



**Global
Nature
Fund**

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

GLOBAL NATURE FUND
International Foundation for
Environment and Nature

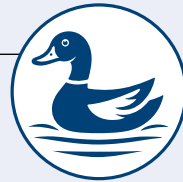
183,828



MANGROVE TREES

were planted by the GNF as part of its 2024/25 projects.

450,000



PEOPLE

were informed about sustainable lake and wetland management measures in 2024/25.

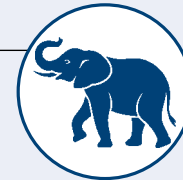
12,591



PEOPLE

gained access to clean drinking water thanks to our projects last year.

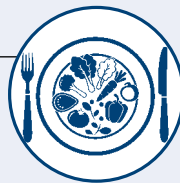
475



PEOPLE

actively participated in the protection of Asian elephants in 2024/25.

1,148



SCHOOLCHILDREN

received better school meals last year thanks to the vegetable gardens created as part of our project in South Africa.

5,225



FARMERS

and fishermen took part in training courses on climate-resilient and biodiversity-friendly agriculture and fisheries in 2024/25.

1,180



SCHOOLCHILDREN

were educated about the importance of biodiversity in 2024/25.

762,000



EUROS

in donations received by the GNF in 2024/25.

→ Global challenges, local solutions

2025 was again characterised by ecological, societal and geopolitical challenges. As time is running short when it comes to addressing climate change, loss of biodiversity and other pressures on our natural life-support systems, a positive outlook for the future – and effective action – are more important than ever.

Throughout this reporting year, the Global Nature Fund (GNF) has worked closely with many partner organisations worldwide to protect habitats, secure water resources and advance sustainable development. Whether in the mangrove regions of South Asia, in natural landscapes across Africa, or at lakes in South America and Europe. Everywhere it becomes clear: protecting nature and natural resources is not only an ecological necessity but also pays off in social and economic terms in the long run.

Since the constitution of GNF in 1998, networking has been at the heart of our work – particularly the international exchange of knowledge and approaches for more effective nature and environmental protection. In this spirit, we organised numerous events this year – including the “Sustainable Leadership Journey” in South Africa, a gathering of our Latin American partners in Guatemala, and a Living Lakes Conference in Berlin.

Other highlights of the reporting year included the "Drinking cups for drinking water" campaign, which reached the record sum of €100,000, and the celebration of 25 years of partnership with our supporter Kärcher. We are also especially pleased that two other GNF partner companies, Schwalbe and Schwartau, were awarded the German Federal Government's Sustainability Prize.

The situation of freshwater ecosystems remains particularly dramatic. Only eleven per cent of global freshwater areas are currently under protection. In Germany, only one in four lakes is in good ecological condition. Yet these habitats are among the richest in species and are vital for millions of animals and people. This is why the progress achieved in our Living Lakes projects, and the strengthening of local communities that comes with it, is especially motivating.

None of these successes would have been possible without the support of our partners, sponsors and the many committed people on the ground.

Thank you very much for your trust in our work and for your invaluable support!



Udo Gattenlöhner
Managing Director



Stefan Hörmann
Managing Director



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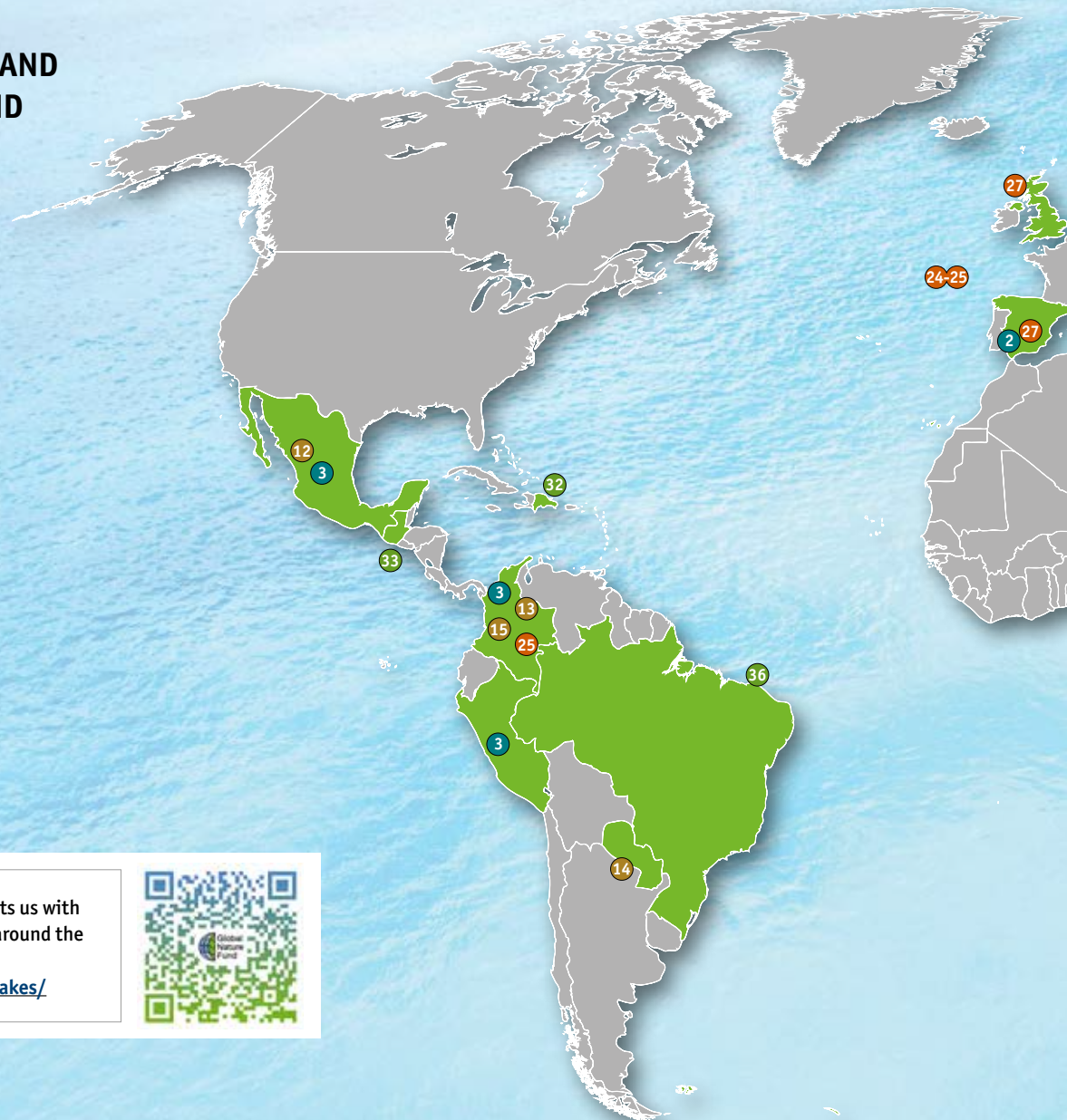
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The Living Lakes network connects us with 115 partner lakes and wetlands around the world. Find out more at: <https://livinglakes.org/living-lakes/>

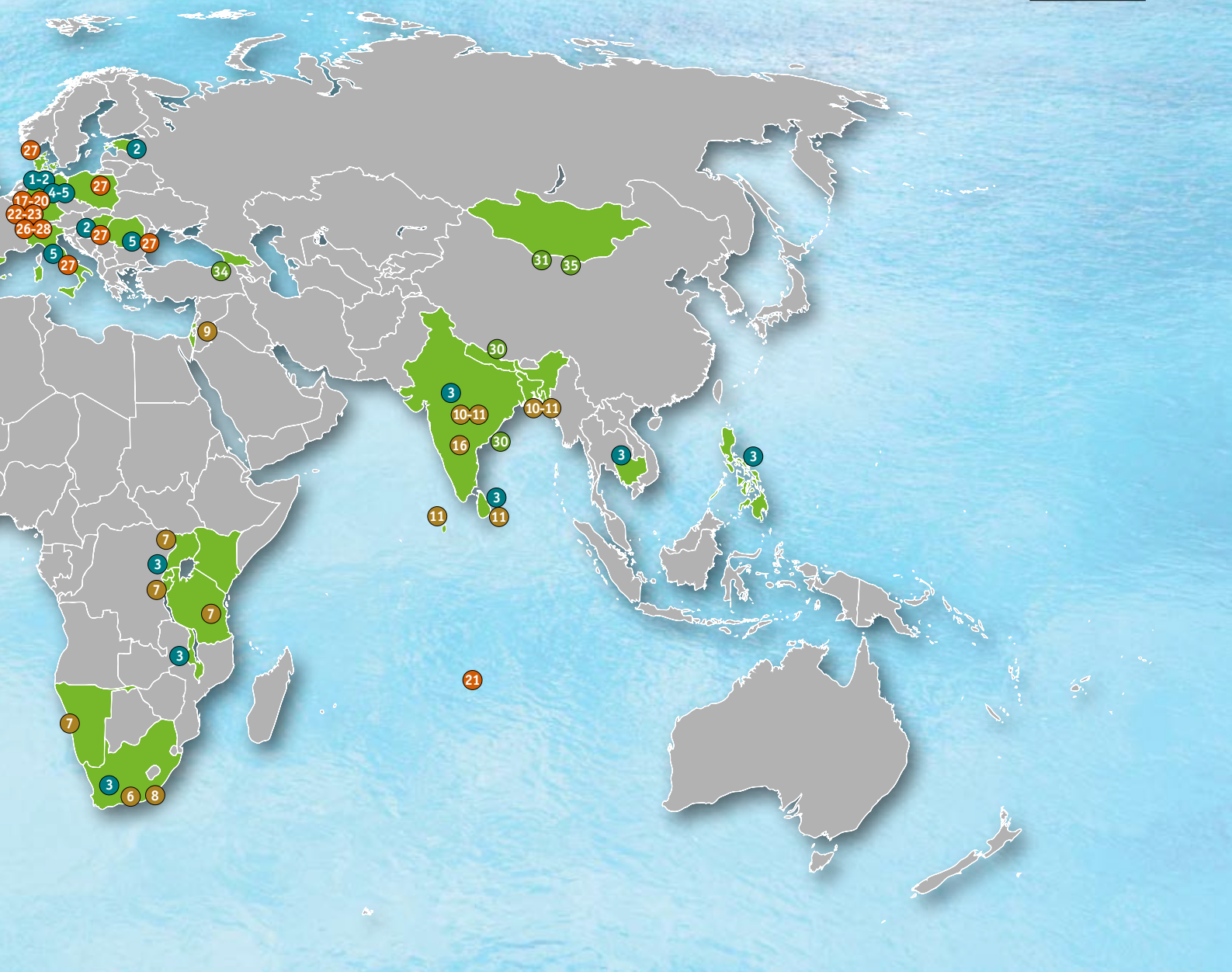


LIVING LAKES & WATER

- 1 Living Lakes Network Germany/ Germany
- 2 European Living Lakes Association (ELLA) / Germany, Estonia, Spain, Hungary
- 3 Living Lakes Biodiversity and Climate Project (LLBCP) / South Africa, Rwanda, Malawi, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Cambodia, Mexico, Colombia, Peru
- 4 Opportunities and prospects for wetlands: Ramsar sites and Wetland Cities in Germany / Germany
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- 6 Welverdiend project for food security / South Africa
- 7 Drinking cups for drinking water / Ivory Coast, Malawi, Tanzania
- 8 Strengthening the socio-ecological resilience of rural communities in Maputaland / South Africa
- 9 Ecologically sustainable solutions for UNRWA schools in the Palestinian Jordan Valley / Palestine
- 10 Multi-stakeholder partnership for the protection of mangroves in shrimp aquaculture/ Bangladesh, India
- 11 Mangrove and coastal protection in South Asia/ Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Sri Lanka
- 12 Restoration of degraded ecosystems in indigenous communities in the mountains of Guerrero / Mexico
- 13 Resilience building and improved fisheries governance on the Río Magdalena / Colombia
- 14 Sustainable development of the Mbaracayú Forest Reserve / Paraguay
- 15 Protection of the mangrove ecosystem and improvement of living conditions on the Río Sinú / Colombia
- 16 Community-based ecological restoration in the biodiversity hotspot of the Western Ghats / India



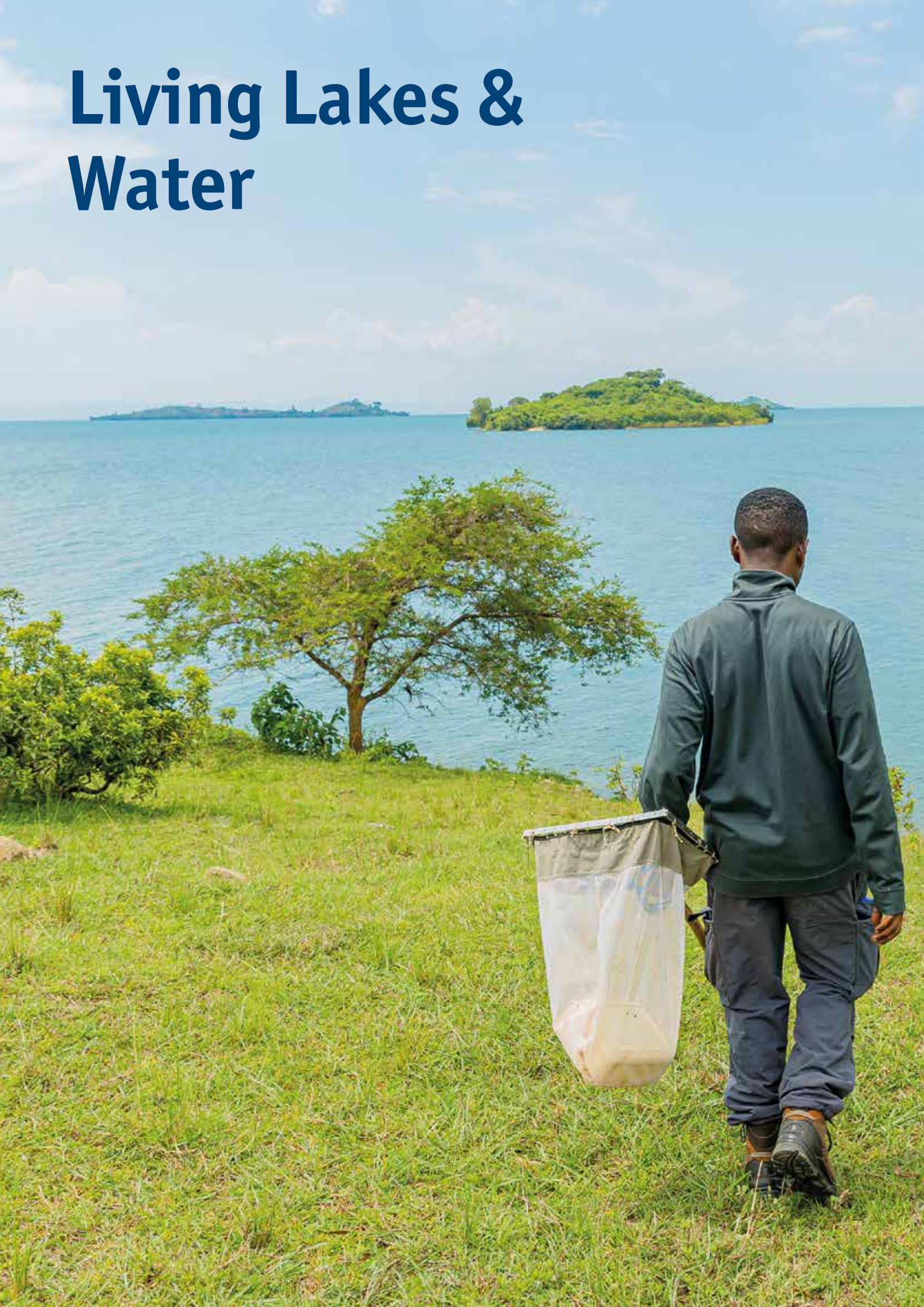
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- 17 Business and Biodiversity – UBi / Germany
- 18 ELAN: Deforestation-free supply chains / Germany
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- 35 Improvement of living conditions through pasture protection at Lake Buir / Mongolia
- 36 Training and networking to strengthen a regenerative economy in the Atlantic Rainforest in Brazil / Brazil

Living Lakes & Water





→ Since 1998, the international Living Lakes network has been dedicated to the global protection and sustainable use of lakes and wetlands. Our current “Living Lakes Biodiversity and Climate Protection Project” is implementing tangible measures in Africa, Asia and Latin America to protect our valuable water ecosystems. New activities such as “EUROLakes” and “Opportunities and Prospects for Wetlands” are promoting awareness of the ecological, social and economic importance of wetlands in Germany and Europe.

→ GLOBALLY CONNECTED, LOCALLY EFFECTIVE: HOW THE “LIVING LAKES BIODIVERSITY & CLIMATE PROJECT” PROTECTS LAKES AND STRENGTHENS COMMUNITIES

Johannes Muntau



Lake Titicaca has twice been selected as ‘Threatened Lake of the Year’. As part of the LLBCP project, the Global Nature Fund is working with local partners to support its conservation – for example, by breeding endangered fish species and working closely with local fisheries organisations and environmental authorities.

The “Living Lakes Biodiversity & Climate Project” (LLBCP) aims to protect and restore lakes and wetlands worldwide. With a strong focus on nature-based solutions, the project works in ten countries to increase resilience to the effects of climate change and promotes sustainable development in the communities affected.

Figures, impact, role models: what we have achieved so far

Since the project started in 2022, we have already achieved considerable success together with our partners: 600,000 people have developed their knowledge of wetland and lake protection and are becoming increasingly involved. Over 10,000 lake users - including lake managers, farmers and fishers - have participated in training courses that have strengthened their skills in sustainable water management. More than 800 people actively support the project by collecting biodiversity data, which in turn is used to develop strategies for better wetland management. Eleven innovative Frontrunner Initiatives illustrate how sustainable lake management works in practice, from con-

structed wetlands for water treatment in the Philippines to field schools for farmers in Mexico and wetland restoration in South Africa. The Frontrunner Initiatives were launched to demonstrate practical, transferable measures for innovative lake management. The projects serve as models and are being replicated in other regions.

World Lake Day: A day for the protection of our lakes

The Global Nature Fund’s decades of commitment have gained international recognition and led to the expansion of the Living Lakes network. The United Nations has established a World Lake Day, which will be celebrated annually on 27th August from 2025 onwards to highlight the importance of lakes as habitats and climate buffers worldwide. This initiative follows on from the ‘Threatened Lake of the Year’ award, which was launched by the GNF.

Project trip to Peru – insights into the protection of Lake Titicaca

In August 2024, we travelled to our project partner in Peru, the Binational Autonomous Authority for the Lake Titicaca Water System (ALT), to learn about the protection measures already implemented on site. Particularly impressive was the visit to small laboratories where endangered native fish species are bred – an important contribution to the conservation of biodiversity in Lake Titicaca.

The trip highlighted the close cooperation between ALT, local fisheries organisations, young environmentalists and the relevant authorities. They are all working together to ensure more sustainable management of the lake and its natural resources. Such local partnerships are an important building block for the long-term protection of complex wetland ecosystems.

The future belongs to young people

Another highlight of the project year was the third Sustainability Leadership Journey (SLJ), which took place in South Africa in autumn 2024. The event was aimed at young people from different countries who are committed to environmental and climate protection and who are to be empowered in their role as future leaders in environmental and nature conservation.

Workshops, excursions and personal encounters were at the heart of the programme. A highlight was the visit to iSimangaliso Wetland Park – a UNESCO World Heritage Site that exemplifies an inclusive, community-based approach to nature conservation. The SLJ provided a space for international exchange, new perspectives and shared visions for a sustainable future.

On course for the future

The LLBCP is continuing its successful work. In the second phase of the project, which will run until 2027, the focus will be on building on the successes achieved, reaching new regions and partners, and embedding proven approaches in the longer term. The aim is to strengthen local capacity for action, initiate political processes and permanently consolidate the global network for lake and wetland conservation.



[Biodiversity & Climate Project - Living Lakes Network](#)

Sustainable Leadership Journey video:
[www.youtu.be/XeN4LOCLepE](https://www.youtube.be/XeN4LOCLepE)

Young voices for the future: At the Sustainability Leadership Journey 2024 in South Africa, young leaders from around the world developed ideas for protecting lakes and wetlands – and forged strong networks for sustainable development.



Johannes Muntau

is a project manager at the Global Nature Fund (GNF) and heads the Living Lakes Biodiversity & Climate Project (LLBCP), which focuses on the protection of lakes and wetlands. He has extensive experience in water management, climate protection and sustainable agriculture.

→ EUROLAKES: NEW WAYS TO PROTECT OUR LAKES

Laura Böttges



Lake Vico in central Italy is one of three lakes where “EUROLakes” is implementing nature-based solutions for renaturalisation. The experiences gained in the pilot regions in Germany, Italy and Romania will be incorporated into strategies for replication in other lakes in Europe.

Three lakes, twelve partner organisations and one common goal: to restore balance to Europe’s natural lake landscapes. The “EUROLakes” project combines scientific methods with local knowledge and focuses on integrative cooperation.

Standing at Lake Dümmer in Lower Saxony and gazing out over the calm, glittering surface of the water, it is difficult to imagine how severely many European lakes are suffering from nutrient pollution, climate stress and pressure from human use. “EUROLakes” aims to develop solutions to these problems. The project takes a holistic, systemic approach that combines ecology with the needs of local people.

Between research and practice – developing solutions together

Since September 2024, we have been working together with our partners – civil society and scientific organisations – to develop solutions based on nature-based methods. The aim is to

develop the three pilot areas – Dümmer, Bistret and Lake Vico – in a sustainable manner. This includes deliverable measures such as shore renaturation and weather monitoring, but also knowledge transfer, scientific modelling and economic evaluation of ecosystem services.

In April 2025, the “EUROLakes” consortium met at Lake Constance. The meeting focused on stakeholder engagement. Experience shows that lake protection works particularly well when communities, land users and authorities work together. The excursion to a wetland near Radolfzell was particularly impressive: there, it became clear how fragile water landscapes can be efficiently re-naturalised and what an important role they play in climate protection and biodiversity.

Locally anchored, relevant across Europe

“EUROLakes” pursues an innovative ‘4-returns’ approach: in addition to ecological and economic aspects, the focus is on social implications and inspiration. The experiences from the pilot regions in Germany, Italy and Romania will be incorporated into strategies for replication for other lakes in Europe, which will be selected in 2026.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/eurolakes/

Laura Böttges

has a master’s degree in biodiversity, ecology and evolution and works as a project manager in the Living Lakes and Nature Conservation department for the Global Nature Fund.



→ GERMANY'S LAKES UNDER STRESS – LAKE CONFERENCE 2024

Katja Weickmann

Of the 728 lakes in Germany that are monitored under the European Water Framework Directive, only around 25 per cent achieve 'good ecological status'. The situation is even worse for the many smaller lakes under 50 hectares that are not subject to reporting requirements and often lack comparable monitoring. Yet it is these water bodies that are equally valuable habitats and fulfil important ecological functions – for plants, animals and for us humans.

To discuss solutions and promote the urgently needed protection of lakes, more than 80 committed stakeholders gathered in Berlin on 14th November 2024 for the nationwide lake conference. The conference was hosted by the Global Nature Fund (GNF), the Living Rivers Foundation and GRÜNE LIGA Berlin, together with the NABU Expert Committee on Living Lakes, the Living Lakes Germany Network and the Berlin Water Network.

Our lakes under pressure

The rather poor conditions of many bodies of water highlights the urgent need for action. Excessive nutrient inputs – mainly from agriculture – embanked littoral zones and pollution are the main causes. Climate change is acting as an accelerant: less rainfall, falling water levels and rising temperatures are putting additional strain on sensitive ecosystems. One example of this dramatic development is the "Große Glienicker See" in Berlin. Its water level has been falling alarmingly for many years, and the sensitive riparian zones are under enormous pressure.

Focus on wetlands

But there are also promising approaches giving hope: the nationwide project "Naturschutztauchen" (nature conservation diving) and international initiatives such as "EUROLakes" and the "Freshwater Challenge" are providing new perspectives for the protection of freshwater habitats. The GNF project "Opportunities and perspectives for wetlands: Ramsar sites and Wetland Cities in Germany" focuses on one important instrument for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of wetlands worldwide: the Ramsar Convention, the international agreement on the protection of wetlands. The aim of the project is to raise awareness of the ecological, economic,



social and cultural importance of intact wetlands through education and public relations.

In a second step, the project will introduce cities and municipalities to the 'Wetland Cities' initiative – a central concept of the Ramsar Convention that supports cities in conserving and sustainably developing their wetlands. Against the backdrop of rapid global urbanisation, it is particularly important to have strong partnerships between city administrations, local communities, environmental organisations, educational institutions and other stakeholders. After all, the protection of water landscapes is no longer just an environmental issue – it affects us all.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/opportunities-and-prospects-for-wetlands/

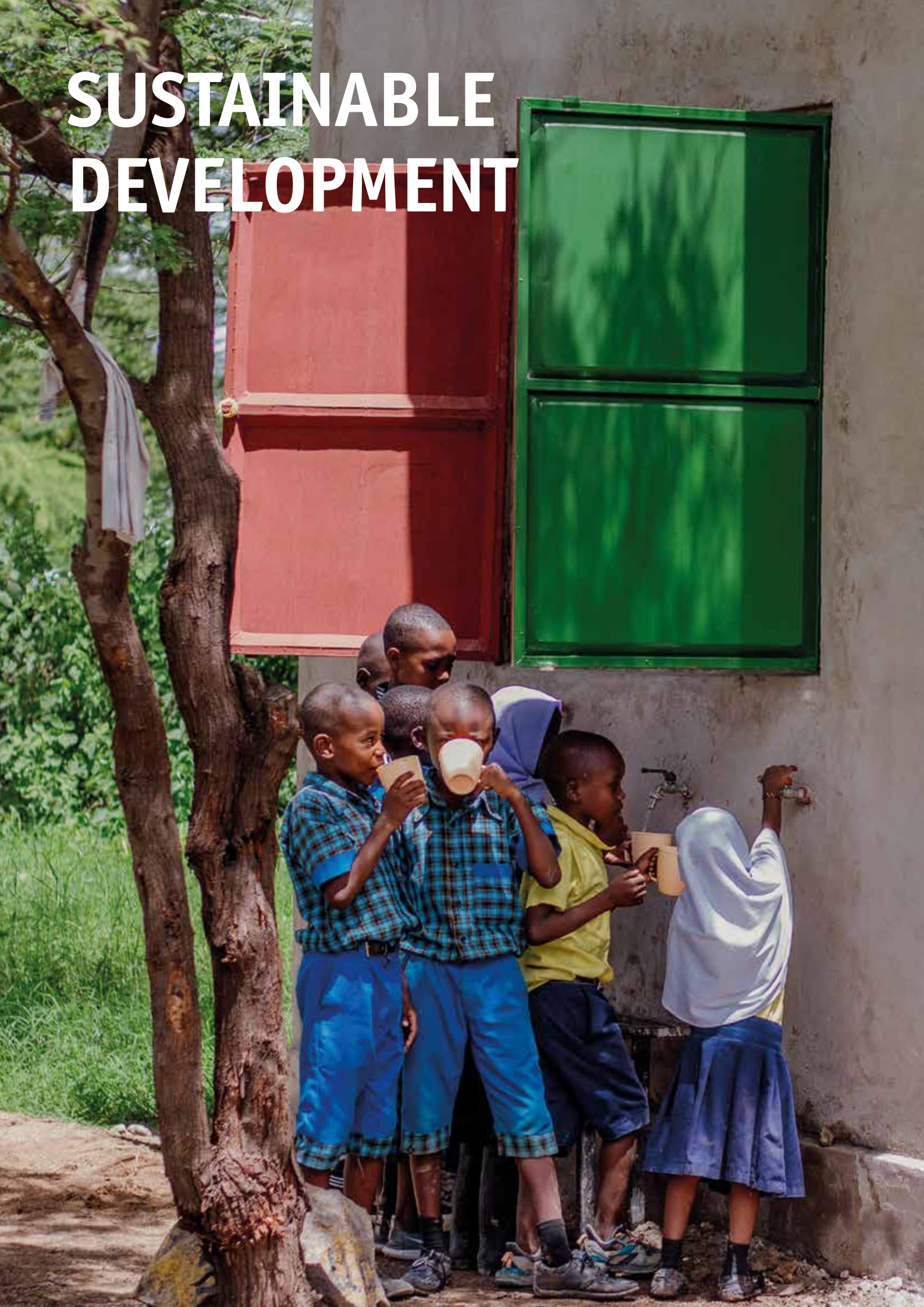
There is a need for action: at the 2024 Lake Conference, some 80 participants discussed how German lakes and wetlands can be better protected. Just 25 per cent of German lakes are currently in good ecological condition.



Katja Weickmann

holds a Master of Arts degree in European Studies and has been working as a project manager for the Global Nature Fund since 2009.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



→ In development cooperation, we link poverty reduction with the conservation of natural resources and ecosystem services, on which many people in our project areas are directly dependent. In doing so, we pursue Sustainability Goal 17 – implementing joint projects on an equal level with actors from the Global South. We are convinced that this is the best way to successfully tackle the most pressing problems of our time, in particular the climate and biodiversity crises.



→ MANGROVE PROTECTION AND AQUACULTURE IN HARMONY

Andrea Schell



A functioning ecosystem in the “SAIME” aquaculture pond in Chaital, India: the mangrove plants provide shade and protect against erosion, while the falling leaves provide additional nutrients for the shrimps and fish. This reduces feed and operating costs, while at the same time increasing biodiversity in the ponds, as fish, crabs and other crustaceans can also be bred in the mangrove root systems.

Tropical mangrove forests are among the most fascinating and at the same time most threatened ecosystems in the world. For twenty years, the Global Nature Fund has been working with local partner organisations to protect mangroves. In 2025, we were again able to achieve visible success: in the “SAIME” project, we show how mangrove protection, food security and income improvement can be combined in a simple and effective way.

“SAIME” model farms: where shrimp and mangroves thrive together

The Sundarbans are the largest mangrove area on earth. A natural wonder, but also a risk zone. Millions of people live here directly on the coast, often in precarious conditions. Tidal waves, coastal erosion, saline soils and growing demand for export products such as shrimp are putting the region under enormous pressure. Industrial aquaculture is destroying mangrove forests and causing eutrophication to ponds, thereby threatening the economic and ecological basis of many smallholder families.

With the “SAIME” (Sustainable Aquaculture in Mangrove Ecosystems) project, we are showing that there is another way: since 2018, the GNF, together with its partner organisations NEWS in

India and BEDS in Bangladesh, has been promoting sustainable pond farming based on Integrated Mangrove Aquaculture (IMA). This involves planting mangroves directly in and around the shrimp ponds – on dykes, along waterways and even inside the ponds.

Ecological restoration and poverty reduction – two sides of the same coin

The principle is as simple as it is effective: the plants stabilise the dykes around the ponds, protect against flooding and provide shade and valuable nutrients through falling leaves. Antibiotics and artificial fertilisers are not used. Farmers report lower feed and operating costs and more resilient pond systems. The shrimp, in turn, benefit from natural habitats that improve their growing conditions. This pays off: the so-called “SAIME shrimp” – a tiger prawn with particularly firm flesh – fetch higher prices on the market. At the same time, biodiversity in the ponds is increasing because more fish, crabs and other crustaceans can survive in the root systems of the healthy mangroves.

Since the start of the project, IMA systems have been successfully established on a total of 222 “SAIME” model farms in the Sundarbans. It is particularly pleasing that the pilot farms are now not only production sites but also learning centres for surrounding communities. Numerous smallholder farmers take part in training courses, exchange ideas about challenges and successes, and develop new forms of cooperation. What began as an experiment a few years ago has developed into a practical model for sustainable aquaculture throughout South Asia. This proves that ecological restoration of habitats and poverty reduction can be mutually supportive.

Strong community, vibrant ecosystems: What drives "SAIME"

During a project supervision trip in November 2024, we were able to assess the progress made on site first-hand. We spoke to several "SAIME" farmers who proudly showed us their facilities – but also reported on current challenges such as climate change, salinated soils and fluctuating market prices. We were particularly moved by the story of Narayan Chandra Das, a farmer from the village of Chaital, who told us how the "SAIME method" not only improved his family's income, but also changed the way people interacted in the community: 'In the past, everyone worked for themselves – now we help each other.' The project brings people together – on several levels.

The direct comparison was also particularly convincing: while "SAIME farms" demonstrated green dykes, clear watercourses and living root systems functioning as ecosystems, conventional aquaculture ponds were seen to be unstable and vulnerable systems: dams crumbling due to erosion are widespread here – with negative consequences for people and nature.

"SAIME" thus exemplifies one of our central approaches in development cooperation: nature-based solutions help us work with nature rather than against it. We build on locally available knowledge and natural resources instead of relying on expensive high-tech solutions that are impractical in many places. With the support of the Mercedes-Benz Group, the project has been further expanded – also with a view to long-term impact.

Another important goal is to strengthen the resilience of coastal residents in the face of climate change while preserving one of our planet's most important ecosystems. Mangroves are not only habitats, but also natural bulwarks against storm surges, water filters, nurseries for many aquatic animals and gigantic carbon sinks.

"SAIME" shows how all of this can be combined. And it gives hope: hope for greater ecological justice, for resilient village communities and for a sustainable coexistence between humans and nature.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/shrimps-mangroves/

Ecological renaturalisation and poverty reduction go hand in hand: "SAIME" farmer Narayan Chandra reports an improvement in his family's income and a strong sense of community among "SAIME" farmers, which did not exist before.



Andrea Schell

is a qualified biologist and has been working as a project manager in the field of sustainable development and development cooperation for the Global Nature Fund since 2024.

→ PEOPLE AND ELEPHANTS IN THE TERAI: CONFLICT PREVENTION AND COEXISTENCE

Thies Geertz



Asian elephants have lived in the border region between India and Nepal for thousands of years. The GNF supports local people in protecting their villages and crops from roaming elephants – and thus also the animals themselves.

Terai is a species-rich border region between India and Nepal. Here, a growing number of settlements, agriculture, protected areas and centuries-old migration routes of wild Asian elephants converge. This leads to conflicts: crops are destroyed, people are put in danger and elephants are injured. Together with our partner organisations NEWS from India and Ujyalo from Nepal, we promote effective and cost-efficient measures to defuse these conflicts and preserve valuable habitats.

Early warning systems, patrols and local protection groups

Our measures are already having an impact in twelve villages around the Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in northern India: Volunteer protection groups – known as ‘Gaj Mitras’ (‘elephant friends’) – patrol the area and warn people when wild animals approach, thus protecting fields and human lives. The protection teams are equipped with torches, high-visibility vests, megaphones and whistles and can react quickly and appropriately to keep the elephants away

from the villages. In addition, solar-powered lanterns and watchtowers provide protection against dangerous animal encounters at night. In 2024, 30 lanterns were purchased, and 14 watchtowers and two elephant-proof granaries were installed. These protective measures have significantly reduced the number of dangerous encounters between humans and elephants and increased the population’s sense of security.

Think globally – act locally

Conflicts between humans and elephants are also an acute problem on the Nepalese side. In cooperation with Ujyalo Nepal, we are implementing similar measures in communities near Bardiya National Park. The park is located in western Nepal, directly on the border with India, and forms a central migration route for wandering elephants. In both areas, we closely involve village communities, teachers and pupils and strengthen their knowledge of wildlife behaviour and biodiversity. Many schools have now founded their own eco-clubs. Cross-border coordination is particularly important here, as elephants know no national borders. As part of our project trip in November 2024, we brought together authorities and partner organisations from both countries – including representatives from Bardiya National Park (Nepal) and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary (India). Joint dialogue builds trust and deliverable strategies. This ensures successful coexistence – for people, animals and the environment.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/protection-for-the-last-elephants/

Thies Geertz

is a biologist and, as head of the Sustainable Development Department at GNF, works on the concept of integrated community development in various countries where the effects of climate change are already being felt.



→ ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER – A KEY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Andrea Schell

In 2010, the United Nations officially recognised that clean drinking water is a fundamental human right. However, this remains unattainable for over two billion people worldwide. Together with its partner organisations, the Global Nature Fund supports the construction and repair of wells and pumps that make clean water available directly on site.

Drinking water for schools and communities in Africa

In nine African countries – from Senegal to Tanzania – our projects deliver clean water where it is most needed: directly to schools and communities. Wells, water tanks and solar-powered pumps ensure that women and children no longer have to walk for miles to fetch water from sources that are often polluted. At the Bandari School in Tanzania, clean drinking water was unthinkable for a long time. “I used to filter the water with my T-shirt ...” says Bahati, a pupil at the school. Today, he can drink clean water directly from one of the new taps – without fear of disease. The project has changed a lot: the children can attend lessons more often and concentrate better because they are no longer ill so often. Families no longer have to spend a lot of time and energy on the laborious task of transporting water. The projects were made possible by the “Drinking cups for drinking water” initiative launched by Hannover 96 football fans. Anyone who donates their deposit cup at the stadium helps to change lives – with something as simple as a sip of clean water.

Drinking water projects worldwide

We also promote environmentally friendly drinking water systems in Colombia and Bangladesh. Even in remote regions of Colombia, our partner organisations install simple filtration technologies that help hundreds of people break the vicious cycle of water pollution and disease. In Bangladesh, clean drinking water is becoming an important source of livelihood for villages that are increasingly suffering from flooding. All these projects show that when clean water



is available, health, education and ecological stability all improve. Together with local organisations, we are working to further expand our water projects worldwide.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/drinking-cup-for-drinking-water/

Schoolchildren at Bandari School in Tanzania test the new drinking water facility, which was built with the support of Hannover 96 football fans “Drinking cups for drinking water” initiative.

BUSINESS & BIODIVERSITY





→ The Global Nature Fund is an important advisory partner for companies who want to integrate biodiversity into their business processes in a systematic and science-based manner. With the help of industry-specific analyses – e.g. from the food, agriculture, textile, fashion or finance industries – guidelines and workshops, we identify risks, develop strategies and implement action on the ground. In addition to carrying out these measures, our work focuses on biodiversity data management, science-based approaches (Science-based Targets for Nature), and collaboration with biodiversity standards and multi-stakeholder initiatives.

→ FROM THE PLAYING FIELD TO THE SUPPLY CHAIN: FAIR TEXTILES IN SPORT

Bettina Faust



GNF project manager Bettina Faust at a workshop as part of the 'FAIRkickt' education camp for EURO 2024 in Frankfurt. Here, participants learn about the social and environmental problems associated with conventional sports textiles – and how they can contribute to greater sustainability through conscious decisions in their clubs.

Time and again, the textile sector is confronted with accusations of poor working conditions, the use of toxic chemicals and high resource consumption. Sportswear is no exception. Less than one per cent of sportswear traded worldwide comes from socially fair production. According to the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, around eleven billion Euros were spent on sportswear and sports shoes in Germany alone in 2020. Sports goods are therefore of great economic importance, but their production often has a negative impact on water resources, biodiversity and climate change. However, many sports clubs do not know how to improve their procurement practices. This is exactly where our project comes in.

Workshops for clubs – knowledge that makes a difference

In the "Fair Wear Works – Sport" project, we are committed to ensuring that sports clubs – from grassroots to professional – pay more attention to social and environmental sustainability when purchasing jerseys, training clothing and

fan merchandise. One focus is on training representatives of grassroots sports. Many are encountering this topic for the first time and are showing a great deal of interest. During a workshop with the DJK sports association in Aachen in January 2025, for example, we were able to support the Diocesan Association of Augsburg in procuring sustainable running shirts. A series of webinars, which we organised together with our project partner FEMNET e.V., provided information on the topics of textile recycling, sustainability labels and the use of chemicals in textile production.

The project was also present at the German Gymnastics Festival – with a workshop at the Gymnastics Festival Academy, a stage interview at the Leipzig Trade Fair and a participatory quiz. Together with the German Gymnastics Festival, we also launched the "Sport Fairändert" campaign, which provides comprehensive information about the abuses in the sportswear industry.

Professional clubs in focus – with depth and practical relevance

A second focus is on cooperation with professional clubs. The aim is to permanently integrate sustainability criteria into fan shops and equipment. The exchange with the football club 1. FC Nürnberg was particularly intensive: after an initial workshop in November 2024, an in-depth working group followed in February 2025. The topic is now visible on the club's website and anchored in its sustainability report.

More and more sports clubs, from small amateur clubs to professional clubs, are recognising their responsibility when it comes to textile procurement. "Fair Wear Works – Sport" shows that when knowledge, exchange and actual opportunities for action come together, progress is made.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/fair-wear-works/

Bettina Faust

has been at home in the textile world for over thirty years – from product development and purchasing to marketing and sustainability. Today, she brings this expertise to the Fair Wear Works project, where she supports sports clubs on their journey towards fair and environmentally friendly clothing.



BIODIVERSITY CHECK IN PRACTICE – INTERVIEW WITH MARC O'POLO

Michaela Weber is Group Manager of Environmental Management & Product Compliance at the international fashion label Marc O'Polo. In 2024, the company, which stands for contemporary premium modern casual wear, carried out a biodiversity check with the support of the Global Nature Fund (GNF).

What motivated you to carry out a biodiversity check and what were your expectations?

We carried out the biodiversity check to analyse the first important areas of action and spheres of influence. Our goal was to gain an overview of the direct and indirect effects on biodiversity along our value chain and to identify the risks this poses for us as a company.

As part of the textile and clothing industry, we contribute to climate change, global environmental pollution and the loss of biodiversity through our high consumption of resources, the use of harmful chemicals and greenhouse gas emissions from energy-intensive production processes. At the same time, we are dependent on nature, its resources and ecosystem services, which poses risks for us. The experience gained from the biodiversity check has shown me once again how important it really is to treat nature responsibly.

Which findings from the check surprised you?

Working with the GNF has shown me that sustainability strategies and decisions require a holistic approach. It is essential to consider the interrelationships between different environmental areas, as these are closely linked. As biodiversity is a complex issue, it was particularly important for me to understand how it can be addressed strategically and operationally as a company.

How will your company now proceed with the findings from the check?

In 2024, we developed our current sustainability strategy, IT'S ON US 2030+, which strategically anchors the issue of biodiversity. Our approach focuses on addressing the causes of biodiversity loss in order to create synergies with our existing environmental strategy. The biodiversity check enabled us to identify existing gaps, which we will now close in our strategy.

In addition, we hosted a Supplier Summit last year to inform our suppliers about biodiversity and raise awareness. Together with them, we visited a cotton field where regenerative, controlled organic farming is practised. For us, this is the gold standard among cultivation methods, which we will continue to pursue in the future.

What advice would you give to other companies considering a biodiversity check?

I recommend that companies first conduct a comprehensive inventory of their current activities. This should include aspects such as supply chains, processes, company locations and raw materials used to determine their impacts, risks and dependencies. Due to the extensive nature of this process, it is advisable to consult external experts, such as the GNF, who can support the company and ensure a sound assessment. Finally, the findings should be integrated into the long-term corporate strategy to achieve sustainable positive effects for the environment and biodiversity.



Sustainability strategies in companies require a holistic approach - and experts like GNF. This is the conclusion reached by Michaela Weber, Group Manager Environmental Management & Product Compliance at Marc O'Polo.

→ THE FINANCIAL SECTOR IN TRANSITION

Andrea Reuter



Representatives of the financial sector at the Global Nature Fund workshop: biodiversity is to be better protected in future through environmental indicators in lending.

The financial sector can make a significant contribution to protecting biodiversity through its business activities. However, this opportunity has been underutilised to date. One key lever is the lending business. Linking environmental key performance indicators (KPIs) to loans can trigger targeted measures to promote biodiversity. The Global Nature Fund (GNF) supports banks in this endeavour.

Biodiversity creates opportunities

Significantly more investment is needed in this area to achieve global biodiversity targets. According to estimates, the global financing gap here is around 700 billion US dollars. This opens up new business areas for financial institutions. Not only can they support environmental goals, they can also finance innovative projects to protect the environment and nature. According to estimates by the World Economic Forum from 2024, a nature-friendly economy could generate up to USD 10 trillion annually and create 395 million jobs by 2030.

Nevertheless, banks have so far made little use of this potential. In Germany in particular, the integration of biodiversity into the core business of financial institutions is still not very widespread – unlike in Scandinavian countries or France. This is where the GNF comes in with its “Unternehmen Biologische Vielfalt” (Business and Biodiversity) project, funded by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.

Using loans as leverage

The GNF is working with the Association for Sustainability Professionals (VfU) and its members to develop biodiversity-related indicators (KPIs). These are intended to motivate companies to implement measures to increase biodiversity. The focus is on three particularly relevant sectors: food, real estate and chemicals. Initial KPIs were discussed in workshops and at a symposium at KfW in November 2024. In the food sector, for example, the focus was on fertiliser use and deforestation, while in the real estate sector it was on sustainable building materials.

Dialogue and practical examples

The GNF and VfU presented their findings at the UBi Dialogue Forum in June 2025. Employees from Commerzbank, ABN Amro and the Melitta Group provided insights into their commitment to biodiversity conservation. Both banks are clearly committed to international biodiversity targets and see the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) as an important source of information. Melitta emphasised the dependence of its business model on intact ecosystems – biodiversity loss directly threatens its supply chains. Transforming these requires joint approaches from business, the financial sector, science and civil society. The forum showed that there are many committed players who are championing biodiversity. The GNF supports this change with concrete approaches.

Andrea Reuter

is a business economist (M.Sc.) specialising in sustainability management, controlling and finance and works as a project manager for the Global Nature Fund.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/company-for-biodiversity-ubi/

→ BIODIVERSITY AS A STRATEGY FOR THE FUTURE: BIODIVERSITY CHECKS IN THE DIY SECTOR

Louisa Lösing

Intact ecosystems are the basis of all economic activity – yet many companies are unaware of how much their economic future depends on biodiversity or what impact their actions have on biodiversity. The biodiversity check helps companies to highlight these connections and helps them develop effective measures.

DIY industry: high relevance and concrete levers

DIY stores are particularly dependent on biological diversity: metals, sand, wood, natural fibres and ornamental plants are key components of their product range. At the same time, their supply chains, locations and product use have a major impact on biodiversity. As part of the "Unternehmen Biologische Vielfalt" (Business and Biodiversity) project, an industry biodiversity check was developed in collaboration with BAUHAUS, Globus, OBI, toom Baumarkt and the industry association BHB. This check highlights that there are several approaches to reducing risks – for example, through biodiversity-friendly purchasing guidelines, cooperation with suppliers or raising customer awareness. Meaningful measures for biodiversity protection and climate adaptation can also often be implemented on company premises.

Heide Schulte-Beckhausen is responsible for these issues at OBI Group Holding and summarises: "We were particularly interested in the analyses of biodiversity in the value chain and product range, as we see this as the greatest lever for OBI." Kai Battenberg, responsible for sustainability at toom Baumarkt, concludes: "The protection and promotion of biodiversity has been the focus of toom Baumarkt's sustainability commitment for many years. The Biodiversity Check once again examined the topic comprehensively but in a sector-specific manner."

From overview to action

The Global Nature Fund team worked with the four pilot companies to analyse risks and potential in the areas of strategy, purchasing, products, logistics and locations. In addition to qualitative analyses, the team also used tools such as ENCORE and the WWF risk filter. Round ta-

bles with various departments helped to create internal acceptance and implement targeted measures. The procurement strategies for product ranges such as ornamental plants and building materials were prioritised in the analysis. Sales locations were also considered, which can be upgraded through greening, light reduction and rainwater management, for example. The collaboration resulted in an industry check with many possible solutions and a checklist of specific measures, which is available to download free of charge. Now it's time to get started!



www.globalnature.org/en/project/company-for-biodiversity-ubi/



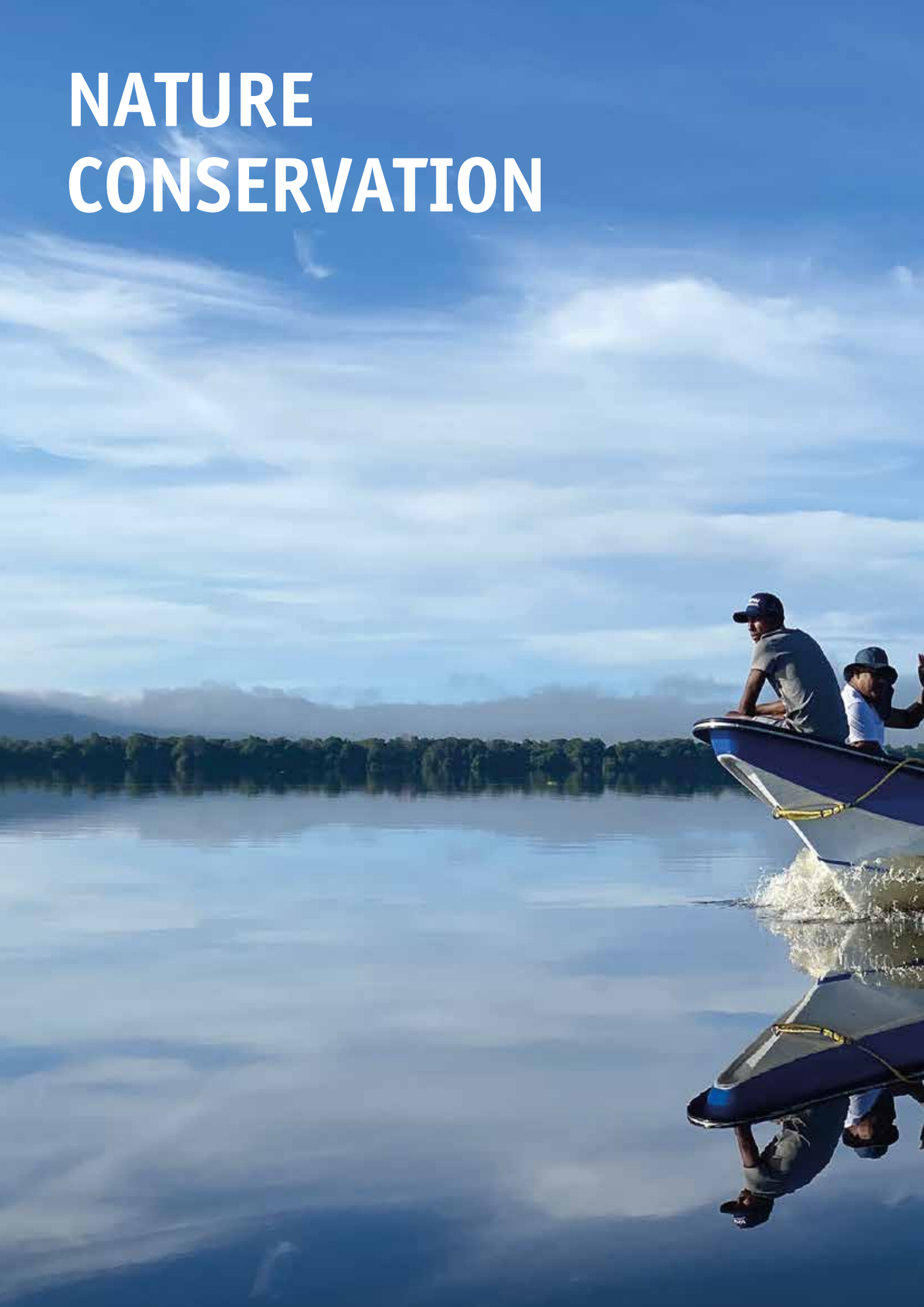
Tools for the DIY industry: As part of the 'UBi – Unternehmen Biologische Vielfalt' (UBi – Business and Biodiversity) project, GNF 2025 published the Industry Biodiversity Check, which supports DIY and home improvement stores in better protecting biological diversity along the supply chain and at their locations.



Louisa Lösing

is a political scientist with degrees in European Studies and Global Environmental Governance. At the Global Nature Fund, she is head of the Business & Biodiversity department.

NATURE CONSERVATION



→ Strong partnerships based on trust, understanding and mutual support are the foundation of our successful collaboration to protect nature worldwide. Young people play a central role in many of our projects because they can bring about lasting change in civil society and achieve long-term impact for future generations. With our nature conservation projects, we aim to protect biodiversity and the climate and improve the prospects for the future of people and nature.



→ EXCHANGE WITH LATIN AMERICAN PARTNER ORGANISATIONS IN GUATEMALA – WHEN PROJECT PARTNERS BECOME FRIENDS

Alexandra Mörth



Cross-border commitment: During a week-long meeting in Guatemala, we exchanged ideas and solutions for protecting Latin America's species-rich ecosystems with five environmental organisations.

How can we permanently protect Latin America's lakes, wetlands, coastal regions and forests, which are so important for biodiversity and the climate? This was the central question of a week-long working meeting between the GNF and several Latin American partner organisations in Guatemala. Learning with and from each other was the motto of this meeting, which took place in February 2025 at Lake Atitlán in Guatemala. It was organised by the Global Nature Fund (GNF) together with its local partner organisation Vivamos Mejor Guatemala (AVM). The GNF has been working successfully with AVM for over twenty years. Four other Latin American nature conservation organisations accepted the invitation: CEBSE from the Dominican Republic, Fundación Humedales and Corazón de la Tierra from Colombia, and Selva Negra from Mexico. The aim of the meeting was to intensify networking between the Latin American partner organisations and lay the foundation for a long-term exchange of knowledge and experience.

From honey to cloud forest: nature conservation close to the people

During the comprehensive workshop, many experiences and ideas were discussed and new solutions and project approaches developed. The presentations and workshops were supplemented by excursions to various project areas around Lake Atitlán, which demonstrated how sustainable income generation and nature conservation can go hand in hand. The spectrum of projects and measures was diverse – from local cooperation on forest management and the sustainable production of honey, coffee and oyster mushrooms to ecotourism in the cloud forest in the footsteps of the quetzal, a sacred bird in the region.

The meeting also made it clear that despite different ecological, political, cultural and social conditions in Latin American countries, the partner organisations have many things in common besides language. In their commitment to nature conservation, environmental protection and strengthening local communities, all institutions repeatedly encounter similar hurdles. The exchange of ideas on how other nature conservation organisations deal with similar hurdles – sharing not only challenges but also success stories – was invaluable. The trip left all participants with lasting memories, a great deal of motivation and inspiration – and above all, a deep sense of gratitude for the warm people and incredible hospitality we encountered.

Alexandra Mörth

has an international M.Sc. in Sustainability and Environmental Sciences. After various research assistant positions in applied nature conservation in Latin America and Southern Europe, she worked as an education officer for sustainable development and now works at GNF as a project assistant in the field of nature conservation and Living Lakes.



→ MANGROVE PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Manglares del Bajo Yuna National Park is located in Samaná Bay, in the north-east of the Dominican Republic. Since 2020, the Global Nature Fund has been working here to protect and reestablish the valuable mangrove forests. Mangroves are not only the nursery and food source for countless marine and land animals, they also protect coastal areas from flooding and storm surges and are an important carbon sinks.

In order to permanently protect the mangrove forests, which are severely threatened by deforestation, and at the same time support local communities in adapting to climate change, we are focusing on community-based reforestation and the creation of sustainable income opportunities through ecotourism, sustainable fishing and the marketing of local products from fair and organic production.

In the first pilot project (2020–2023), over 100 hectares of mangrove forest has already been re-naturalised. The four-year project (2023–2027)



focuses not only on reforestation measures and local production, but also on tourism that promotes the region ecologically and socially.

Sustainable tourism and the reforestation of mangrove forests, which are very important for climate protection, go hand in hand in our project in the Dominican Republic.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/restoring-the-mangrove-forests-of-the-lower-yuna-national-park/



→ REFORESTATION IN THE LAND OF MANY TREES

Lake Atitlán in the highlands of Guatemala is surrounded by volcanoes, hills, cloud forests and dry forests and is home to many animal and plant species that are found only there. However, deforestation, growing tourism, waste incineration and the intensification of agriculture are putting pressure on the lake, the groundwater and the surrounding forests. Despite good agricultural conditions, there is widespread malnutrition and undernourishment – around 75 per cent of the population living below the poverty line.

Against this backdrop, the Global Nature Fund, together with its cooperation partner Vivamos Mejor Guatemala (AVM), is pursuing a holistic approach as part of a current project: in addition to replanting local forest areas, the focus is on reviving traditional, sustainable agricultural

methods. This will secure food supplies for the local population and create alternative sources of income. Reforestation is coordinated by a regional environmental education centre run by AVM, which is linked to a tree nursery for growing native tree species. The local population is closely involved in sustainable forest management measures designed to counteract the ongoing destruction of forests in the long term. Another component of the project is the development and distribution of efficient stoves for households in remote regions.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/sustainable-agriculture-learning-traditional-methods/

→ TRAINING AND NETWORKING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE IN THE ATLANTIC RAINFOREST

Laura Böttges



The Atlantic Rainforest consists of a variety of different ecosystems. With our projects, we want to protect the high level of biodiversity, raise environmental awareness and promote sustainable tourism.

How can young people in one of Brazil's most biodiverse but socio-economically disadvantaged regions become shapers of a regenerative economy? Our new project in the largest contiguous area of the Atlantic Rainforest aims to show how – through education, dialogue and active conservation.

The Atlantic Rainforest (Mata Atlântica in Portuguese) is one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots – and one of the most threatened. Only about 12 per cent of its original area remains, much of it in the Brazilian state of Paraná. Despite its enormous ecological importance, the potential for a sustainable, nature-based economy in the region is still largely unknown. This is precisely where our project, which we are implementing together with our partner organisation "Sociedade de Pesquisa em Vida Selvagem e Educação Ambiental (SPVS)", comes in: we bring young people, teachers, businesses and local decision-makers together and equip them with the tools they need to protect the unique natural environment in their homeland.

Education as a catalyst for change

At the heart of the project is an environmental education component: workshops are held for schoolchildren in the communities of Morretes, Antonina and Guaraqueçaba, focusing on nature conservation, sustainable economics and entrepreneurial creativity. Selected young people then complete internships that give them a deeper insight into ecological career paths.

The commitment of over 100 teachers, who are being trained in a 'training of trainers' format, is particularly important. One focus is on promoting open dialogue with local businesses to develop socio-ecological business models – a meeting of equals between business and the environment.

Networking and communication for a shared vision

In addition to education, the focus is on networking: young people, local businesses and political actors regularly exchange ideas in newly created working groups. Three new sustainable tourism routes are in the planning stage – they are intended to show that nature conservation and economic prospects can be mutually inclusive. A communication strategy supports this process with professional media content, social media campaigns and local press reports. It is particularly remarkable how many ideas come from the region itself. The Atlantic Rainforest is not only worth protecting – it is full of young people with a future vision.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/sustainable-future-for-young-people-and-the-atlantic-rainforest/

→ BIODIVERSITY-PROMOTING AGRICULTURE IN GEORGIA

The project, which was launched in May 2025, strengthens organic farming in Georgia through knowledge transfer, regional networking and practical application. The focus is on two model farms in the west and east of the country, in Martvili and Kaspi. They are being developed as training and advisory centres and are intended to demonstrate how biodiversity-friendly agriculture can succeed.

Model farms as places of learning for sustainable practices

The two farms serve as places for exchange, further training and practical testing. One of them was established in 2024 as part of a preliminary project. We are now expanding both of them into places where climate-adapted and biodiversity-friendly farming methods are clearly communicated. The target groups are organic farmers, smallholders, students and specialists from relevant networks and institutions. At the same time, this work is generating new content for agricultural vocational training and environmental education in schools. The experiences of the expert teams on site are systematically transferred into modules and integrated into existing educational programmes.

Strengthening regional structures, making knowledge accessible

In Martvili, a coordination group is also being formed with representatives from agriculture, administration and civil society. The aim is to promote the establishment of a so-called eco-district – an administrative structure that highlights and promotes biodiversity-oriented management. The initiative is intended to contribute to strengthening local value creation and generating stable management structures for sustainable regional development.

An additional focus is on providing information. Farmers are given access to practical materials and knowledge about organic farming and



biodiversity in their native language. In doing so, our partner organisation, Sustain Caucasus International Alliance (SCIA), is further establishing itself as a professionally recognised partner for ecologically oriented agriculture in Georgia. With the experience and knowledge gained from our completed project, we look forward to continuing our cooperation in a country where agriculture plays such a central role.

The beneficiaries of the project learn about various biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, including sustainable beekeeping and honey production.



www.globalnature.org/en/project/biodiversity-protection-in-the-food-industry/

I AM VERY GRATEFUL TO THE GNF FOR TAKING CARE OF THE COMMONS



Dr. Matthias Hofmann, Global Head of Sustainability at Lonza, emphasises the importance of non-profit organisations such as the Global Nature Fund for the protection of water resources and ecosystems. Through collaboration with GNF, Lonza aims to contribute to the preservation of natural livelihoods beyond its own sites.

Lonza is one of the world's largest contract development and manufacturing organizations (CDMOs), dedicated to serving the health-care industry. Founded in 1897 in the Swiss Alps, Lonza works alongside a broad range of customers – from emerging biotechs to global pharmaceutical companies – to transform their therapeutic discoveries into life-saving and life-enhancing treatments for their patients.

Dr Matthias Hofmann is Global Head of Sustainability at Lonza and explains in an interview why Lonza supports the work of the Global Nature Fund and why water is such an important issue for the group.

Lonza has been supporting the work of the Global Nature Fund since 2023. What motivated Lonza to enter into this partnership?

We are very pleased that there are organisations focusing on environmental and social projects that we can support. As a company, we are committed to a sustainability programme that includes environmental and social components. To reach greater impact beyond our own company locations, we want to support organisations that are active in areas important to Lonza, such as climate and water. We also support social organisations, such as the Swiss Red Cross.

How do you experience the exchange with non-governmental organisations such as the GNF – what do you and the company gain from it?

From my point of view, it is very important to protect and care for common goods, i.e. the things we all use, such as lakes, wetlands, forests and ecosystems. As an industrial company, we can only do this to a very limited extent at our sites and in the surrounding area. That is why we have to do this by supporting non-profit organisations. In addition, we offer our employees the opportunity to use one working day per

year for environmental or social projects. This is intended to be a small additional contribution.

How important is sustainability for Lonza as a global company? How and since when has the company been involved in this area?

Among other things, Lonza produces active ingredients for pharmaceutical manufacturers. This entire industry is committed to the health of patients, and it is clear that a healthy planet is a prerequisite for this. The pharmaceutical industry, and we too, have committed ourselves to clear climate and water targets to help protect these fundamental resources.

We have been involved in a systematic global programme for around seven years, partly because we are growing and energy and other resources are becoming increasingly important factors. We have a systematic environmental and social programme that includes specific targets for climate and water, as well as the promotion, training and equality of our employees. In the area of climate, we want to reduce our own carbon footprint by around 40 per cent by 2030 compared to 2021. In terms of industrial water consumption, we want to reduce the intensity per million in turnover by 50 per cent.

The issue of water is central to GNF – for example, we have been working worldwide for over 25 years to protect and restore lakes and wetlands. What role does water play for Lonza and how does the company manage this resource?

Sufficient quantities of water of sufficient quality are essential for pharmaceutical production – as a component of the products, for cleaning, cooling and air conditioning, and as a heat transfer medium and steam. We produce high-purity, sterile water for everything used in the cleaning and manufacture of our products. At the same time, we know that water is a limited resource everywhere and that there are other users with the same needs. That is why we focus on reducing water consumption and reusing water, for example reuse of washing water as cooling

water. We want to understand how availability is developing, also in relation to global warming, and how usage is changing at our sites. Too little water can cause problems during droughts and low water levels. The same applies to too much water, such as during storms and floods. We also consider these to be long-term climate risks.

What specific measures has Lonza initiated and implemented in recent years to improve water protection?

As I mentioned earlier, reducing water consumption is one of our focus areas. All sites have a water balance to identify and implement potential savings. At some sites, such as in Mexico, slightly polluted wastewater is treated with membranes so that it can be reused.

I would like to give another specific example. Our Swiss site in Visp in the Valais region is located directly on the Rhone and Vispa rivers, on the banks of two mountain rivers. We extract cooling water from the Rhone and return purified wastewater to the river. Over the last few decades, wastewater treatment has been continuously optimised so that the very strict limits are consistently adhered to – this means that no active pharmaceutical ingredients enter the environment.

In your opinion, which topics will be particularly important in the area of sustainability in the coming years?

Looking at the trends identified by the Stockholm Resilience Centre, climate and water issues are and will remain central to the Earth and to us as an industry. We are convinced that it is right to work on these issues and contribute to reducing negative impacts. As a company, we must focus on the issues with the greatest leverage. This also helps us to motivate our employees, manage our investments and projects, and better assess our risk.

In my opinion, it is important to preserve and restore natural cycles and systems by protecting areas. This is where the GNF is involved, and we are helping.

The interview was conducted by Eva Schellenbeck



Eva Schellenbeck

has been working as a communications and marketing manager at the Global Nature Fund since 2022. As a trained journalist, she has been involved with sustainability issues both professionally and privately for many years.

FUNDRAISING FOR PROJECT WORK

Kristin Mehler & Manuela Köstner



One of our donation mailings, sent in September 2024

In order to successfully implement our diverse projects in close cooperation with local partner organisations worldwide, we need appropriate financial support. As a non-profit foundation, we primarily use donations and grants from the public sector, the private sector and other foundations to finance our activities.

Without this valuable support, our project work would not be possible. According to the audit report, we received a total of €762,000 in donations in 2024 – from companies, foundations and individual donors. These include large donations from long-standing

supporters such as Mercedes-Benz Group AG, Postcode Lottery DT gGmbH, Lonza Ltd., the Körber Group, the Wilo Foundation, AlnaturA Produktions- und Handels GmbH, Ten Square Games, GLS Investment Management GmbH, Groundlake Partners AG and the Chrysantil Foundation. The cooperation with the 'Trinkbecher für Trinkwasser' (Drinking Cups for Drinking Water) team and Hannover 96 has also been particularly successful. In the 2024/2025 season, a record donation of over €100,000 was collected for drinking water projects. Our 25-

year partnership with the family-owned company Kärcher has also been very valuable, enabling us to implement numerous water projects in the Global South.

Whether federal ministries, companies, foundations or private individuals – we would like to express our sincere thanks to all our supporters for their trust in our work and their valuable contributions.

Transparency

As a non-profit, civil society foundation, transparency is particularly important to us. Our activity report therefore contains detailed information about our finances in addition to information about our project work. We prepare a profit and loss statement and a balance sheet in accordance with the German Commercial Code and foundation law. The preservation of the foundation's assets and the use of the foundation's funds in accordance with its statutes are essential criteria. Since our foundation was established, we have committed ourselves to having our annual accounts audited by an independent auditor. The audit results are documented in the audit report and disclosed to all supervisory authorities.

We have always received the Seal of Transparency (ITZ) and comply with all of the initiative's disclosure requirements. Our activity report and statutes are available on our website, and our donors receive this report by post. All relevant documents are also available for download on the website or can be requested from us.

Kristin Mehler

is an Asian and linguistics scholar (Master of Arts) with many years of NGO experience and works as a communications and marketing manager for the Global Nature Fund.



Manuela Köstner

holds a degree in business administration (BA). At the Global Nature Fund, she is the finance and administration assistant responsible for donations and is the contact person for individual donors.



WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK OUR SUPPORTERS:

Public sector – Germany



European Union



Foundations / associations



Business cooperations



We are members of numerous networks and associations.
www.globalnature.org/en/about-us/networks-associations/

This year, we have once again worked closely with a large number of project partners around the world to achieve our international nature conservation and environmental protection goals. Find out more about our partners here:

► Find out more about our partners here:
www.globalnature.org/en/about-us/project-partners/

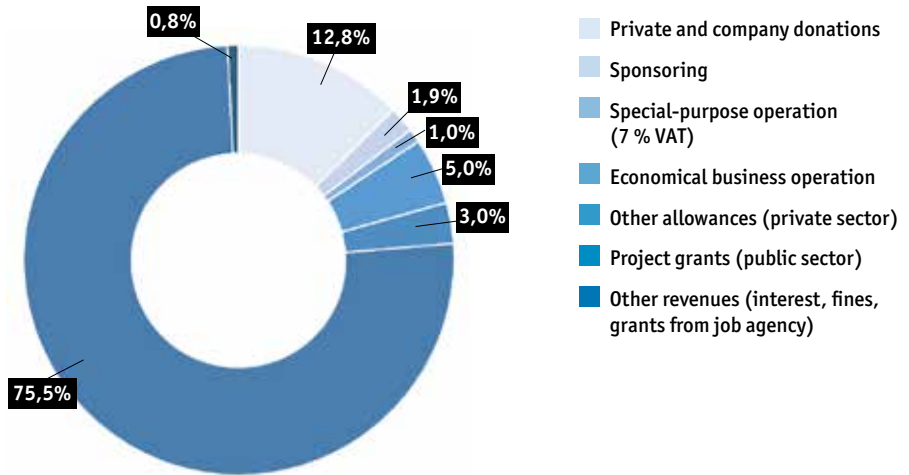


PRESENTING THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

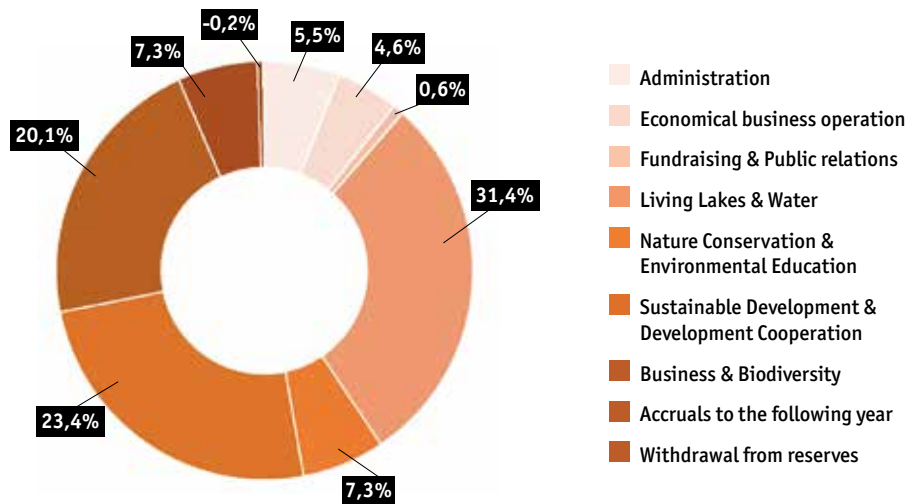
Explanatory note on the fiscal year

For the 2024 financial year, the Global Nature Fund was issued an unqualified audit opinion by the independent auditing firm Koch & Eicken GmbH. The audit results are recorded in the report on the audit of the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2024, as well as in the corresponding explanatory report as of December 31, 2024.

The balance sheet total as of December 31, 2024 amounted to 13,259,212.70 euros (previous year: 11,638,252.95 euros). The income from the profit and loss statement from January 1 to December 31, 2024 amounts to 5,965,945.46 euros. Taking into account the expenses, the balance is 423,834.17 euros (previous year: -230,163.10 euros). After taking into account the necessary accruals of -435,655.08 euros (previous year: 441,425.56 euros), a withdrawal from reserves of 11,820.91 euros results (previous year: allocation to reserves of 211,262.46 euros). The free reserves as of December 31, 2024, thus amount to 770,716.97 euros (previous year: 782,537.88 euros). The foundation capital remains unchanged at 437,638.04 euros.



Budget 2024 - Revenues in EURO	Percent
Private and company donations	12,8
Sponsoring	1,9
Special-purpose operation (7 % VAT)	1,0
Economical business operation	5,0
Other allowances (private sector)	3,0
Project grants (public sector)	75,5
Other revenues (interest, fines, grants from job agency)	0,8
TOTAL	100,0



Budget 2024 - Expenses in EURO	Percent
Administration	5,5
Economical business operation	4,6
Fundraising & Public relations	0,6
Living Lakes & Water	31,4
Nature Conservation & Environmental Education	7,3
Sustainable Development & Development Cooperation	23,4
Business & Biodiversity	20,1
Accruals to the following year	7,3
Withdrawal from reserves	-0,2
TOTAL	100,0

BALANCE SHEET 31.12.2024

ASSETS	31.12.2024	Previous year
A. FIXED ASSETS		
I. Tangible Assets		
Operating and Office Equipment	7,14 €	7,14 €
II. Financial Assets		
Financial investments	306,78 €	306,78 €
B. CURRENT ASSETS		
I. Stocks		
Ongoing projects	10.245.007,11 €	9.213.277,35 €
II. Receivables and other assets		
- Receivables from deliveries and services	60.697,37 €	69.190,85 €
- Other receivables and assets	36.687,92 €	122.639,56 €
	97.385,29 €	191.830,41 €
III. Cash on hand and bank balances		
Cash on hand	41,56 €	265,69 €
Bank deposits	2.904.002,75 €	2.226.729,24 €
	2.904.044,31 €	2.226.994,93 €
C. ACCRUED ITEMS		
	12.462,07 €	5.836,34 €
TOTAL of ASSETS	13.259.212,70 €	11.638.252,95 €



Marion Hammerl
President

Radolfzell, September 4th, 2025

LIABILITIES	31.12.2024	Previous year
A. EQUITY CAPITAL		
I. Foundation Capital		
Endowment Capital	86.919,62 €	86.919,62 €
Increase in Endowment Capital	350.718,42 €	350.718,42 €
	437.638,04 €	437.638,04 €
II. Reserves		
Free Reserves		
Balance carried forward on 01.01.2024	782.537,88 €	571.275,42 €
Withdrawal/Allocation to reserves	-11.820,91 €	211.262,46 €
Dissolution of long-term reserve	0,00 €	0,00 €
Balance 31.12.2024	770.716,97 €	782.537,88 €
B. NOT YET CONSUMED DONATIONS AND ALLOWANCES		
- Not yet used donations and allowances	0,00 €	0,00 €
- Long-term donations and allowances	7,14 €	7,14 €
	7,14 €	7,14 €
C. PROVISIONS		
- Provisions for tax liabilities	75.389,10 €	61.606,04 €
- Other Provisions	243.042,30 €	47.635,25 €
	318.431,40 €	109.241,29 €
D. LIABILITIES		
- Advance payments received on projects	11.191.714,15 €	9.910.470,55 €
- Liabilities from deliveries and services	30.723,35 €	67.724,01 €
- Liabilities from donations and grants not yet consumed for the intended purpose	454.111,52 €	267.970,28 €
- Other liabilities	55.870,13 €	62.663,76 €
	11.732.419,15 €	10.308.828,60 €
E. ACCRUED ITEMS		
	0,00 €	0,00 €
TOTAL of LIABILITES	13.259.212,70 €	11.638.252,95 €

STRONG TOGETHER FOR NATURE AND ENVIRONMENT: WE ARE THE TEAM OF THE

Sustainable development



Thies Geertz
Head of Sustainable
Development
Office Radolfzell



Katharina Gehrig
Project Manager
Office Radolfzell



Andrea Schell
Project Manager
Teleworkplace

Living Lakes & Nature Conservation



Dr. Thomas Schaefer
Head of Living Lakes &
Nature Conservation
Office Radolfzell



David Marchetti
Deputy Head of
Nature Conservation
Office Radolfzell



Laura Böttges
Project Manager
Office Radolfzell



Johannes Muntau
Project Manager
Office Radolfzell



Alexandra Mörth
Project Assistant
Office Radolfzell



Katja Weickmann
Project Manager
Office Berlin



Gudrun Schlöpker
Project Manager
Office Bonn



Lea Strub
Project Manager
Office Bonn

Business & Biodiversity



Stefan Hörmann
Managing Director
Office Bonn



Louisa Lösing
Head of Business &
Biodiversity
Office Bonn



Bettina Faust
Project Manager
Teleworkplace



Stefanie Donovan
Project Manager
Office Berlin



Steffen Kemper
Project Manager
Office Bonn



Jenja Kronenbitter
Project Manager
Teleworkplace



Kimberly Kürschner
Trainee
Office Bonn



Tobias Ludes
Project Manager
Office Bonn



Andrea Reuter
Project Manager
Office Bonn

Finance, Administration & Human Resources



Daniel Heinrich
Head of Finance and Administration
Office Radolfzell



Corinna de Beyer
Finance and Administration Assistant
Office Radolfzell



Manuela Köstner
Finance and Administration Assistant
Office Radolfzell



Jasmin Rink
Human Resources Officer & Assistant to the Management
Office Radolfzell



Wera Tschekorsky Orloff
Finance and Administration Assistant
Office Bonn

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Udo Gattenlöhner
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Tina Feil
Communications & Marketing Manager
Office Radolfzell



Kristin Mehler
Communications & Marketing Manager
Office Bonn



Eva Schellenbeck
Communications & Marketing Manager
Office Radolfzell



Anne Börnsen
Student Assistant
Office Radolfzell

IMPRINT

Publisher:

Global Nature Fund
Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4, 78315 Radolfzell
Phone: +49 7732 9995-80
Fax: +49 7732 9995-88
E-Mail: info@globalnature.org

Responsible under German press law:

Udo Gattenlöhner

Editorial office: Eva Schellenbeck

Translation: John Pinder

Texts:

Laura Böttges
Bettina Faust
Thies Geertz
Manuela Köstner
Louisa Lösing
Kristin Mehler
Alexandra Mörth
Johannes Muntau
Andrea Reuter
Andrea Schell
Eva Schellenbeck
Katja Weickmann

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SO WE CAN HELP OTHERS!**

DONATION ACCOUNT

GLS-Gemeinschaftsbank Bochum
IBAN: DE 53 4306 0967 8040 4160 00
BIC: GENODEM1GLS

GNF HEAD OFFICE

Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4
78315 Radolfzell, Germany
Phone: +49 7732 9995-80
Fax: +49 7732 9995-88
E-Mail: info@globalnature.org

GNF OFFICE BONN

Kaiser-Friedrich-Straße 11
53113 Bonn, Germany
Phone: +49 228 1848694-0
Fax: +49 228 1848694-99

GNF OFFICE BERLIN

Hackescher Markt 4
10178 Berlin, Germany
Phone: +49 30 2400867-341
Fax: +49 30 2400867-19



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