gattenlöhner

Unchecked climate change, the dramatic loss of biodiversity and the increasing destruction of habitats are substantial global challenges and lead to existential threats that primarily affect the poorest people on Earth. Ultimately though, these topics affect us all – air pollution, climate change, military conflicts, migration, pandemics, and many other crises are unaffected by country borders, a recognition particularly obvious in 2020.

### Moving forward

In recent years, GNF's 'development cooperation' has progressed extremely positively. In addition to donors and sponsors such as the EU Commission, other foundations and companies, the increasing support of our work by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has opened up new opportunities for us on a global level. Apart from the environmental aspects, key components of GNF's project work also include ensuring basic needs of people in rural communities, as well as education. Further important goals are the observance of human rights and resilience in relation to environmental protection. Geographical areas of focus within the projects of GNF were Jordan, Burundi, Tanzania, South Africa, India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic.

### Moving globally

The huge future problems of our generation are globally relevant. The significant use of fossil resources and the consequent changes in climate, the intensification of agriculture and the unchecked economic growth are calling our lifestyle into question and threatening the future of generations to come. Future-oriented cooperation in development therefore has to always promote environmental protection and sustainable economies, in addition to covering the needs of the human population, in order to be efficient and effective in the long run.



### Our principles: transparent and collaborative

GNF has significant experience regarding social and developmental politics. Through decades of working together with partner organisations in many countries across the world, we can ensure successful development cooperation in the form of an equal and trusting partnership. Our projects are always planned and implemented in collaboration with local representatives under the basic principles of equality and fairness. Key to the success of GNF's development cooperation are transparent goals, many years of experience, trust, and mutual respect. All of GNF's projects are directly coordinated and supported by our employees. Additionally, we always aim to monitor the effects and successes of our activities and improve the efficiency of our projects. In the long run, this is key to sustainable, positive change. «

**Chapter picture:**  
Indian fishermen on the coast of West Bengal; mangrove forest in the background.

**Right Picture:**  
With its projects for integrated community development, GNF contributes to supporting people worldwide in balancing economy and ecology, like here in Cambodia.



## Sustainable Aquaculture and Coastal Protection in India and Bangladesh

Moritz Konz

Delicious shrimp grilled with pasta or in a curry at our favourite Asian restaurant – almost every food connoisseur likes them. Where are these shrimp from though? And what is the ecological cost of their production?

In order to find out, we have to look at southern Asia. This is where the largest quantity of shrimp worldwide is grown in artificially created ponds. River deltas with rich biodiversity, often with expansive mangrove forests, are particularly suitable

for growing these delicious crustaceans. This is also true for the Sundarbans, the largest continuous mangrove forest worldwide, that stretches from the eastern coast of India all the way to Bangladesh. This unique ecosystem which is home to the last few wild Bengal tigers, is heavily threatened by intensive shrimp aquaculture. Large areas are needed for the aquaculture ponds which is why mangrove forests are subject to large scale destruction.

### Mangroves: efficient against climate change

These mangroves are vital for our planet. In addition to sequestering large amounts of greenhouse gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>, their intertwined roots that stand in the water like stilts, hold valuable sediments in place and serve as spawning grounds and nurseries for numerous marine fish. The root structures are thus stabilizing the vulnerable coastal zones and protect the livelihoods of local people. They also shield the coast from tropical storms that are increasingly posing a threat. From a socio-ecological perspective this is a dilemma; it is difficult to imagine this region without the shrimp aquaculture, as it secures the livelihood of many smallholder farmers and is an important export product for India and Bangladesh. This is why the GNF has created the SAIME project in cooperation with “Naturland” and our local partners “NEWS” and “BEDS”, with financial support from the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany).

### SAIME: ‘one project, many partners’

SAIME (Sustainable Aquaculture in Mangrove Ecosystems) is a so-called multi-actor partnership that brings various stakeholders from politics, science, general public and economy to the table. Together the partners are seeking solutions that benefit everyone, from smallholder farmers to the processing companies. SAIME also takes the German retail sector into consideration, as purchasing deci-

sions by European consumers significantly affect shrimp aquaculture in Asia. As part of the project we have already developed innovative approaches, e.g. sustainable Integrated Mangrove Aquaculture (IMA). In this form of aquaculture, mangrove trees are directly planted into shrimp ponds, thus using ecological synergy effects. The trees stabilise the dykes, protect the ponds from flooding and provide shading. The falling leaves even provide food for the shrimp. At the same time, the biodiversity within the shrimp farm increases. We are using newly established pilot farms to train and inspire smallholder farmers in the surrounding areas, thus promoting and dispersing the knowledge.

It is also important to enhance the market access for participating farmers in order to ensure economic success and the spread of this approach. This is why we seek dialogue with the food retail trade in order to pave the way for ecologically produced shrimp to enter the European markets. The more successful we are in this, the more mangroves can be re-instated to hitherto destroyed coastal areas and thus permanently protect land in harmony with shrimp aquaculture. «

**Left picture:**  
In a nursery in West Bengal, India, mangrove seedlings are prepared for reforestation of degraded coastal forests.

**Top right picture:**  
Women in the Sundarbans inspect a catch.

**Bottom right picture:**  
A crabber in the Sundarbans.





## Integrated Community Development in South Africa and Cambodia

Thies Geertz

“Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is manmade and it can be overcome by the actions of human beings.” Nelson Mandela once said this about his country. South Africa indeed has access to unimaginable riches in the form of mineral resources, as well as ecosystems. These ecosystems range from the waters around Cape Town in which fish are abundant, to the East African Savanna in the North, which is the world’s largest retreat for rhinos. In collaboration with our partner organisation Wildtrust and funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ, Germany) and the Ursula Merz Foundation, GNF is working towards preserving this unique natural heritage.

### Development cooperation under the principle of diversity

This is no easy task for the population of a country in the process of change and with an extremely uneven split between rich and poor. It is thus vital to directly involve the poorer rural population in the protection measures and support their need for economic development. This is precisely the goal of the integrated community development implemented by GNF in many rural communities of the Global South.

One successful example of this is the Gumbi community in the South African province of KwaZulu-Natal. In cooperation with Wildtrust we have supported the Gumbi population throughout the years in the management of a game reserve and offering activities to tourists, to generate income through sustainable tourism. In 2019 we established a means of water supply to the 5000 inhabitants and their livestock, in order that the whole community benefitted from this development, which in the end, supports animal protection in the wildlife reserve. As a result, the path to fetch water was significantly shortened and there is always enough remaining water for livestock and wildlife, even in dry periods. Additionally, we have built a community centre in which education on vegetable cultivation and permaculture, as well as vegetable seedlings are provided. Almost 500 people have participated in the courses so far and are proof of the project’s success.

We want to transfer this approach from the communities to the schools in KwaZulu-Natal, too, and have planted vegetable gardens there as well. In another project community, we are helping cattle farmers to improve their pasture management with the help of a rotation system. The aim is to reduce overgrazing of valuable land on the edge of the Maloti-Drakensberg Park. At the same time we supported the livestock farmers in reviving traditional cattle auctions in their region. When the auctions are held locally, not in the county seat fifty kilometers away, the breeders save the high costs of transporting the livestock. This increases their revenues and the local added value. We have already organized three livestock auctions, at which 129 farmers were able to sell their animals at a fair price. The income-generating measures create acceptance for the protected areas where South Africa’s natural heritage is preserved.



## A floating kiosk for a floating village

Different continent, same success principle: GNF is also working on integrated community development in the floating village of Phat Sanday on the Tonle Sap Lake in Cambodia together with its partner FACT (Fisheries Action Coalition Team). With the support of the BMZ and the Wilo-Foundation, we have built a floating drinking water kiosk in the village. This provides clean water to about one thousand people. The advantage of the kiosk is that the water can be pumped directly from the lake and treated without the need for expensive water pipes. After purification by ultrafiltration, the water is filled directly into 20-liter canisters and loaded onto the residents' boats for transport.

The clean drinking water not only benefits the residents of Phat Sanday. It is also the basic prerequisite for the development of nature-based tourism as a second economic pillar alongside fishing. Until now, almost all the people in the village have depended exclusively on their income from fishing. Thanks to the new drinking water supply, several

families in Phat Sanday can offer floating huts as overnight accommodation for tourists interested in the Khmer way of life and nature in the nearby Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve. In developing the huts as accommodation, we support the village by working with the village administration to develop rules for environmentally sound, ethical and sustainable tourism. Parts of the income from tourism are invested in new community projects benefitting all local inhabitants. In addition to building a tourism infrastructure, we are seeking solutions to the problem of the lake's rampant pollution with plastic waste: Together with FACT, we have built a waste sorting and recycling station and introduced waste separation bins and regular collection by boat for an initial 140 households.

The efficient interaction of the various community measures ensures the people in the floating villages can offer better value and enables the long-term protection of their fish stocks along with the region's unique biodiversity. Through this approach, we combine nature conservation and economic development – a win-win situation for people and nature. «

### Left picture:

**The Somkhanda Game Reserve in South Africa is home to the "Big Five". GNF supports the local Gumbi community in the management of the reserve and in economic development.**

### Right picture:

**The Cambodian village of Phat Sanday on Tonle Sap Lake has one more ecologically sound attraction: a water kiosk.**



## 18

“Green instead of Gray” is the motto under which we have implemented our range of projects aimed at making business parks more biodiversity friendly. More and more companies in Germany and across Europe are now incorporating this into their business strategies. We at GNF are working in collaboration with the businesses to develop strategies that will allow them to meet this responsibility.

Stefan Hörmann

is an administration scientist and heads the Business and Biodiversity department at Global Nature Fund as well as our Bonn office.

Martin Haustermann

is an engineer working on environmental costs, life cycle analysis and the sustainable cultivation of natural rubber.

Ronja Volles

is a geographer and works on projects to help companies protect forests and biodiversity.

Tobias Ludes

works as a project manager for GNF and advocates for biodiversity-friendly agriculture in Europe and worldwide.

Matthias Knüver

is an environmental manager and is committed to the nature-oriented design of company sites and sustainable agriculture.



## Enhancing biodiversity together with businesses

Stefan Hörmann

For the last three years, we have been committed to enhanced protection of biodiversity in the food sector as part of the LIFE Food & Biodiversity project. One encouraging result is that several prominent producers and retailers, as well as individuals and organisations in the agricultural sector, intend to launch a sector-wide initiative for biodiversity in 2021. With concrete goals and an action plan agreed upon by all parties, the aims of this initiative are to increase insect activity and protect the soil and water bodies.

Particularly important are practical manuals and measures that can be integrated into business strategies and processes. Two examples that we have been particularly involved in are:

1. The handbook on forest protection and climate change mitigation provides information to businesses on how they may contribute to the restoration of forests which are vital for combatting global warming. This includes making the company grounds more natural, encouraging tree planting activities by employees, as well as implementing sustainability principles throughout the supply chain.
2. Using a carbon footprint calculator, caterers and restaurant owners can assess the damage to climate, water, biodiversity, and ecosystems caused by certain foods and their production. The good thing here is that they also receive pointers on ingredients and menus that are particularly environmentally friendly.

Not only companies, but also employees and interested consumers receive numerous suggestions for a sustainable lifestyle. We will also publish a practical consumer guide concerning the carbon footprint calculator, which contains valuable insights into the true costs of food and travel. «

## Tracking hidden costs

Martin Haustermann

A kebab from the takeaway round the corner costs 3.50€. Would it affect our diet if we had to pay an extra 2.50€? According to a calculation formula that has been gaining support over the past few



years, this would be about the price of the total ecological impact of this food.

The key word here is environmental costs. Using new models, the value of Earth's natural resources, as well as the cost of using these, can be calculated. Deforestation of rainforests to make space for the cultivation of feed, as well as the rearing and the transport of the animals means that the environmental costs of meat products are significantly higher than those of vegetarian or vegan products. Despite this, the price paid by the customer for a vegetarian falafel or chickpea kebab is not necessarily less than that paid for veal, even though the environmental cost of a falafel kebab is only about 20 cents.

These and other environmental costs were evaluated by the GNF as part of the "Natural Capital in the Hospitality Industry" project. This evaluation has now been made available to businesses. In addition to a handbook, the GNF also provides a carbon footprint calculator. A further calculator which will soon become available, will enable consumers to find hidden costs during their holidays. These measures are funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the German Environment Agency. «

### Chapter Picture:

**Nature out of a picture book – companies benefit from intact ecosystems and influence them at the same time.**

**Sales price and environmental costs in relation – how much are we willing to pay for the impact we have on our environment?**



+ 2.50 €  
environmental costs  
3.50 €  
kebab

**6€ instead of 3.50 – that's how much a kebab must be worth to us if we want to pay for the ecological damage its production causes.**



## Assistance for companies in forest and climate protection

Ronja Volles

One way of offsetting environmental costs is through so-called compensation projects. Using such measures, the GNF helps businesses become successfully involved in forest conservation. More and more companies are striving to become CO<sub>2</sub> neutral, i.e. have a net zero overall carbon footprint. By supporting projects which are often implemented in developing countries, greenhouse gases can be saved or stored there.

There are many such compensation measures on offer. Forest projects are particularly popular – but which are really worthy of support? We recently published a handbook in collaboration with OroVerde as part of a project funded by the

German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. This handbook highlights that compensation is only one of many possibilities to offset environmental costs and/or greenhouse gas emissions and that there are countless options within forest conservation, through which businesses can avoid negative environmental impacts before they occur.

### Forest conservation in individual supply chains and beyond

As a first step, structural changes within businesses are essential in order to focus on the individual supply chains and to prioritise transparency and sustainability. Many industries are at least indirectly responsible for the loss of forests across the world. It is therefore worthwhile for companies to focus specifically on suppliers who can prove through certification that they are not contributing to global deforestation. This not only protects the forest, but also strengthens their own reputation in terms of responsibility and sustainability.

However, businesses can do even more for the protection of forests, by implementing tree planting activities on company grounds for example. Further possibilities to protect forests or support reforestation are sustainable investments or environmentally friendly credits.

Effective reforestation requires concrete criteria and long-term planning. There has to be clear assurance that newly planted trees will not be cut down again 20 years later. We can achieve this, for example, by involving and educating the population that uses the forest in a variety of ways and by supporting people in finding alternative sources of income. New forests should be highly diverse and consist of native and site-adapted species.

### The fascination of forests

All this is worth it, because forests are unique ecosystems and they are vital for the survival of humanity. They store huge amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> and thus are essential for the protection of our climate. Forests also regulate the water cycle, protect the soil from erosion, and regulate microclimates. They are used for recreation, improve our health, and create sustainable income, e.g. through tourism, extraction and processing of raw materials such as wood, rubber or cocoa. ‹‹

## Actively towards more biodiversity in strawberry cultivation

Tobias Ludes, Matthias Knüver

In the region of Maravatío in the Mexican county of Michoacán, strawberry cultivation is of particular importance, as it is a vital source of income for many people. Unfortunately, strawberry cultivation also has negative impacts on the local biodiversity. Pollution of the soil by plastic waste from production and the use of pesticides and fertilizers endanger biodiversity. It is therefore all the more important that environmentally friendly agriculture practices are increasingly considered. Since 2019 the GNF has been supporting a project that promotes these positive trends.

In January 2020, we were on site in Maravatío to conduct consultant training on the methodology of the Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs). This methodology highlights possibilities for farmers to make agricultural practices more biodiversity-friendly and still be profitable. The training courses are part of the "Madre Tierra" project, that numerous companies, including Danone, Altex and Walmart are a part of. Together with the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)", we are working to promote regenerative agriculture in strawberry cultivation in Mexico. The initiative aims to protect the existing biodiversity and reintroduce previously lost species while taking the social and economic perspective of Mexican strawberry producers into consideration. It is thus important that quality and yield are improved, while negative environmental impacts are reduced at the same time. The project partners also help the farmers find better access to markets for their strawberries.

We are pleased to support "Madre Tierra" with our experience in creating efficient biodiversity action plans. In the specific case of strawberry cultivation, we focus on the protection of pollinating insects, which are particularly important for production. It is the insects that enable the plants to produce strawberries in the first place. Thus, the protection of their population ultimately leads to both higher yields and better quality of the fruit. The measures implemented on the recommendation of the GNF include the planting of native hedges and flower strips to provide new habitats for the pollinators. Based on our BAP, the producers also reduce their use of pesticides and fertilizers within reasonable limits, so as not to endanger the strawberry yield – a win-win situation for both agriculture and environmental protection. <<

### Left picture:

Those who want to support forest projects should inform themselves well about which ones really make sense. The checklist of ecological and social criteria in our new guide can help.

### Top right picture:

The fruits are produced as a dam culture under foil tunnels.

### Bottom right picture:

Strawberries from cultivation in Maravatío, Mexico.



## 22

“More than half of all Fairtrade producer organizations are simultaneously certified organic, and many conventional farms have also improved significantly over time in terms of environmental protection.”

Martin Schüller interviewed by Stefan Hörmann

**Martin Schüller**

is an agricultural and environmental engineer. Since 2010, he has been working for Transfair e.V. as a development policy officer and for Standards & MEL (Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning).

**Fairtrade is often perceived as a social standard that stands for fair wages and working conditions. What is the significance of environmental aspects within the Fairtrade seal?**

Fairtrade is part of a global movement for more trade justice. Originally, environmental aspects did not play a role but this is no longer the case. Today, about a third of standard criteria are environmental criteria. Although we continue to focus on small farmers and workers from the Global South, their livelihoods are directly dependent on intact ecosystems. Environmental aspects are therefore of central importance.

**Does the commitment to fair production conditions always go hand in hand with the commitment to environmental protection and biodiversity, or are there cases in which these aspects are a hindrance to each other?**

I would not say that they always go hand in hand. The Fairtrade producer organisations are too different in terms of their level of development for that. Especially when cooperatives are new to

Fairtrade, there is still much to improve. Examples are the reduction of pesticide use on conventional farms, improved irrigation techniques or the introduction of organized waste disposal. The importance of biodiversity conservation is not always clear to producers. But there are also many positive examples; more than half of all Fairtrade producer organizations are simultaneously certified organic, and many conventional farms have also improved significantly over time in terms of environmental protection. This is where the Fairtrade development approach comes into play, i.e. the gradual adoption of environmental criteria.

**The Global Nature Fund has been a member of Fairtrade since 2016. How important is the GNF's participation for you?**

We have 36 member organizations; some that have been members since the foundation in 1992, many that were added later and some newer organisations. The GNF is one of the newer and most active members, which has done a lot to ensure that environmental issues have become a much higher priority in the Fairtrade system, both on a national and international level.

**Together with the GNF you are involved in the roundtable “Biodiversity Performance in the Food Sector” for the protection of biodiversity and habitats – why?**

Agroecosystems are threatened worldwide by climate change, water shortage and other factors, especially in the already more severely affected tropical countries. When agroecosystems collapse, the livelihoods of small farmers are destroyed. This is often the result of environmental and social dumping, i.e. extremely low producer prices. By no means all companies in the food industry are facing up to their human rights corporate responsibility – and this expressly includes the environmental issue in supply chains, the so-called “Environmental Due Diligence”. This has to change.



**Top right picture:**  
Martin Schüller,  
Fairtrade Germany /  
TrainsFair e. V.

**Bottom right picture:**  
In Germany, all  
Fairtrade bananas also  
bear an “organic” seal.

### Last but not least – how are sales of Fairtrade products developing in Germany and worldwide?

Although Fairtrade is developing positively in Germany, there are also countries with declines, due to external factors such as Brexit or COVID-19. The pandemic hit many producers hard, overnight orders were cancelled or supply chains were interrupted because cargo ships were stuck. It will take some time to overcome these challenges. Overall, however, the environment seems to be changing in a direction in which Fairtrade issues are gaining in importance. The key phrase here is ‘supply chain law.’ ‹‹



## Environmental protection and fair trade

Stefan Hörmann

As an environmental protection organization, GNF has long since discarded pigeonholing. We know that social responsibility and the protection of the environment – especially biodiversity – are closely linked key factors. That shapes our work as you can see in the projects and cooperations of the GNF: For example, we have been an active member of Fairtrade Germany for five years in order to

promote fair and ecologically responsible trade. We are also committed to disadvantaged producer groups in countries of the Global South, for example as a member of the Fair Rubber Association for the fair trade of products made of natural latex. On a project level, GNF ideally complements partners such as Femnet and Südwind-Institut, who share their long-standing expertise in labor and human rights issues with us. ‹‹

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Especially in more remote areas of the world, communities in protected areas lack the knowledge, concepts, and legal prerequisites to organize and progressively develop sustainable tourism. Therefore, the GNF department of Nature Conservation is currently working at the interface between nature conservation and tourism.

Dr Thomas Schaefer

is a biologist, sustainability manager and has been active in nature conservation for 35 years. As head of nature conservation at GNF, his heart beats for Living Lakes and Landscapes in Germany and the world.

Katja Weickmann

has been with GNF since 2009 and works on the topics of environmental education and sustainable tourism.





## Dare to think novel. The GNF projects on sustainability education

Dr Thomas Schaefer and Katja Weickmann

Education, which amongst other things highlights the importance of sustainable development, has been a mainstay of the GNF's project work from the very beginning and this is now being widely recognised. The United Nations have distinguished the Living Lakes Network, which is coordinated by the GNF, as an official measure of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development 2005-2014. This is a particular distinction for initiatives that have made a long-term contribution to sustainability education. The GNF is now aiming to conceptually, i.e. methodically and thematically, develop its educational approach, find solutions for new and old problems and explore new target groups. The current "Nature without Barriers" and "Inspiring for Biodiversity" projects are part of this strategy.

"Nature without Barriers" was named an official project of the UN Decade of Biodiversity 2011-2020 as part of the special competition "Social Nature – Nature for All". With this award, the United Nations distinguish projects that combine nature and social issues in an exemplary manner and clearly demonstrate the opportunities biodiversity offers for social cohesion. "Nature without Barriers" is implemented together with partners in Germany, Austria, Poland and Hungary. In collaboration with the German Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired (DBSV), we help people involved in nature education to further enhance accessibility and inclusion within their offers. To provide assistance in this, the GNF has published a handbook on guided and self-determined experience of nature for people with disabilities, which is available free of charge and without barriers on our project website [www.nature-without-barriers.eu](http://www.nature-without-barriers.eu) in four languages.

How do you get people in Europe excited about the complex issue of biodiversity? This question is the focal point of another GNF educational project, which is funded by the European Commission. In the past years, climate change has become a dominant topic that concerns more and more people across Europe. However, recent studies have shown how little many people know about the great importance of biodiversity for the



environment, but also for the climate. This is why the GNF and partner organisations in Estonia, Austria, Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary are joining forces in the innovative project "Inspiring for Biodiversity". The partner organisations analyse the current educational system regarding biodiversity across the partner countries, determine a strategy, and develop a programme with six focus areas on biodiversity. The goal is to develop 30 innovative educational tools as inspiration for the protection of biodiversity. <<

**Chapter picture:**  
The Pico Bonito National Park in Honduras. impenetrable jungle – for the time being!

**Right picture:**  
The project team of "Nature without Barriers" at an awareness training in the Donau-Auen National Park, Austria: an experience that changes the view on barriers.



## Wetland protection, national park management and tourism

Dr Thomas Schaefer

Whether at Lake Hovsgol in the Taiga of Northern Mongolia, in Atlantida on the Caribbean coast of Honduras, in the beautiful Saarland or in the wild Oberlausitz; in structurally weak regions, tourism can provide a means of ensuring economic growth and work opportunities for people. With support from development funds, infrastructure such as roads, airports and hotels is being established to attract tourists. Marketing is based on supposedly untouched landscapes, spectacular national parks, and an impressive animal kingdom. Particularly in more remote areas of the world, however, protected areas lack the knowledge, concepts, and legal

frameworks to organize the progressive development of sustainable tourism and avoid undesirable developments. Unregulated use of tourist infrastructure, pollution through garbage, and sewage are negative consequences that we observe again and again. The GNF department of Nature Conservation is therefore working mainly in the interface between conservation and tourism, currently focussed in Central America.

### For healthy ecosystems and sustainably oriented businesses

Since 2015, we have been active in this region, often together with the “Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)”. We receive funding from the German government and the European Union. For us it is always about raising awareness amongst people by training specialists, involving companies, and initiating exemplary measures. In addition to the GIZ, our project partners are three well-established environmental organisations from Central America and the Caribbean. They are locally responsible for the implementation of the collaboratively planned measures for the preservation of biodiversity.

One current campaign is aimed at the overfishing of parrot fish in the Caribbean, as their population is crucial to the survival of coral reefs. The fish graze on algæ smothering the reefs and therefore keep the corals healthy. Additionally, we are concerned with the mangrove forests along the river deltas between the Dominican Republic and Honduras. For many animal and plant species, mangroves provide a vital habitat and together with the offshore coral reefs, are unique ecosystems. To ensure their protection, the GNF has already organised a plethora of training sessions, courses and round table discussions for sustainability managers and responsible parties from the tourism sector. We have provided advice to many companies and published key supporting documents in order to make our goals and measures more successful and widely recognised.

An additional focus is on biodiversity-friendly tourism operators in Germany and Europe. An up-to-date catalogue highlights around 30 offers, such as nature field trips, biodiversity-friendly hotels and restaurants. Many tour operators have included such offers in their programs – a testament to the great success of our work and appreciation of our partners in the Caribbean and Central America.

## National park management in the delta of the Lower Yuna

In the Dominican National Park "Mangroves of the Lower Yuna", 250 hectares of valuable mangrove forest have been destroyed in the past ten years alone. A small, but locally important natural disaster. Local fishermen are also responsible for this. Around 2,000 of them live with their families in the small community of Sanchez at the mouth and lower reaches of the Yuna River. In addition to the deforestation of mangroves, over-exploitation is negatively affecting the stocks of fish, crabs, mussels, and shrimp. For the fishermen, however, this work is the only source of income; an existential dilemma that is hard to imagine as a Central European.

In order to preserve the livelihood of fisher families in Sanchez on the one hand, and on the other hand protect the national park, the GNF has started a project for the protection of the mangrove forest, in collaboration with our Dominican partner organisation CEBSE. Initially, eighty hectares of lost habitat will be restored. We are also developing an effective management concept for the national park. The aim is to highlight alternative sources of income instead of fishing, by offering tourist attractions such as kayak tours and bird excursions. In addition, a brand for the national park is developed under which various sustainable products and services are offered.

## Transforming Tourism

The project "Transforming Tourism" is also showing positive results in the Dominican Republic. In 2019, the community of Las Galeras was named the first biodiversity-friendly tourist destination worldwide. The GNF partner organisation "Tour Cert" has developed a certification system with key criteria for biodiversity, which was first implemented in the pilot community Las Galeras.

Transforming Tourism aims to show that travelling and holidays can in fact be sustainable and biodiversity-friendly. We are continuing to advance the development in Las Galeras, but we are also working to make sure that this community does not remain an isolated case. To this end, we are further developing the application of the certification process in two other tourism destinations, Sarapiquí and Saitchi in Costa Rica. The elimination of plastic, sustainable gastronomy and climate neutrality are the milestones in this project.

Our measures also take the economic conditions into account. It is therefore important to strengthen the market position of the new offers. Tourist businesses are prepared to implement measures for more sustainability if there is a demand for them. On the one hand, customers are challenged to search for and book such offers. On the other hand, it is up to experts to develop, evaluate, monitor, and report on these options – and thereby inspire more and more customers to opt for sustainable vacations. <<

### Left picture:

**The Mangroves of the Lower Yuna National Park – only by boat you can explore this primeval forest.**

### Right picture:

**The palace of Christopher Columbus and his successors in Santo Domingo is now a hotel. Here the GNF conducted one of 45 biodiversity checks.**



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“The current COVID-19 crisis will certainly bring about changes. I believe that travel will be more highly valued, and that tourists will pay more attention to sustainability.”

Mike Brauner interviewed by Dr Thomas Schaefer

**Mike Brauner** has been working in the field of environmental management and sustainable development for the tourism group TUI since 2003 and has been Senior Manager Sustainability of the TUI Group since 2014.

**TUI and GNF have jointly published an online guide for sustainable souvenirs. Out of curiosity, how do customers respond to the guide?**

The views increase with the content. When it comes to sustainability, the souvenir page is one of the most viewed pages. We have introduced a QR code, the topic is spread across the world and soon we want to integrate this into the TUI app. The page is now even available in Danish.

**Many experts assume that tourism will not be the same after COVID-19. What changes do you expect?**

The current COVID-19 crisis will certainly bring about changes. I believe that travel will be more highly valued, and that tourists will pay more attention to sustainability. Hygiene and safety are currently still the biggest challenge we are facing. However, aspects of ecological and social sustainability, the role of nature and people in the destination countries will play a major role in customer perception.

**Tourism is an important pillar of sustainable economic development in many countries worldwide. How does the pandemic affect it?**

Even regions that were previously too heavily travelled continue to rely on tourism. Without it, much of the added value, prosperity and education

would collapse. Against the backdrop of declining state revenues, it is questionable whether there is still enough money available, e.g. for protected area management. We are already hearing from Kenya that poaching is on the increase.

**Sustainability has always been a part of tourism development. Do you think that it will get even more attention after the pandemic?**

TUI will align its sustainability strategy 2030 with the UN sustainable development goals and develop operational objectives accordingly. At the same time, extensive frameworks are being developed and implemented on a political level, e.g. the European Green Deal. The consequence is that many industries, including tourism, are committed to embed sustainability within the core of their business activity. This can also be a big opportunity, e.g. through investments and funding programmes for new sustainable fuel sources or hotel construction.

**Tourism often targets landscapes worthy of protection and affects unique ecosystems such as coral reefs. Will the topic of biodiversity be a stronger focal point in the coming years?**

From the German TUI perspective, biodiversity has long been a huge topic. Internationally there is still room for improvement, climate protection plays a larger role here. A positive message to consumers is more easily achievable with the topic of biodiversity. While climate change is a complex and broad topic for tourist businesses, smaller steps can be experienced and measurable in the case of biodiversity. Incidentally, we see a lot of political catching up to do in the area of biodiversity, which in our perception is not very prominent in the environmental debate, especially in many holiday countries.

**Nature tourism is an important driver for more sustainable holiday offers. Will there be more of this in the future?**

What TUI offers is an entire product. The authentic experience of the destination country is becoming more and more important. The guests want to know where the food for the buffet is from, they



want to travel around the destinations themselves and experience the surroundings of their hotels. TUI will promote the sustainable experience “People-Nature-Environment”, an absolute trend topic. What now needs to be incorporated into the business leadership, is the Business Case; creating revenue on the one hand, but on the other hand also appreciating and assessing the value of beaches and reefs. This natural capital is not the property of any business. We must not saw the branch we are sitting on.

**How does a business such as TUI prepare for the anticipated changes and how can we as an NGO support the tourism industry on its path towards a more sustainable future?**

Some issues are going to continue presenting a challenge considering the millions of tourists that travel with TUI every year. Isla Saona in the Dominican Republic is an example for the difficulty associated with experiencing nature. Streams of incoming tourists need to be directed. Awareness needs to be raised in several areas, which we cannot manage all on our own. One good example for this in my opinion is the recently launched GNF project, with support of the TUI Care Foundation. The goal of this project is to develop ecotourism together with local communities. ‹‹

## Rum, spices and crafts – Global Nature Fund and TUI have created a handbook for sustainable souvenirs

Dr Thomas Schaefer

Beautiful sandy beaches and fantastic weather unfortunately do not fit in the suitcase, souvenirs however do. But some souvenirs are questionable, e.g. products made of ivory, shark teeth, coral, crocodile and snake leather or objects made of tropical wood. Many animal and plant products are strictly regulated by the Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), as well as national legislation. The souvenir hunt thus becomes a downfall for tourists at the border control, if not before.

In collaboration with the TUI Group, Global Nature Fund therefore created an online souvenir guide. Imbedded within the online offers of TUI, the handbook recommends products that are characteristic of the individual countries and culture and are legal. This includes rum from the Caribbean, spices from Northern Africa, colourful fabric from Southern Asia or the Spanish Albanico fan. Additionally, the handbook highlights what to avoid across the world. Currently the handbook includes tips for the Dominican Republic, Thailand, Greece, Spain and Turkey. This list is continuously being expanded, Kenya and South Africa will be the next destinations to be added.

Link to the online souvenir guide:  
[www.tuigroup.com/en-en/souvenir-guide](http://www.tuigroup.com/en-en/souvenir-guide) ‹‹

**Note:**

The Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which came into force in 1973, is an international convention that regulates the sustainable international trade of threatened animals and plants. Every member state is accountable for the implementation. In Germany this falls within the responsibilities of the border control and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.

# 30

“Fascinatingly beautiful and yet vulnerable. Near natural and seemingly intact habitats are increasingly threatened by intensive use or the effects of climate change. It is all the more important therefore to ensure more and better protection – for our own sake.”

Prof. Beate Jessel, President of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation





### Lake Pulicat

is the second largest inland water body in India. The lagoon connected to the sea is rich in fish and crustaceans, and people here have lived on fishing for generations. There are about 30,000 professional fishermen here. For centuries, traditional fishing has been regulated by a system called Padu, which sets the catch limits of the villages around the lake to protect it from overfishing.

For years, however, the amount of people and fishermen living around the lagoon has been steadily rising. Overexploitation of the fishing grounds and increasing conflicts within the Padu system are the consequence. Together with the Living Lakes partner organisation CReNIO, the GNF is committed to the people and the environment around Lake Pulicat, with actions such as a project for mangrove restoration.

This picture and the following two are amongst the winners of an internal GNF photo competition with the topic "Habitats", which was held at the beginning of 2020. Employees selected their favourites from a variety of pictures that show water bodies included in the Living Lakes network. Seven of these now decorate our office hallway at the Radolfzell GNF site.





### The Canadian Columbia River Wetlands

are located in the Rocky Mountain Trench. They consist of periodically flooded areas and swamps, as well as two lakes, Lake Windermere and Lake Columbia. The latter is the most important water resource of the Pacific Northwest on the North American continent. The lake region is home to grizzly bears, pumas, wolverines, bighorn sheep and ospreys and is currently still sparsely populated by humans.

However, the population and especially the number of visitors is rising rapidly, with an annual increase of 30 percent in tourist overnight stays. In collaboration with the Living Lakes partner organisation Wildsight, the GNF is working towards the preservation of natural resources within the worldwide unique wetland between the Canadian Rockies and the Purcell Mountains.







#### **Lake Võrtsjärv**

is part of the Baltic Sea basin and is the largest inland water body of Estonia. Despite its size of 270km<sup>2</sup>, it is a shallow water lake with an average depth of just 2.8m. Võrtsjärv is home to 35 species of fish, including perch and roach, as well as the commercially important species of zander, eel, bream and pike. For more than a third of the year the lake is covered by a layer of ice.

The rapid spread of reed thickets and the decline in biodiversity indicate the increasing eutrophication of Võrtsjärv during the last decades. Inadequately treated water and nitrate inputs pose major problems for the ecology of the shallow lake which makes it a case for the GNF and its regional partner organisation. Together they are enhancing regional networks for sustainable trade and ecotourism around the lake.

**Sustainable Development**

**Udo Gattenlöhner**  
Executive Director and  
Head of Sustainable  
Development and  
Development Cooperation,  
Office Radolfzell



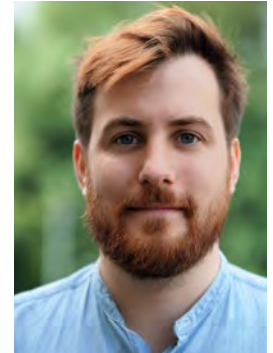
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 Nature Conservation
 

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**Dr Marlene Bär Lamas**  
Project Assistant,  
Office Radolfzell



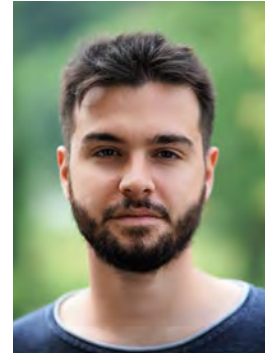
**Dr Thomas Schaefer**  
Head of Nature  
Conservation,  
Office Radolfzell



**Bettina Schmidt**  
Programme Manager,  
Office Radolfzell



**Katja Weickmann**  
Programme Manager,  
Office Berlin



**David Marchetti**  
Project Assistant,  
Office Radolfzell

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 Finance, Administration and Marketing, Communication
 

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**Ronja Volles**  
Programme Manager,  
Office Bonn



**Matthias Knüver**  
Programme Manager,  
Office Bonn



**Manuela Uhde**  
Head of Finance, Adminis-  
tration and Marketing,  
Office Radolfzell



**Claudia Maier**  
Assistant Finances and  
Accounting,  
Office Radolfzell



**Heike Schläfle**  
Assistant Finances and  
Accounting,  
Office Radolfzell



**Jörg Dürr-Pucher**  
Board Member



**Kat Hartwig**  
Board Member



**Barbara Metz**  
Board Member



**Dr Andrew Venter**  
Board Member



**Sebastian Winkler**  
Board Member

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“For many companies, maintaining their social and environmental commitment has not been easy against a backdrop of declining sales or profits. Despite this, no sponsoring company ceased to support our project work.”

Report by Udo Gattenlöhner

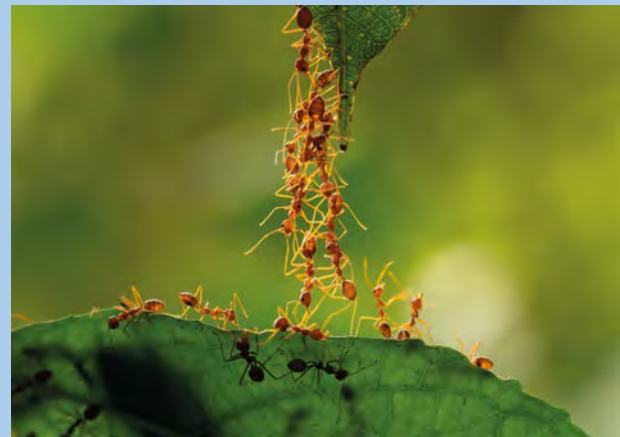
**Udo Gattenlöhner** is an agronomist and has been working for GNF since 1999, since 2001 as Executive Director. He coordinates various projects for sustainable development in countries of the Global South.

The coronavirus pandemic has significantly impacted our lives and society as a whole. Similar to many other organisations, Global Nature Fund has had to face the challenges posed by COVID-19. We have continued to stay fully operational, and despite certain restrictions, have not run into immediate existential issues. One reason for this could be that we have been using online tools for project communication for many years now, owing to our background in international work. Based on regularly updated risk assessments that we develop together with our partners, we adjust the focus of our projects to adapt to the changing conditions and develop alternative action plans.

However, we were not entirely spared from certain organisational and financial problems. We are especially grateful to all our supporters and funders that have remained loyal to us throughout these hard times. Whether it be through individuals, foundations, federal ministries or the European Commission, none of our projects missed out on

funds. We particularly appreciate the valuable support from our funders in the private sector. Maintaining social and environmental commitment against the backdrop of declining sales or profits, was challenging for many companies. Nevertheless, these companies never ceased supporting our project work.

According to scientific consensus, thoughtlessness with regard to ecological concerns and loss of habitats and biodiversity, encourages pandemics. In that sense, Corona teaches us that we as a society should be more invested in the protection of biodiversity and the climate without concerns for environmentally harmful economic interests – not despite but because of the crisis. The “polluter pays principle” has long been called for and has to influence all economic decisions on a global level in order to create environmentally sound and future-oriented competitive conditions for the economy. Lastly, we hope that more and more people are recognising that we cannot stand against the environment forever and have to tread carefully with our planet and its resources – for ourselves and for future generations. «



# We thank our cooperation partners.

## Public Funds – Germany



## European Union



## Other European Donors / Supporters



## Foundations / Associations



## Business Cooperations



## Standards



## Further cooperation partners



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„Our projects are primarily funded through project specific donations from the public sector. However, there are additional tasks within the organisations that are not covered by the project finances, such as efficient administration or communication.“

Report by Manuela Uhde

**Manuela Uhde** has been an employee of the Global Nature Fund since 1998 and has helped shape the foundation since its beginnings. She is the head of the GNF's Finance, Administration & Marketing department and is the contact person for private donors.

We have to manage the balancing act between fulfilling our tasks and raising the necessary funds every year anew – so far with good success thanks to a dedicated team and valuable funding donors. However, the Corona Year 2020 increases this challenge even more.

## Fundraising

The funding of the Global Nature Fund rests on various pillars. We are dependent on both publicly funded projects as well as private grants and donations. The latter in particular, are indispensable for the co-financing of our projects, because third-party and funds already within our organisation are necessary prerequisites for publicly funded projects. It is only the combination of all our sponsors, i.e. donors, companies, foundations, or the public sector that enables us to continuously carry out successful projects and steer our association through challenging times.

## Use of funds

In fiscal year 2019 our team consisting of 20 employees, successfully carried out almost 30 projects. Our projects are becoming increasingly complex and concern aspects of biodiversity, conservation of natural resources, climate protection and environmental education. Within our work we do not shy away from conversations with businesses in order to reach socio-political environmental protection goals in Germany and across Europe. We are particularly grateful to our project partners within and outside of our Living Lakes Network without which we would not be able to successfully fulfil these future-oriented tasks.

## Disclosure and transparency

Our annual report shows how successful the project work over the past year has been and reports on the financial development within the organisation. Ever since the foundation of the organisation, we have voluntarily submitted to an end-of-year audit carried out by an independent, external auditor. Gains and loss calculations as well as an overall budget are carried out in accordance with commercial law, as well as foundation law. The preservation of foundation funds and the use of funds in line with the foundation charter within each fiscal year, are part of this audit. The results of the audit are summarised in an audit report and disclosed to regulatory authorities.

The annual report is sent to all active donors, funders, and cooperation partners. All annual reports and our charter are available for download on our website. This is in line with the voluntary publication obligations of the "Initiative Transparente Zivilgesellschaft" ("Transparent Civil Society Initiative"). <<





“Nature conservation and the preservation of ecosystems and habitats are currently important topics. When it comes to protecting the future of our livelihoods, it is best not to waste time considering for too long but support these kinds of projects.”

Carsten Oberhagemann interviewed by Viktor Konitzer,  
GNF Communications Manager

**Carsten Oberhagemann** is a graduate economist and journalist and has been supporting the German national rowing team “Deutschland-Achter” since 2003. Originally a press spokesman, he has been head of communications, base manager, marketer and managing director in personal union since 2010. He was able to win the Wilo-Foundation, with which the GNF also cooperates, as the main sponsor for the Deutschland-Achter GmbH.

**Mr Oberhagemann, as the Managing Director of the Deutschland-Achter GmbH you stand for traditional German top-tier sport and excellent performances on the water. Several Olympic victories as well as European and world championship titles speak for themselves. Where does the passion for nature and its protection come into play for you and the team of Deutschland-Achter (“German eight”)?**

Well, this is first and foremost already in the nature of what we do. As rowers, we require water to practice our sport. It is all the better if this is a healthy, ecologically intact water body. An early morning row alone or with your team across a lake, is there anything better? It stands to reason that we are also committed to protecting water bodies and the environment.

**We are very happy that the German eight is supporting the project work of the Global Nature Fund. Can you tell us about how this connection to the GNF came about?**

For many years now, the team of the German eight has been supported by the Wilo-Foundation as a promoter of young talent. The Wilo-Foundation

also funds projects of the Global Nature Fund. So, we got together and discussed options for us to make a meaningful contribution to the GNF. As of this year, the German eight is a proud ambassador of the Living Lakes Network Germany, which is coordinated by the GNF. When the lakes in Holstein Switzerland were distinguished as “Living Lakes 2020/2021”, one of the rowers of the world championship eight was supposed to be present for the ceremony. However, the COVID-19 pandemic unfortunately made this visit impossible.



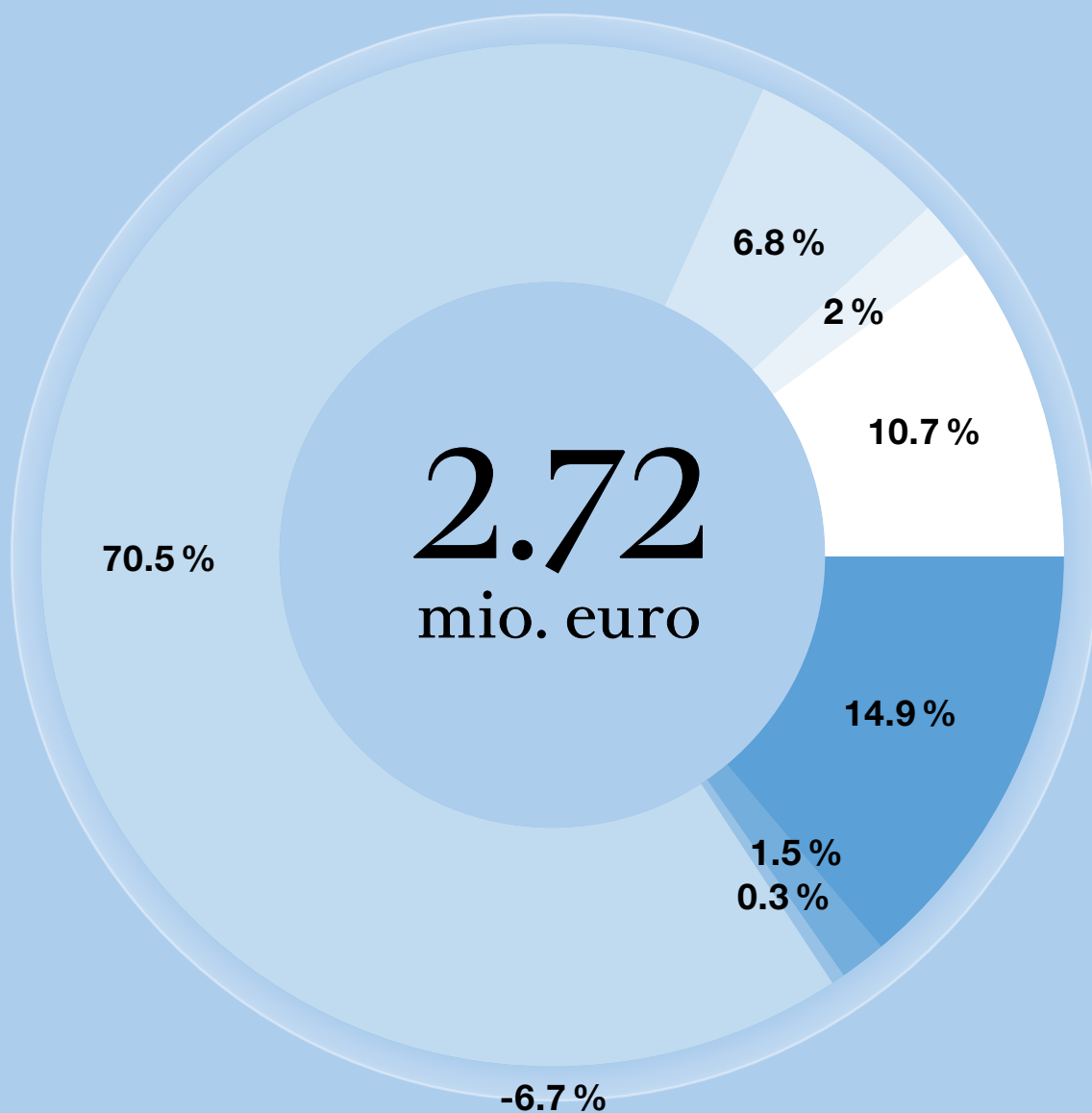
**Fortunately, the public is increasingly turning its focus towards environmental topics and there are many possibilities to become involved. Why should people support the work of the Global Nature Fund in particular, by donating?**

Nature conservation and the preservation of ecosystems and habitats are currently important topics. When it comes to protecting the future of our livelihoods, it is best not to waste time considering for too long but support these kinds of projects. The Global Nature Fund offers good approaches in this respect. In our opinion, this environmental protection organization should be supported, because it has focused on water body protection since the beginning and is heavily involved in this protection across Germany and worldwide.

**We are thankful for this conversation with you, Mr Oberhagemann. <<**

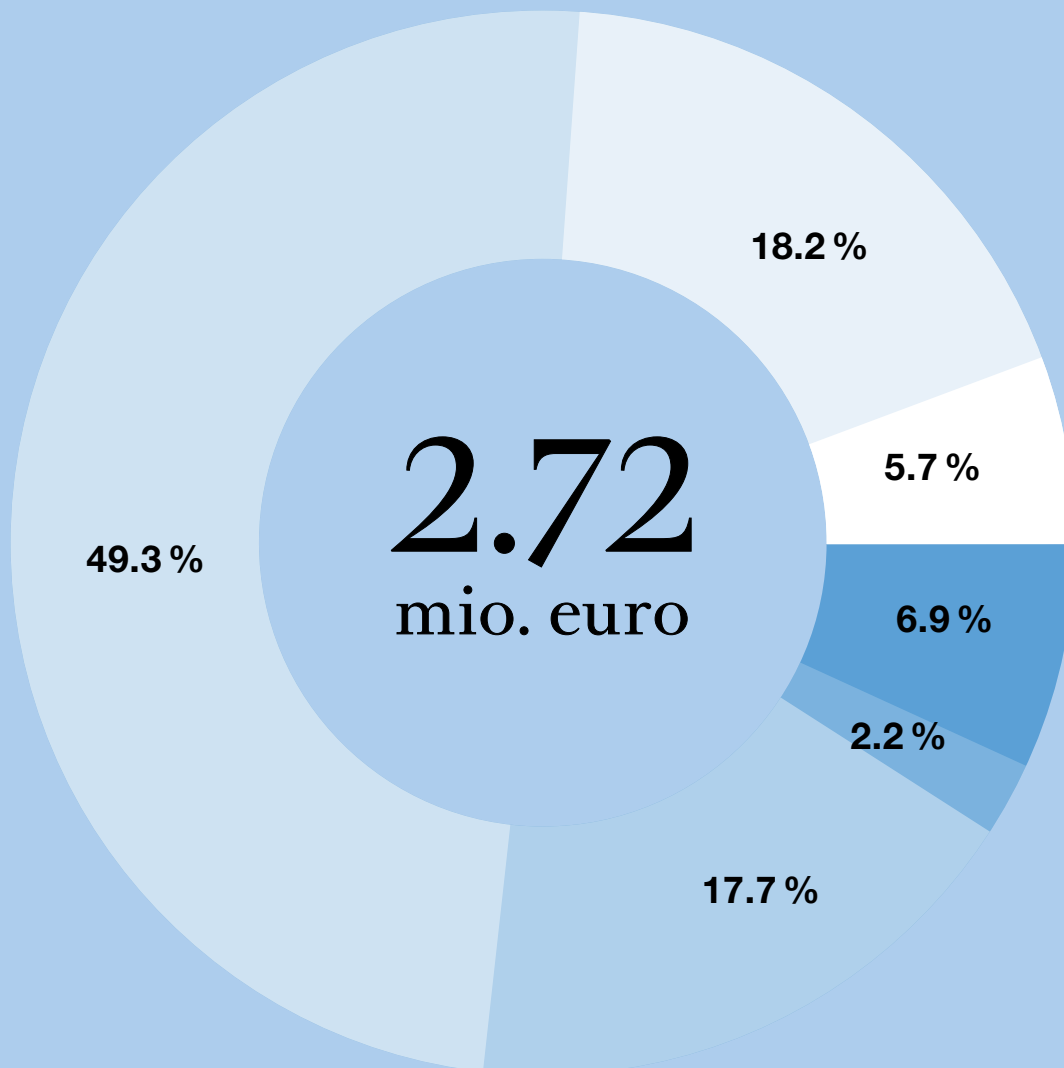
# Presentation of Annual Accounts

The Global Nature Fund undergoes an annual voluntary audit of the books. The financial situation is disclosed in a balance sheet prepared in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code, the Berlin Foundation Act and our current statutes. Income and expenses are shown in a profit and loss account. The annual financial statements are audited by an independent auditor and submitted to the supervisory and tax authorities. The Global Nature Fund has received a full audit certificate from its auditors Dr. Herberger GmbH for the 2019 financial year. The results of the audit are recorded in the report on the audit of the annual financial statements as at 31 December 2019 and in the explanatory report.



## Budget 2019 – Revenues in euro

10.7 %	Donations private and from companies	291,308.15 €
2.0 %	Sponsoring with VAT	54,000.00 €
6.8 %	Other allowances	186,197.92 €
70.5 %	Project grants (from public sector)	1,925,605.06 €
0.3 %	Projects honoraries with VAT	7,110.00 €
1.5 %	Other revenues (interest, fines)	40,315.86 €
14.9 %	Acruals into the following year	406,230.94 €
-6.7 %	Allocation to free reserves	-182,063.21 €
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,728,704.72 €</b>



The balance sheet total as at December 31, 2019 was 6,346,728.40 euros (previous year 5,542,476.61 euros). This includes (reported under liabilities) 790,810.46 euros of earmarked funds that are available for future project work. The income of the profit and loss account shows 2,504,536.99 euros. This results in a loss of 224,167.73 euros. After calculating the necessary accruals, this results in an allocation to free reserves of 182,063.21 euros (previous year withdrawal from free reserves 13,582.09 euros). Free reserves as of December 31, 2019 thus amount to 601,023.20 euros (previous year 418,959.99 euros). The foundation capital remained unchanged at 417,638.04 euros.

## Budget 2019 - Expenses in euro

5.7 %	Living Lakes & Water	154,137.42 €
18.2 %	Business & Biodiversity	497,851.23 €
49.3 %	Sustainable Development & Development Cooperation	1,347,967.41 €
17.7 %	Nature Conservation & Environmental Education	482,105.96 €
2.2 %	Fundraising & Public relations	59,114.97 €
6.9 %	Administration	187,527.73 €
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,728,704.72 €</b>

## Global Nature Fund, 78315 Radolfzell Profit and Loss Account 01.01. to 31.12.2019

### Income from statutory activities in euro

#### 1. Donations and allowances

	€	
a) General donations and allowances		
· Donations and grants received during the financial year:		
- Private and corporate donations	217.308,15	
- Sponsoring	54.000,00	
· General appropriations available for 2019		271.308,15
· Consumption of donations received in the previous year		0,00
· Donations not yet used during the financial year		0,00
<b>Income from the use of donations in the fiscal year</b>		<b><u>271.308,15</u></b>

#### b) Earmarked donations and allowances

· Donations and grants received during the financial year:		
- Public allowances	1.925.605,06	
- Private and corporate donations	74.000,00	
- Other allowances	<u>186.197,92</u>	<u>2.185.802,98</u>
<b>Income from donations received in the fiscal year</b>		<b><u>2.457.111,13</u></b>

#### 2. Other revenue and earnings

a) Interest and investment income		1.869,91
b) Other income		43.605,95
c) Allocations from fines		1.950,00
d) Inheritances		<u>0,00</u>
<b>Total Income 2019</b>		<b><u>2.504.536,99</u></b>

### Expenditures from statutory activities in euro

#### Project Expenses

· Project expenditure current year		1.700.681,70
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#### Personnel Expenses

· Salaries and wages	705.876,63	
· Social security contributions and pensions	<u>180.134,41</u>	886.011,04

#### Other Expenses

· General business expenses	109.668,91	
· Fundraising and Public Relation	23.643,09	
· Interest and similar expenditures	1.390,00	
· Depreciation	<u>7.318,98</u>	142.011,98
<b>Total Expenses 2019</b>		<b>2.728.704,72</b>

#### Balance Income/Expenses 2019

**-224.167,73**

#### Calculation of changes in inventories

· Consumption of donations and grants for current projects (payments received in previous year)	4.374.582,07	
· Consumption of donations received in previous years	<u>156.784,96</u>	4.531.367,03
· Donations not yet used during the fiscal year	-40.789,44	
· Donations not yet consumed and grants received in the current financial year for current projects (advance payments received)	<u>-5.165.392,53</u>	-5.206.181,97
· Consumption of project expenses for current projects previous year	-1.060.638,52	
· Project expenses for current projects (expenses subsequent year)	<u>2.141.684,30</u>	1.081.045,78
· Appropriations for subsequent year		<b><u>406.230,84</u></b>

#### Net income before use of funds

182.063,11

Allocations to free reserves

-182.063,11

**0,00**

## Global Nature Fund, 78315 Radolfzell Balance Sheet 31.12.2019

		<u>AKTIVA</u>				<u>PASSIVA</u>	
	31.12.19	previous year		31.12.19	previous year		31.12.19
	€	€		€	€		€
<b>A. Fixed Assets</b>						<b>A. Equity Capital</b>	
<b><u>I. Tangible Assets</u></b>						<b><u>I. Foundation Capital</u></b>	
· Operating and Office Equipment	3.425,24	3.038,60		86.919,62	86.919,62	· Endowment Capital	
<b><u>II. Financial Assets</u></b>				330.718,42	330.718,42	· Increase in Endowment Capital	
· Financial investments	306,78	306,78		<u>417.638,04</u>	<u>417.638,04</u>		
						<b><u>II. Reserves</u></b>	
<b>B. Current Assets</b>						<b><u>Free Reserves</u></b>	
<b><u>I. Stocks</u></b>						· Balance carried forward on 01.01.2019	418.959,99
· Ongoing projects	5.175.878,80	4.094.832,92				· Withdrawal/Allocation to free reserves	182.063,21
<b><u>II. Receivables and other assets</u></b>						· Balance 31.12.2019	<u>601.023,20</u>
· Receivables from deliveries and services	12.163,44	30.295,30					
· Receivables from EU-projects	75.434,64	17.767,70				<b>B. Not yet consumed donations and allowances</b>	
· Other receivables and assets	2.843,62	2.844,11				· Not yet used donations and allowances	0,00
	<u>90.441,70</u>	<u>50.907,11</u>				· Long-term donations and allowances	3.038,60
<b><u>III. Cash on hand and bank balances</u></b>							<u>3.038,60</u>
· Cash on hand	284,60	326,19					<u>3.038,60</u>
· Sight deposits	477.977,83	721.148,23				<b>C. Provisions</b>	
· Time deposits	583.056,84	652.297,50				· Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	0,00
	<u>1.061.319,27</u>	<u>1.373.771,92</u>				· Other Provisions	39.026,95
							<u>39.026,95</u>
<b>C. Accrued Items</b>							<u>55.088,42</u>
	15.356,61	19.619,28				<b>D. Liabilities</b>	
<b><u>Total of Activa/Assets</u></b>	<u>6.346.728,40</u>	<u>5.542.476,61</u>				· Advance payments received on projects	5.165.392,53
						· Liabilities from deliveries and services	17.007,79
						· Liabilities from allowances	0,00
						· Liabilities from donations and grants not yet consumed for the intended purpose	40.789,44
						· Other liabilities	42.811,85
							<u>5.266.001,61</u>
							<u>4.602.751,56</u>
						<b>E. Accrued Items</b>	
							20.000,00
						<b>Total of Passiva/Liabilities</b>	<u>6.346.728,40</u>
							<u>5.542.476,61</u>

  
Marion Hammerl, President

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# Partner organisations in projects

## A

Action for Environmental Sustainability (AfES)  
[www.afesmw.org](http://www.afesmw.org)

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

African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)  
[www.awf.org](http://www.awf.org)

Agentur auf!  
[www.agentur-auf.de](http://www.agentur-auf.de)

agood for good  
[www.agoodforgood.com](http://www.agoodforgood.com)

Aktionsprogramm zur Sanierung oberschwäbischer Seen  
[www.seenprogramm.de](http://www.seenprogramm.de)

All India Spices Exporters Forum AISEF  
[www.aisef.org](http://www.aisef.org)

Amis de l'Afrique Francophone — Benin (AMAF-Benin)  
<http://amafbj.wixsite.com/amafbj>

Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, Abteilung Umwelt- und Klimaschutz (IVe)  
[www.vorarlberg.at/umwelt](http://www.vorarlberg.at/umwelt)

Arpa Umbria — Agenzia regionale per la protezione ambientale  
[www.arpa.umbria.it](http://www.arpa.umbria.it)

Association Biraturaba  
[www.biraturaba.bi](http://www.biraturaba.bi)

Asociacion de Hoteles de la Zona Este, Inc.  
[www.facebook.com/asochoteleseste/](http://www.facebook.com/asochoteleseste/)

Asociación Vivamos Mejor Guatemala  
[www.vivamosmejor.org.gt](http://www.vivamosmejor.org.gt)

Autorità di Bacino Distrettuale dell'Appennino Centrale  
[www.autoritadistrettoac.it](http://www.autoritadistrettoac.it)

## B — C

Balaton Integrációs és Fejlesztési Ügynökség Közhasznú Nonprofit Kft (LBDCA)  
[www.balatonregion.hu/balaton-integracios-kft](http://www.balatonregion.hu/balaton-integracios-kft)

Bangladesh Environment and Development Society (BEDS)  
[www.bedsbd.org](http://www.bedsbd.org)

Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (BEDO)  
[www.bedo.or.th](http://www.bedo.or.th)

'Biodiversity in Good Company' Initiative e. V.  
[www.business-and-biodiversity.de](http://www.business-and-biodiversity.de)

Biodiversity Partnership Mesoamerica (BPM)  
[www.bpmesoamerica.org](http://www.bpmesoamerica.org)

Bodensee-Stiftung  
[www.bodensee-stiftung.org](http://www.bodensee-stiftung.org)

Brugger GmbH  
[www.brugger-magnet.de](http://www.brugger-magnet.de)

Bükk National Park Directorate  
[www.bnpi.hu](http://www.bnpi.hu)

Cantonal Public Institution for the Protected Natural Areas Sarajevo  
[www.zppks.ba/bijambare/o-podrucju](http://www.zppks.ba/bijambare/o-podrucju)

Center for the Conservation and Eco-Development of the Bay of Samaná and its Surrounding (CEBSE)  
<http://naturecaribe.org/profile/cebse/>

Centre for Ecological Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
[www.okologia.mta.hu/en/node/2](http://www.okologia.mta.hu/en/node/2)

Centre for Research on New International Economic Order (CRenIEO)  
[www.crenieo.org](http://www.crenieo.org)

Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)  
[www.catie.ac.cr](http://www.catie.ac.cr)

Counterpart International (CIP)  
[www.counterpart.org](http://www.counterpart.org)

## D — G

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH  
[www.giz.de](http://www.giz.de)

Deutscher Blinden- und Sehbehindertenverband e. V. (DBSV)  
[www.dbsv.org](http://www.dbsv.org)

DuniaNet e. V.  
[www.dunianet.org](http://www.dunianet.org)

Ecoacsa Reserva de Biodiversidad, S. L.  
[www.ecoacsa.com](http://www.ecoacsa.com)

EcoPeace Middle East  
[www.ecopeaceme.org](http://www.ecopeaceme.org)

Ekopolis Foundation  
[www.ekopolis.sk](http://www.ekopolis.sk)

EMACE Foundation of Sri Lanka  
[www.emace.org](http://www.emace.org)

FEMNET e. V. — feministische Perspektiven auf Politik, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft  
<http://femnet.de>

Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT)  
<http://fact.org.kh>

Fundación Amigos del Rio San Juan FUNDAR  
[www.fundar.org.ni](http://www.fundar.org.ni)

Fundación Cuenca Lerma Lago Chapala Santiago A. C.  
[www.fundacionchapala.org](http://www.fundacionchapala.org)

Fundación Ecoturismo Sostenible  
[www.ecoservices.com.do/dominicana](http://www.ecoservices.com.do/dominicana)

Fundación Global Nature (FGN)  
[www.fundacionglobalnature.org](http://www.fundacionglobalnature.org)

Fundación Grupo Punta Cana  
[www.puntacana.org](http://www.puntacana.org)

Fundación Humedales  
[www.fundacionhumedales.org](http://www.fundacionhumedales.org)

Fundación Moisés Bertoni (FMB)  
[www.mbertoni.org.py](http://www.mbertoni.org.py)

Global 2000  
[www.global2000.at](http://www.global2000.at)

## H — L

ILbA — Institut für Lebensbezogene  
Architektur e. V.  
[www.ilba.info](http://www.ilba.info)

Instituto Corazón de la Tierra  
[www.corazondelatierra.org.mx](http://www.corazondelatierra.org.mx)

Instituto Superior Técnico (IST),  
MARETEC/DEM  
[www.maretec.org](http://www.maretec.org);  
<http://tecnicoulisboa.pt>

Italian National Agency for New Techno-  
logies, Energy and Sustainable Economic  
Development (ENEA)  
[www.enea.it/en](http://www.enea.it/en)

KATE Umwelt & Entwicklung e. V.  
[www.kate-stuttgart.org](http://www.kate-stuttgart.org)

Legambiente Onlus  
[www.legambiente.it](http://www.legambiente.it)

## M — N

Mittetulundusuhing Peipsi Koostoo Keksus  
[www.ctc.ee](http://www.ctc.ee)

Module University Vienna  
[www.modul.ac.at/de/universitaet](http://www.modul.ac.at/de/universitaet)

Nagenahiru Foundation — Center for  
Conservation of Lakes and Wetlands  
[www.nagenahiru.org](http://www.nagenahiru.org)

Nanjing Universität  
[www.nju.edu.cn/en](http://www.nju.edu.cn/en)

Nationalpark Kalkalpen  
[www.kalkalpen.at](http://www.kalkalpen.at)

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

Naturland — Verband für ökologischen  
Landbau e. V.  
<http://naturland.de>

Notranjska Regional Park  
[www.notranjski-park.si](http://www.notranjski-park.si)

## O — R

OroVerde — Die Tropenwaldstiftung  
[www.ooverde.de](http://www.ooverde.de)

Parks Dinarides — Network of Protected  
Areas of Dinarides  
[www.parksdinarides.org](http://www.parksdinarides.org)

PDS Organic Spices  
[www.pdsorganicspices.com](http://www.pdsorganicspices.com)

Public Institute "Nature Park  
Žumberak-Samoborsko gorje"  
[www.park-zumberak.hr](http://www.park-zumberak.hr)

Public utility "National Park Tara"  
[www.nptara.rs](http://www.nptara.rs)

Rainforest Alliance  
[www.rainforest-alliance.org](http://www.rainforest-alliance.org)

RNP — Romsilva — Administrația  
Parcului Natural Apuseni R.A.  
[www.parcapuseni.ro](http://www.parcapuseni.ro)

## S — T

Solagro  
[www.solagro.org](http://www.solagro.org)

Slovenian Forest Service  
[www.zgs.si/eng](http://www.zgs.si/eng)

Spice Board of India  
[www.indianspices.com](http://www.indianspices.com)

Stadt Bocholt  
[www.bocholt.de](http://www.bocholt.de)

Stadt Frankfurt/Main  
[www.frankfurt.de](http://www.frankfurt.de)

Stadt Iserlohn  
[www.iserlohn.de](http://www.iserlohn.de)

Stadt Marl  
[www.marl.de](http://www.marl.de)

Stadt Remscheid  
[www.remscheid.de](http://www.remscheid.de)

Stadt Vreden  
[www.vreden.de](http://www.vreden.de)

Stowarzyszenie Ekologiczne "Etna"  
[www.etna.eko.org.pl](http://www.etna.eko.org.pl)

Südwind e. V. — Institut für Ökonomie  
und Ökumene  
[www.suedwind-institut.de](http://www.suedwind-institut.de)

Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN)  
[www.sustainableagriculture.eco](http://www.sustainableagriculture.eco)

Tanzania Forest Conservation Group  
(TFCG)  
[www.tfcg.org](http://www.tfcg.org)

Technische Universität Darmstadt  
[www.tu-darmstadt.de](http://www.tu-darmstadt.de)

TourCert gGmbH  
[www.tourcert.org](http://www.tourcert.org)

## U — W

Umweltdachverband (UWD)  
[www.umweltdachverband.at](http://www.umweltdachverband.at)

Union for Ethical BiTrade (UEBT)  
[www.ethicalbiotrade.org](http://www.ethicalbiotrade.org)

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid  
[www.upm.es](http://www.upm.es)

Universität Osnabrück  
[www.uni-osnabrueck.de](http://www.uni-osnabrueck.de)

Wasser Otter Mensch e. V. & Integrierte  
Station Holsteinische Schweiz  
[www.wasser-otter-mensch.de](http://www.wasser-otter-mensch.de)

Wildtrust (Wildlands Conservation Trust)  
[www.wildtrust.co.za](http://www.wildtrust.co.za)

Wissenschaftsladen Bonn e. V.  
[www.wilabonn.de](http://www.wilabonn.de)

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