

Wetlands International

Annual Report and Accounts 2012

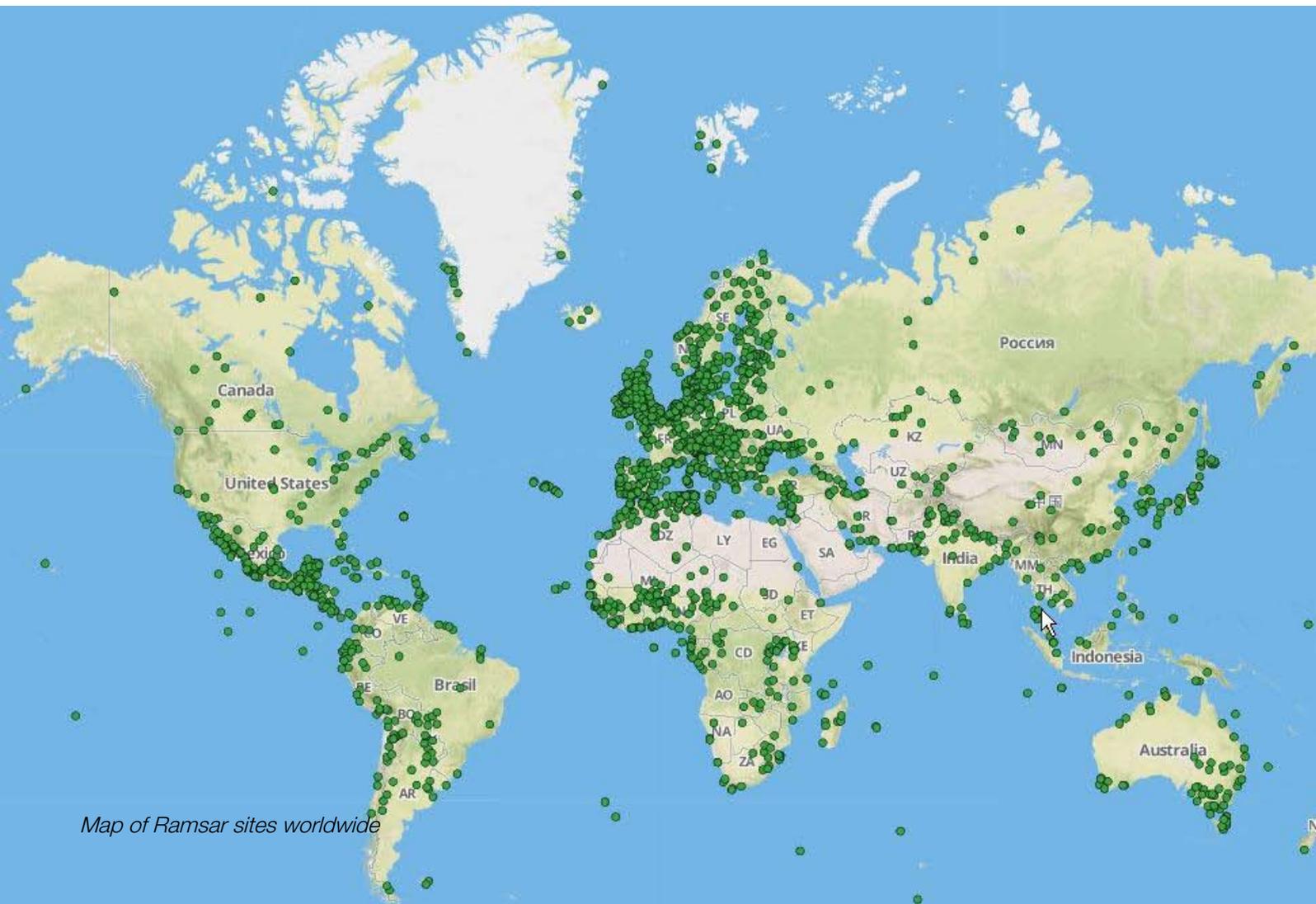


Acronyms

AEWA	African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement	Mt	Megatonne
AHFR	Ayer Hitam Forest Reserve (Malaysia)	NBA	Niger Basin Authority
ArcGIS	Arc Geographic Information Systems	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
BIOMAC	West African Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Network	NPL	National Postcode Lottery
CBO	Community Based Organisation	OMVS	Senegal River Basin Organisation
CDA	Chilika Development Authority (India)	OPIDIN	Inner Niger Delta flood prediction tool
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide	PfR	Partners for Resilience Alliance
COP	Conference of the Contracting Parties	PRCM	West African Regional Marine and Coastal Conservation Program
CSN	Critical Site Network	REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
CT	Collective target	RJ 650	Richtlijn Jaarverslaggeving (Guidelines for Annual Reporting of fundraising organisations)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	RSIS	Ramsar Site Information Service
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency	RSPO	Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil
EA	Ecosystem Alliance	RTRS	Round Table on Responsible Soy
ERC	Ecosystem Restoration Concessions	SIPD	Shell Iraq Petroleum Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	SLBP	Sustainable Livelihoods and Biodiversity Project (Nigeria)
FIBA	International Foundation of Banc d'Arguin	UKP4	President's Special Working Group on Development Control (Indonesia)
GHG	Green House Gas	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GIS	Geographic Information Systems	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Ha	Hectare	UPEN	Pahang Pahang State Economic Planning Unit (Malaysia)
ICFO	International Committee of Fundraising Organisations	VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
INA	Institut National Agronomique de Tunisie	WASH	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene
IND	Inner Niger Delta	WHSRN	Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network
IT	Information Technologies IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature	WPIAT	Wetland Pre-Impact Assessment Tool
IWC	International Waterbird Census	WWD	World Wetlands Day
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management	WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
KKMN	National Mangrove Committee (Indonesia)		
MPA	Marine Protected Area		

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Map of Ramsar sites worldwide



From the CEO - Jane Madgwick

In 2012, water became a stronger political priority. For many people, rich and poor, in both cities and rural environments, it was a year of extremes, with devastating droughts and floods grabbing the media headlines and causing untold damage and misery. A new focus on water security arose from various inter-sectoral water policy dialogues, reflecting the cross cutting nature of water affecting the health, environment and economic agendas. At the Rio +20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, it was reported that water-related risks were negatively affecting 53 percent of the world's largest listed companies. In response, company CEO's made some commitments to advance corporate water management practices. The World Water Forum sessions in Marseilles and Stockholm World Water Week highlighted the growing competition and trade-offs between water, food and energy sectors for the same, finite water resource. We were active in these water fora, playing a leading role in bringing actors and knowledge together to address the gap between water resource management and ecosystems. In this, we drew on our own experiences, particularly in Africa and South Asia, to highlight the critical role of wetlands in supplying and regulating water. Together with a number of civil society groups, we also called attention to the worrying trend of "water grabs" in sub-Saharan Africa, where the growing appetite of foreign investors for land and water resources has resulted in water diversions from wetlands and water shortages for local communities. Through all these activities, we gained significant profile and opportunities to collaborate with knowledge institutes, private sector companies and NGOs on our water agenda, globally and regionally.

In July, we braved the heat of Bucharest for the Ramsar Convention at the 11th Conference of Parties. We typically were involved with a number of diverse topics. We launched the 5th edition of Waterbird Population Estimates and the report of the first Global Inter-Flyway Network meeting. Responding to some key concerns, we brought together experts to discuss the evidence-base behind a Resolution that called for reductions in pesticide-related risks in rice paddy production systems. We contributed to the discussion over wetlands wise use and oil and gas developments and used our evidence and experience to encourage

Parties to take appropriate action in relation to the contribution of wetlands to climate mitigation and adaptation. With one of our staff a key author, we introduced the draft special report "Wetlands and Water TEEB" (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity), which brings together evidence on the outstanding socio-economic importance of wetlands, especially in providing water regulation services.

Last year, our major, multi-region alliances "Partners for Resilience", "Ecosystem Alliance" and "WASH Alliance" started to have real traction in Africa, Asia and LAC. Through Partners for Resilience we defined what an ecosystem approach to disaster risk reduction means in principle and practice – and communicated examples and successes from working with our humanitarian partners in nine developing countries. We started a major new programme "Mangrove Capital" which is focused on developing ecosystem-based solutions to safeguard vulnerable tropical coasts. Through this project, we published key information on the functions and values of mangroves for example in relation to buffering storms - and stimulated new investments and policies by the Indonesian government.

Our global campaign to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from carbon rich wetlands further matured in 2012. We worked in Southeast Asia to secure a portfolio of Peatland Ecosystem Restoration Projects for REDD+ investments. Jointly with FAO, we published guidelines for sustainable peatland management. Through a new programme "PeatRus", we brought global technical expertise to support large scale re-wetting of drained peatlands in Russia to help prevent fires and peatland degradation. And our continued work in informing the science base of technical committees of the Round Table for Sustainable Palm Oil, resulted in improved principles and criteria that will help to safeguard and rehabilitate peatlands affected or threatened by palm oil production.

All in all, 2012 was a significant year with many achievements for Wetlands International at the local, national and global levels. Most of all, we were able to demonstrate the relevance and case for improved wetland management to the range of issues that dominated global attention.

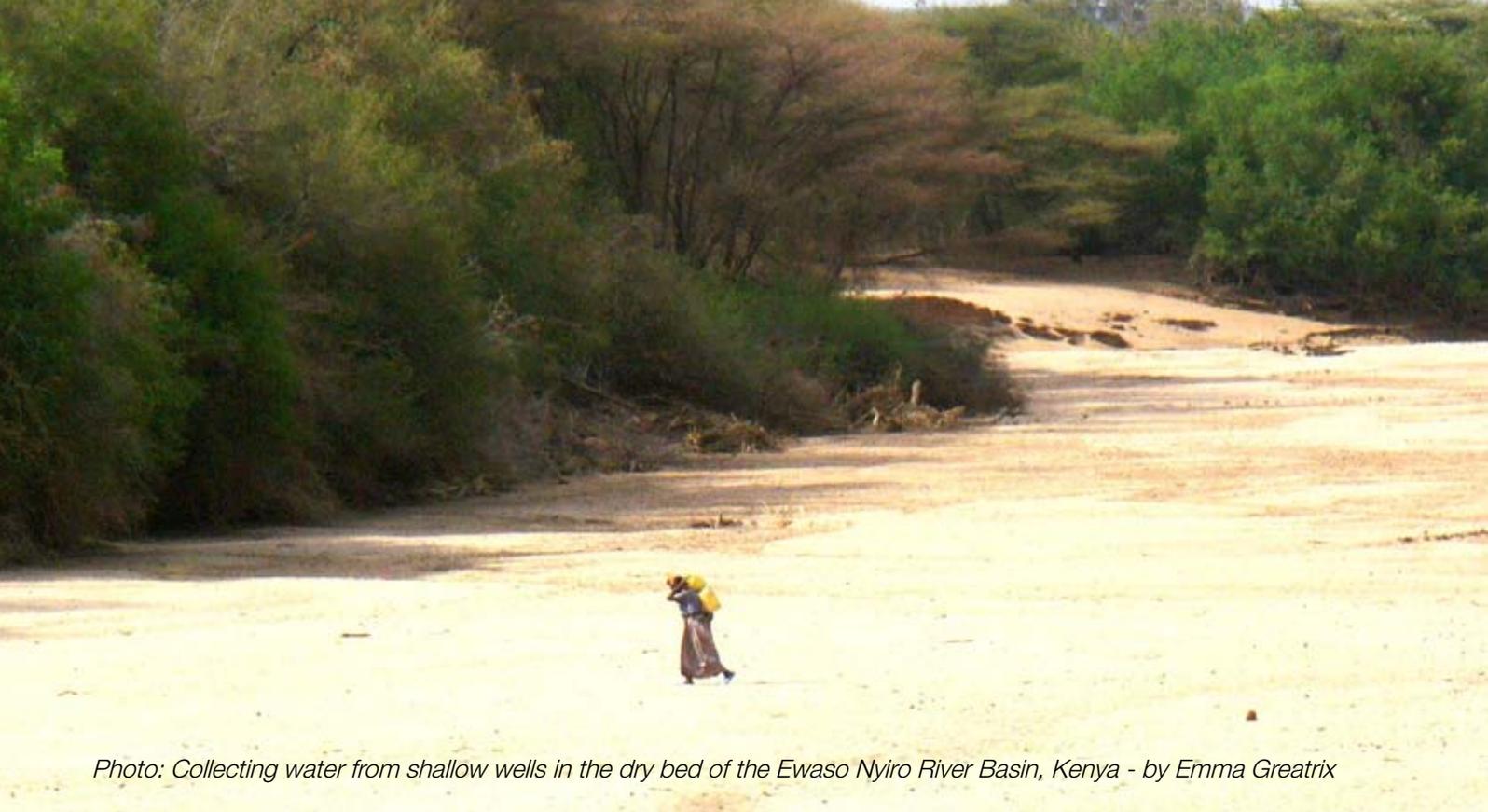


Photo: Collecting water from shallow wells in the dry bed of the Ewaso Nyiro River Basin, Kenya - by Emma Greatrix

Report of the Supervisory Council and Board of Association

On the occasion of World Wetlands Day in February 2012, Wetlands International presented its future plans in an event held in The Hague. It was well attended by Dutch politicians, partners, and donors; an illustration of the good network of the organisation in the host country, but also of the importance of the Dutch networks for our global work. Different speakers showed the effective approach of the organisation as a broker between science, policy and practice; between field level challenges and in addressing global wetland-related challenges.

In June the Supervisory Council/Board of Association held their meeting in Java, Indonesia. For some of the new members it was the first time to visit one of our field projects. During a fieldtrip the Council and Management Board learned about the project in Banten Bay, north of Jakarta, with a delegation of the Wetlands International Indonesia staff, representatives from the local communities, local authorities and police. In November, the Supervisory Council/Board of Association held its second meeting of the year. The annual General Members Meeting was held online, in December.

During the year, the Supervisory Council confirmed the new Corporate Engagement Strategy and contributed to the evaluation of the 5-year partnership with Shell, including a meeting with the CEO of Shell. This evaluation formed the basis of a renewed relationship between Shell and Wetlands International for the

years to come. Furthermore, the Chair and vice Chair supported the Management Board in improving the financial management of the organisation. There was a guided focus on the Resource Development strategy; amongst others, a Working Group consisting of the Board of Association and a reference group of members, was initiated to refresh and extend the membership of the organisation. The recruitment of two additional Supervisory Council members was initiated during the year.

A special event, attended by two Board of Association members, was held to inform members about recent developments on the membership during the Ramsar COP11 in July, in Bucharest. Some member delegates and partner organisations gave short speeches reflecting on their valuable relationship with the organisation. The Ramsar Secretary General gave a strong endorsement to the work of the organisation, praising in particular its work in raising attention to the issues of wetlands and climate change and in providing critical information on waterbird and wetland status to the 160 Ramsar Contracting Parties. It was a good opportunity to engage with member and non-member government and NGO representatives.

During the year, all members of the Association were consulted as part of the brand and visual strategy development process through an online questionnaire and through meetings with the design company.

Our Strategic Intent 2011-2020

“Wetlands are wisely used and restored for the role they play in improving human well-being and local livelihoods, conserving biodiversity, sustaining the water cycle and reducing climate change and its impacts.”

Wetlands International, as a specialist institution, makes a unique contribution towards achieving our goal. However it is clear that this requires the support and engagement of many other actors as well as innovative approaches that can bring about lasting and timely results.

To this end we seek to bring together expertise from different disciplines in development and the environment to secure wetlands and the ecosystem services they provide. For example when wetlands are restored to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the location and design of interventions should also maximise the benefits for biodiversity and local livelihoods and ensure the hydrological integrity of the wetland system. When these are set as joint objectives from the outset, then wetland management can be truly sustainable.

Linked to our over-arching goal statement, we have developed a number of long-term goals for protecting and enhancing key wetland ecosystem services. For these goals, we have Collective Targets, which will guide the work of the Wetlands International network over five years, 2011–2015.

These Collective Targets have emerged from regional and global analyses of the conditions of wetlands, ongoing trends, specific threats and opportunities in the coming years, together with a consideration of our

past achievements, current and potential partnerships and specific niche. These were developed through a participative process with our stakeholders in each region of the world and globally.

These goals and Collective Targets are documented in the Strategic Intent 2011–2020. Additionally, we set out the main strategies for achieving our goals and targets. Four main ‘ways of working’ were defined – characterising a distinct approach that makes us effective and defines our organisational niche:

- Mobilising the best available expertise and knowledge
- Raising awareness of the critical issues
- Enabling society to take action
- Influencing policies and practices

Regional strategies were also developed to enable a different emphasis and focus according to the particular threats and opportunities in different parts of the world. In 2011 many projects and initiatives were in progress to address the specific outcomes set out in the Collective Targets. At the same time, we started to form inter-office teams so we can better coordinate and collaborate across the network and achieve greater synergies.

Finally, our organisational and financing targets for the period of the strategy were defined.

Photo: Rice planting in Guinea-Bissau



5 Themes, 12 Collective targets



Sustainable livelihoods

Collective Target 1

Wise use and restoration of 20 wetlands is linked with the development of sustainable livelihoods, resulting in a strengthened asset base for at least 200,000 people.

Biodiversity

Collective Target 2

Species-oriented and ecological network initiatives result in improved status of selected wetland biodiversity groups, including waterbirds and freshwater fish.

Collective Target 3

The status of wetland biodiversity is improved in at least 10 globally significant wetland ecoregions.

Collective Target 4

Decisions for the conservation and management of waterbird populations and wetlands on which they depend are influenced by timely analyses on the status and trends of waterbirds.



Water

Collective Target 5

In five major basins implementation of water resource management plans safeguard and restore the role that wetlands play in water supply and regulation.

Collective Target 6

Ecologically sustainable drinking water and sanitation programmes are implemented in the country programmes of five WASH initiatives, resulting in improved ecological status of wetlands.

Climate

Collective Target 7

At least 100 Mt of CO₂ emissions avoided by conserving and restoring wetlands.

Collective Target 8

UNFCCC policies provide incentives for reducing wetland emissions in both developed and developing countries and include biodiversity safeguards.

Collective Target 9

Investments in wetland protection and restoration are made through five government-led climate change adaptation and/or disaster risk reduction plans.

Collective Target 10

In the catchments of 10 significant wetlands, community resilience to natural hazards, including those that are exacerbated by climate change is increased through improved environmental management.



Greening the Economy

Collective Target 11

In at least five cases changes or adjustments will be achieved in the design and/or delivery of major development schemes which threaten significant wetlands or water resources, so as to avoid or reduce impacts on biodiversity and livelihoods.

Collective Target 12

Industry standards, regulations and community practices are improved for at least three production systems to prevent the loss of wetlands and their values, such as for water, climate regulation and biodiversity.

Achievements

The following list represents some specific achievements or significant steps made in 2012 by our network of offices that contribute to reaching our Collective Targets, as set out in the Strategic Intent 2011-2020. It is not a comprehensive list and there are many more activities and outputs achieved at the national and local level which are not mentioned here.

THEME 1

Sustainable Livelihoods

Results of Collective Target 1:

Waterbird hunting with modern techniques presents a lot of pressure to biodiversity of the Inner Niger Delta, Mali. Based on contracts according to our bio-rights approach, signed with 10 traditional hunting villages, hunting was reduced by around 80% and 150 ha of bourgou (aquatic grass) fields were restored, contributing to the improved livelihoods of local people.



- Bio-Rights contracts were signed with 9 community groups involving over 200 households in Flores Island and Java, Indonesia. This resulted in 400,000 mangrove and beach trees planted linked with various types of livelihood developments being created such as fish, goat, duck and chicken farms; traditional weaving cloth; honey collection; establishment of small kiosks and vegetable farms.

THEME 2

Biodiversity

Results of Collective Target 2:

- Wetland management planning was initiated for Kaabar wetland complex in India, an important biodiversity hotspot for migrating waterbirds within Central Asian Flyway. Degradation of Kaabar wetland complex since the last three decades had led to decline in biodiversity as well as increased disaster risk for wetland communities. Integrated management planning will provide the pathway for holistic site management. The role of wetlands in supporting biodiversity and reducing disaster risk was assessed and, building on the assessment, sustained policy and advocacy with Government of Bihar and World Bank led to this outcome.
- An integrated management plan for Chilika Lake Ramsar site in India, was developed in collaboration with experts and stakeholders. The plan was adopted and released as an overarching framework for site management and sets out the interventions to be coordinated by the Chilika Development Authority, required for achieving wise use through maintenance of ecological character. It was developed using a “Methodology Manual for Managers on Wetland Management Planning”, that recognizes inter-sectoral interests and their implications for biodiversity and ecosystem services and optimizes intervention strategies accordingly. The methodology was developed by Wetlands International and makes use of existing guidance under the Ramsar Convention.

Results of Collective Target 3:

- We facilitated the development and adoption by the Ministry of Ecology of integrated (biodiversity/socio-economic interests) management plans for 2 key Ramsar Sites on the Black Sea Coast of Ukraine. Wetlands in Ukraine suffer from strong anthropogenic pressure and implementation of this plan by Niznednestrovskiy National Nature Park will lead to sustainable use and management of the natural resources.
- In a unique initiative, a national baseline on the Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity is being established for inland wetlands, forests and coastal ecosystems of India. We did the scoping analysis and the report was released by the Minister of Environment, Government of India at the 11th COP of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Results of Collective Target 4:

- Wetlands International successfully launched the Waterbird Population Estimate online tool at the Ramsar COP11 in Bucharest. The new online tool combines access to the entire series of five Waterbird Population Estimates, including the latest update of 2012. This is the official global reference for countries to designate the Ramsar sites and other important sites based on the proportion of the population of waterbirds at the site.
- We achieved significant progress in strengthening the International Waterbird Census through improved communication and networking with partners across African-Eurasian flyway and the development of an online database and data entry tool. This resulted in increased data flows and thus better overviews available to governments, Conventions and other partners.

Water

Results of Collective Target 5:

- In the middle reaches of the Yellow River, China, 5000 ha wetlands adjacent to the Yellow River basin were restored by government and protected by integrated water management scheme to ensure water supply downstream. These efforts prevent water from stopping flow to the Yellow River Delta and safeguard the production and millions people's lives. To this effect, Wetlands International coordinated national and local stakeholders, provided training on wetland conservation and wise use and helped local partners improve their capacity to effectively manage wetlands and their biodiversity conservation.
- Together with our river restoration partners in Europe, we improved the basis for communicating and sharing information on river restoration best practices through the development of a Wikipedia on best practices, a river restoration website and online social media.
- Through our active participation at the 6th World Water Forum we achieved commitments of two African river basins (Niger and Senegal) to explore an ecosystem approach to tackling the water-food-energy nexus challenges. We also helped to secure commitments for two rivers basins (Arpa and Rhone) in Europe to share best practices on river restoration.

The hydrological regimes of Loktak Lake in India were restored, involving an increase in the open water area. Stakeholder agreement was achieved on the implementation of a water allocation plan that recognizes and addresses ecosystem restoration requirements. The role of Wetlands International was to draft the integrated management plan, provide capacity building support and implement a project on water allocation planning.

Photo: Fisher Community in Loktak lake, India by Ritesh Kumar



- The Kenya Government endorsed a Land Use Plan for the Tana Delta in Kenya. We contributed to this as well as to the related Strategic Environmental Assessment, resulting in a plan that clearly demonstrates eco-system thinking as it takes into account up- and downstream ecological relations of the Delta. This is a relatively new and encouraging, information-based and participatory decision-making process in Kenya which is seen as a pilot for other Kenyan deltas. Implementation of the Plan is however not completely assured as yet due to lack of funding and the need for re-embedding after the now started constitutional reform.
- The 'Capacity Building for sustainable management of wetlands and water resources in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean' project ended in 2012.

Key project achievements included a government commitment to develop an integrated river basin plan for the Mujib River, Jordan; establishment of a civil society platform focused on green issues and the basis for environmentally based water quality monitoring protocol in the Sebou Basin Morocco and a strengthened environmental base for decision-support systems in the Ichkeul basin, Tunisia. At the regional level, together with civil society groups, we have communicated the vital role of wetlands in water management in the region and embedded our priorities into key regional statements and commitments (The International Symposium on Water and Wetlands in the Mediterranean – From Grado to Agadir: The next 20 years; Mediterranean sub-regional theme of the 6th World Water Forum).

Results of Collective Target 6:

- Together with partners we produced scientific research papers, published by Elsevier, showing the relation between wetlands and water management in the Inner Niger Delta, West Africa, including best practices to manage WASH and water related health problems in the region. These articles were among the first worldwide to describe the wetlands and WASH nexus and contribute to a science base in a data poor context.



THEME 4 Climate

Results of Collective Target 7:

Through the start-up of the PeatRus project we have stimulated the rewetting of peatlands in the Moscow region, to demonstrate how to reduce threats including peat fires and greenhouse gases emissions caused by peatland drainage and burning, which is relevant to approximately 2.000.000 ha of peatlands that have been drained in the European part of Russia. The Russian government committed to rewetting of drained peat lands; 31.000 ha in Moscow Oblast and in other Oblasts 10.000 ha. The Moscow Province and Federal Government as well as private businesses are significantly multiplying the financial investments and the potential impact of this project



Photo: Moscow Oblast (Province) Taldom region Crane Land by Tatiana Minayeva

- A Peatland Ecosystem Restoration Project was developed and sites were identified in Sumatra, Kalimantan and Brunei for potential carbon credit via the REDD+ mechanism. In 2012, we carried out detailed forest and peatland carbon assessments in Merang Kepahayang area at Musi Banyuasin District in South Sumatra and in the former ex-mega rice project area in Central Kalimantan. An assessment was also made in Pulau Maya west Kalimantan.
- The Indonesia office, together with other institutions, was invited by the President's Task Force to review government policies on Swamp ("RPP Rawa") and on Peat lands ("RPP Gambut"). This review aimed at synchronizing both policies in order to support the government commitment in reducing GHG emissions.
- Commitment was achieved from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to jointly develop a global initiative providing guidance for climate change mitigation through conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use of peatlands.



Photo: Immediate rescue operation supported by Partners for Resilience project in Odisha during flood

Results of Collective Target 9:

- The Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries made a (financial) commitment to support Wetlands International and civil engineering and drainage sector corporate partners, in the development of a major hybrid engineering demonstration project along Java's vulnerable coastline.
- We facilitated the issuance of Head District Decree of Sikka, Indonesia, that protects all existing mangroves along the coast of Sikka and produced a draft Map of mangrove distribution (degraded, intact and potential areas for rehabilitation) for Flores Island, Indonesia.
- in 19 panchayats, local Indian community assemblies that cover 103 villages in very remote areas of the Mahanadi delta, our work led to the allocation of local government funds for implementing disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans, according to the priorities set by villagers. This means that these marginalized poor now have access to government funding for the protection of coastal areas, river banks and for improved water and sanitation.



Photo: Dune stabilization, Mali by Bakary Kone

Result of Collective Target 10:

Under the project *Partners for Resilience*, environmental management was improved in 9 countries, as a disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation strategy alongside humanitarian activities. Some illustrative examples of achievements are:

- Twenty villages in the Inner Niger Delta in Mali reduced their disaster risk through a variety of measures, linked with ecosystem management, including fixing sand dunes, establishment of a green belt of trees to protect houses and farmland, and reforestation to reduce wind damage to crops.
- We integrated an ecosystem approach into the Nicaraguan Climate Change Popular Guide and didactical guide (including games) of the Red Cross.
- Working alongside our partner CARE, we started a Bio-rights initiative in Sololá, Guatemala to reduce the vulnerability to landslides, mudslides and heavy weather of four K'iché communities. The communities suffer land- and mudslides annually because of forest clearance for maxán leafs and coffee monocultures.

Community representatives started to work on Risk Management by creating maps defining the hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities in the community. These form the base for Local Response Plans that include reforestation at the water sources amongst other humanitarian measures. Community members supply their labour for each of these activities, as well as a commitment for conservation activities, such as reforestation, in return for the financing of improved shelter and infrastructure.

- In India, we supported the government extension agency to develop and roll out methodologies for sustainable agriculture affecting 60 villages and flood prone land within the Gandak-Kosi floodplains and Mahanadi Delta, including for example promoting the use of flood resilient crops. This has reduced farmer vulnerability to climate change and anecdotal evidence of increased crop production. As the area (Bihar and Orissa) served by the extension agency is annually flooded by 7 tributaries of Ganges, the potential for scaling up is huge.

Result of Collective Target 11:

We achieved the inclusion of an ecosystem approach in the development of the Biodiversity Action Plan for the Majnoon field by Shell Iraq Petroleum Development (SIPD) in Iraq. This marked a move by Shell from static biodiversity-review based action plan to an ecosystem approach. In producing the Action Plan, the license area was considered as well as a buffer area around it, in which communities derive benefits from services delivered by the ecosystems in the site. All this work aims at reducing the impact of the site operations on biodiversity and on the benefits that communities derive from the ecosystem.

Photo: Biodiversity in Majnoon field, Iraq by Frank Hoffman



- We developed a new system for the Arctic wetlands taxonomy, after years of cooperation with various experts to mobilize unpublished information. Based on that we made recommendations relating to oil and gas infrastructure development and for ecosystem restoration, where impacts have occurred. This approach enables Shell to take into account the values, characteristics and sensitivities of various types of wetlands in planning and implementing oil and gas infrastructure in Arctic wetland areas.
- Together with the major engineering companies Boskalis and Van Oord, we committed through a covenant with 'Building with Nature' partners to collaborate for 5 years on "knowledge development on Green House Gas (GHG) emission reduction in water infrastructure projects". This has the potential for adjusting future design of major water infrastructure.
- Since 1996 Wetlands International has been working to develop an understanding and raise awareness of the importance of loss of critical wetland habitat in the coastal areas of the Yellow Sea, China. In 2010, the Oceania and China offices commenced discussions with the global mining and metals company Rio Tinto to establish a wetland education centre adjacent to a new major port development, Caofeidian, in the area. Rio Tinto is a major exporter of iron ore to China and some of this is through the port that is adjacent to tidal flats that support over 65% of the Red Knot population during northward migration. This collaboration resulted in a concept with solutions for the incorporation of the biodiversity values in the development planning for the area to increase sustainability. In 2012, this was discussed with local, provincial and national Governments and agreement has been reached on access to 350 ha of land to develop a Wetland Centre. In addition, the provincial government is evaluating the establishment of a Nature Reserve along 20 km of the coast used by migratory waterbirds. This is a challenge within the context of oil production and refining, land claim for industrial development, port development, new transport infrastructure, fisheries and solar salt production.
- Together with our partners in the Ecosystem Alliance in Argentina, we advocated against the Entre Ríos Provincial Law 10.092 on Rice Cultivation, which granted ownership of public lands to a corporation for the cultivation of rice in the Paraná Delta as the lands were considered 'unproductive'. As a consequence, the province of Entre Ríos decided to revoke the decision and, for now, postpone the implementation of the rice production in the Parana Delta.



Result of Collective Target 12:

- Through active participation in the multi-stakeholder Peat Land Working Group (established at our recommendation) and the Greenhouse Gas Working Group of the Round Table for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), as well as the RSPO Principles and Criteria (P&C) Task Force, we contributed to the development of Best Management Practices for Existing Plantations on Peat (to minimize environmental and other impacts). We had a leading role in the scientific review of implications of palm oil production on peatlands and negotiated many amendments to the 2007 P&C. Through this work, we increased awareness in the RSPO of peatland related issues and contributed to the improvement of the Palm Oil GHG Tool (developed to enable palm oil growers to measure and monitor their GHG emissions). We ensured that appropriate (science-based) proxies are included for GHG emissions from peat. Our work contributed to the development and adoption of new and significantly improved RSPO Principles and Criteria in April 2013, requiring many positive shifts in policy and practice from industry members, including:
 - no new extensive developments of oil palm plantations on peat
 - the requirement to minimise, monitor and report GHG emissions from both on-site as well as off-site impacts
 - the need to reconsider replanting in areas where soil subsidence will over-time (two crop cycles) lead to flooding, and consider rehabilitation measures instead
 - obligation to maintain and manage any existing High Carbon Value areas within the perimeters of concessions
- We joined the Round Table of Responsible Soy Association (RTRS) in May and have been active in its technical discussions. We participate in the Advisory Group for the RTRS Broad Scale Maps and High Conservation Value Guidance for Soy Expansion and in the “Pesticides Use Working Group”.



Photo: RTS crew filming the manatee item in the Saloum, Senegal

Communications and Advocacy

In 2012 we continued to strengthen and broaden our relationships with our target audiences; those dealing directly and indirectly with wetlands and their values within governments, science institutes, NGOs, corporates. During the year we provided information on our achievements through the Annual Review 2011, our publication 'At a glance 2011', 6 Global Newsletters and 52 news releases.

With our advocacy work, we helped shape the outcome of key resolutions to better conserve wetlands at the Ramsar Conference of Parties, such as on climate change and peatlands and on the use of pesticides in rice paddies. We contributed to the European Parliament's position on accounting of GHG emissions from organic soils in the EU. And we persuaded UNFCCC negotiators of the need to account for all significant carbon pools (including organic soils) when monitoring, reviewing and verifying emissions reductions from REDD+ projects.

Through news articles in the New Scientist and National Geographic and news conferences and side events at the World Water Forum in Marseille and Stockholm World Water Week we brought global attention to the threats faced by wetlands in the Inner Niger Delta of Mali due to dams and water diversions. We successfully

raised attention on the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil's application for sustainability certification in the EU. Our findings from our coastal resilience work that mangroves protect coasts from wind and swell waves were picked up globally. We attracted local press attention for several of our demonstration projects under both the Partners for Resilience and Ecosystem Alliance.

As a co-author to the release of the TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity) study on the economic benefits of wetlands at the Convention on Biological Diversity meeting we garnered global press attention. We also attracted global attention to the recommendations we jointly produced with FAO on peatland conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use. Together with the Ecosystems Climate Alliance, we highlighted the unsolved issues in REDD+ at UNFCCC COP18 in Doha.

We had approximately 131,000 unique visitors to the global website in 2012. A growing presence on Twitter and LinkedIn with over 2000 followers on Twitter and more than 2700 members of the Wetlands International group on LinkedIn. 5000 subscribers received our Global Newsletters.



Resource Development

In 2012 we continued our focus on planning and activities to secure longer-term funding to enable achievements of our goals set out in our strategic intent. There were some limited successes to report based on new strategies, however most results of improved strategic coordination on fundraising are expected in the medium term – 2013 and 2014.

The total income for the Foundation Wetlands International in 2012 was 11.756 million Euros: 53% from government institution sources for projects, 28% from private sources (corporates, foundations), and the remaining 11% from the Association Wetlands International. A portion of the Association reserves were required to cover organisational costs, which is due to slow ramp-up of projects and lack of full coverage of costs by projects, but also a deliberate investment in organisational development and outreach, to enable future growth and increased impact.

As the responsibility for developing resources for the worldwide organisation is a shared responsibility amongst the network, combined with donor trends such as increased decentralization funding decision-making, significant attention was given to capacity building for programme development, strategic donor cultivation and proposal writing. This focus on network capacity development for fundraising was made possible by specific organisational development support from the MAVA Foundation. This included facilitation of workshops to define programme development priorities in several offices and collectively as a network, and initiating an e-course on complex proposal writing (including a series of webinars) with staff from half of the network offices. A more comprehensive resource development strategy to attain longer term funding and diversify the donor base was developed, with full roll-out planned in 2013.

We identified and reached out to new donors. We were successfully awarded multi-year projects from two new donors in 2012 – From the Arctic to Africa: Migratory Birds connecting people and wetlands, from the Arcadia Fund, a UK-based foundation and Sustainable Peatlands for People and Climate from the Norwegian government (NORAD). In addition we received start-up funds for a Global Wetlands Observing System from Synchronicity Earth. Funding was also secured for a multi-year project in Central America with German government funding (Ministry of Environment, International Climate Initiative), through a partnership with UNDP. The Netherlands Foundation applied for institutional funding from the Dutch National Postcode Lottery (NPL) for the second consecutive year, through an application for beneficiary status. We joined the Netherlands Red Cross in a submission to the NPL Dream Fund for an initiative that builds on our current Partners for Resilience work in the Philippines. Neither application was successful, but this is common for these competitive funds and following revision taking into account feedback from NPL, both applications will be resubmitted in 2013. Shifts in donor priorities mean that we need to continue to adapt our strategy to be more competitive. Sizeable applications were submitted to two Dutch public-private water funds, with corporate (engineering firm) partners and technical experts (research institutes). Concepts were also submitted in 2012 to a number of new European and US foundations.

In 2012 we developed a corporate engagement policy and the strategy was given more definition, helping to clarify the different options for engagement, bring a coherent approach across the network and highlight particular prospects. Through our corporate partnerships, we entered final negotiations and initiation of co-developed projects in Brunei with Shell, with Rio Tinto in China, and in Indonesia with Permian Global.

Functioning and Management of the Organisation



Photo: Field visit for proposed project on Bohai Bay Wetland Center, China

Wetlands International is an independent global organisation consisting of 16 offices, which share the name and brand “Wetlands International”, safeguard one reputation, implement a joint Strategic Intent and a common set of organisational policies and acknowledge by agreement one Supervisory Council. The Foundation Wetlands International (registered in the Netherlands as Stichting Wetlands International) and a number of other offices have an independent legal status in their country of operation, while other offices operate under hosting agreements and are in the process of becoming independent legal entities. Jointly, this network of offices needs to guard the unity, main objectives and global interests of the Association Wetlands International (registered in the Netherlands as Vereniging Wetlands International). Therefore several mechanisms and safeguards have been put in place.

All offices and the Foundation Wetlands International in the Netherlands are legally bound by agreements that stipulate the requirements an entity needs to comply with, in order to be part of the Wetlands International network. To ensure compliance to these requirements, the CEO (or its representative) is a qualitate qua member of the local boards of those offices that have acquired an independent legal status. This ensures that the global interests of Wetlands International are being taken into account by each national office. Other board members, with a different skill set, experience and network are better placed to represent local and regional interests and

advise the local management team on opportunities and threats in the country or region. Furthermore, the CEO, mandated by the Supervisory Council, can, in exceptional and excessive cases, resort to a decisive vote in the appointment or dismissal of Heads of Office.

Also in 2012, in October, the Senior Management of the organisation, consisting of the Management Board (MB), all Heads of the Offices (HoO) as well as programme managers with a global role, met for its annual meeting to discuss strategic priorities including annual planning, resource development and the priorities for joint work between offices.

To strengthen the decision-making capacity of the global organisation, a Global Board was installed in 2012, consisting of the MB and (a representation of) all Heads of Offices. This Global Board is responsible for strategic priority setting and decision-making on themes, projects and institutional issues. It ensures that key agreements and planning and monitoring tools that concern all offices are in place. This includes the Annual Plan, Annual Report and Accounts, a common set of policies, tools and guidelines, organisational development needs and last but not least -every 5 years- a new Strategic Intent. Final approval of all plans, tools and agreements is required by the Supervisory Council or by the General Members Meeting of the Association Wetlands International, like the approval of the Strategic Intent.



Photo: Ecosystem services - building a roof from wetland resource

The Association Wetlands International enables governmental and non-governmental membership to the organisation and adopts the long-term strategy of the organisation, which is guiding the activities of all offices in the network.

The Foundation Wetlands International complies with the principles of management, supervision and accountability as laid out by the ‘Code Wijffels’ that describes good governance of charities in the Netherlands. The Statutes of the Foundation specify that its executive management and the supervision thereof be in the hands of the Management Board and the Supervisory Council, respectively. The specific role of the Foundation is to guide and support the office network.

Because of the combination of the following factors, the Foundation Wetlands International and the Association Wetlands International are considered a Group in financial-administrative sense:

- The Supervisory Council itself selects members of the Supervisory Council. They are appointed for a three-year period and can be reappointed twice at most.
- Members of the Supervisory Council of the Foundation are also members of the Board of the Association, and as such appointed by the Association’s General Members Meeting
- The Supervisory Council appoints, assesses and dismisses the Chief Executive Officer; and
- The Association’s General Members Meeting adopts the global strategy, which, in accordance

with its Statutes, is then implemented by the Foundation.

As a consequence, the organisation needs to present consolidated financial accounts in its Annual Report.

The Management Board comprises of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operations Officer, for whom the profiles are determined by the Supervisory Council. Their term is defined by their individual employment contracts.

Tasks of the Management Board and the Supervisory Council are defined in the statutes of the Foundation Wetlands International. The Statutes are further elaborated on in the Rules and Regulations, and include a profile of the members of the Supervisory Council.

The Supervisory Council exerts its supervision mainly through three routes. Firstly by discussing and approving important decisions of the Management Board as specified in the Statutes, such as the Annual Plan and Budget. Secondly, by monitoring progress and developments in the work of Foundation Wetlands International on the basis of biannual and specific reports by the Management Board. And thirdly through the annual performance assessment of the Management Board.

All Wetlands International offices, by agreement, follow global strategic decisions taken by the Supervisory Council.

In 2012 the Supervisory Council assessed its own performance, as is required annually.



Photo: Rice farming in India by Marie-José Vervest

Realising the objectives, effectively and efficiently

The Strategic Intent is the main guiding document for the organisation. It sets out the directions and strategies 10 years ahead, and also defines 12 specific collective targets for a 5-year period. For the monitoring of these targets indicators are developed. All offices are accountable for performance against these 12 collective targets. Lead persons are appointed for each collective target. After 5 years the Strategic Intent is updated, following an extensive review process involving all main stakeholders.

Regional and nationally, five year strategies, managed by national Wetlands International offices, set out the regional and national contributions to the Strategic Intent. The ambitions of the Strategic Intent have been translated into an Annual Plan that specifies the results to be achieved that year, funding to be attained and expenditure for different cost categories. After approval of the Annual Plan and Budget, the Management Board is responsible for the implementation. The Management Board monitors progress and reports this to the Supervisory Council biannually. Each year, the overall Annual Report, prepared by the Management Board for the Supervisory Council, is made available on the website. In the Annual Report progress towards achieving the goal and collective targets, the functioning of the organisation, adaptations made in response to new insights, as well as the audited Annual Accounts, are presented.

The Strategic Intent is largely implemented through projects that vary in lengths from less than 1 year to up to 5 years. Each project contributes to one or several collective targets of the Strategic Intent, as such ensuring an integral approach to the wise use and restoration of wetlands. Annex 1 provides an overview of all projects that were implemented during 2012. The total project income for the whole network was €13.2 M in 82 projects, often implemented jointly by several offices from the network.

Project proposal development is an on-going activity of the technical staff. Proposals are accepted on the basis of content, viability and efficiency by the Management Board before funding is sought from donors.

Implementation of projects is often done by joint efforts of several Wetlands International offices and other partner organisations on the basis of contracts. Field visits and technical advice on the implementation are key monitoring activities of the Foundation. Frequency of project reporting varies from quarterly to annually according to size, complexity and donor requirements. Annual audited accounts as well as external project evaluations are considered good practice to be followed as much as possible, ensuring a significant coverage of total funds by evaluation. External evaluations are discussed by the Management Board in order to determine the follow-up actions to be taken. Evaluations can be outcome oriented or process oriented.

Wetlands International always works in partnership and is supported mainly by the following interested parties:

- The government and NGO members of the Association
- Donor organisations
- A specialist expert network
- Civil society and corporate partner organisations
- Beneficiaries of its projects

Wetlands International does the utmost to ensure that the information it provides is true and reliable. Wetlands International external communications are guided by its communications policy. During the year, a new Global Brand has been agreed upon and is now a reference for all actions of all staff. Overall the organisation ensures that essential information regarding its functioning, such as the Strategic Intent, annual plans and annual reports are available on the website (www.wetlands.org). Members are specifically informed through the annual members meeting and are regularly provided with progress updates and publications. Donors, partners and project beneficiaries are mainly informed as specified and needed within projects. The partnership policy stipulates clear principles and why and how relationships should be developed and managed. Wetlands International considers as partnerships relationships where it works with the partner organisation(s) on the basis of equity to achieve jointly

Photo: Community members identifying and mapping threats for the development of local disaster response plans , Guatemala by Azucena Luna



formulated objectives, with distinct contributions from each partner. Partnerships with the corporate sector are guided by a Steering Committee in which senior management of both organisations participate.

In general, publications are made available electronically for free on the website. The communications department ensures the relevance, accessibility and readability of information through the website (see also relevant section Communications and Advocacy).

The organisation has established an official complaints procedure, which is available on the website. There is also a general email address info@wetlands.org, handled by the support team, who distribute incoming messages, for handling by relevant staff.

Through several initiatives, collaboration within the global network was strengthened and improved during the year, facilitated by the implementation of an Organisational Development trajectory. The set-up of a Community of Practice, new to the organisation, on Coastal Resilience met great enthusiasm and clearly responds to the need to share knowledge, learn from each other and develop new joint activities. Experience with the potential and challenges of online collaboration was gained. This was used in another new initiative; e learning courses on proposal development and advocacy and policy influencing. These courses served the dual purpose of improving the knowledge of our technical staff worldwide, as well as an improved understanding of each other's realities and again, learn from each other.

Inter-office strategies on the themes Water and Greening the Economy were developed. These were

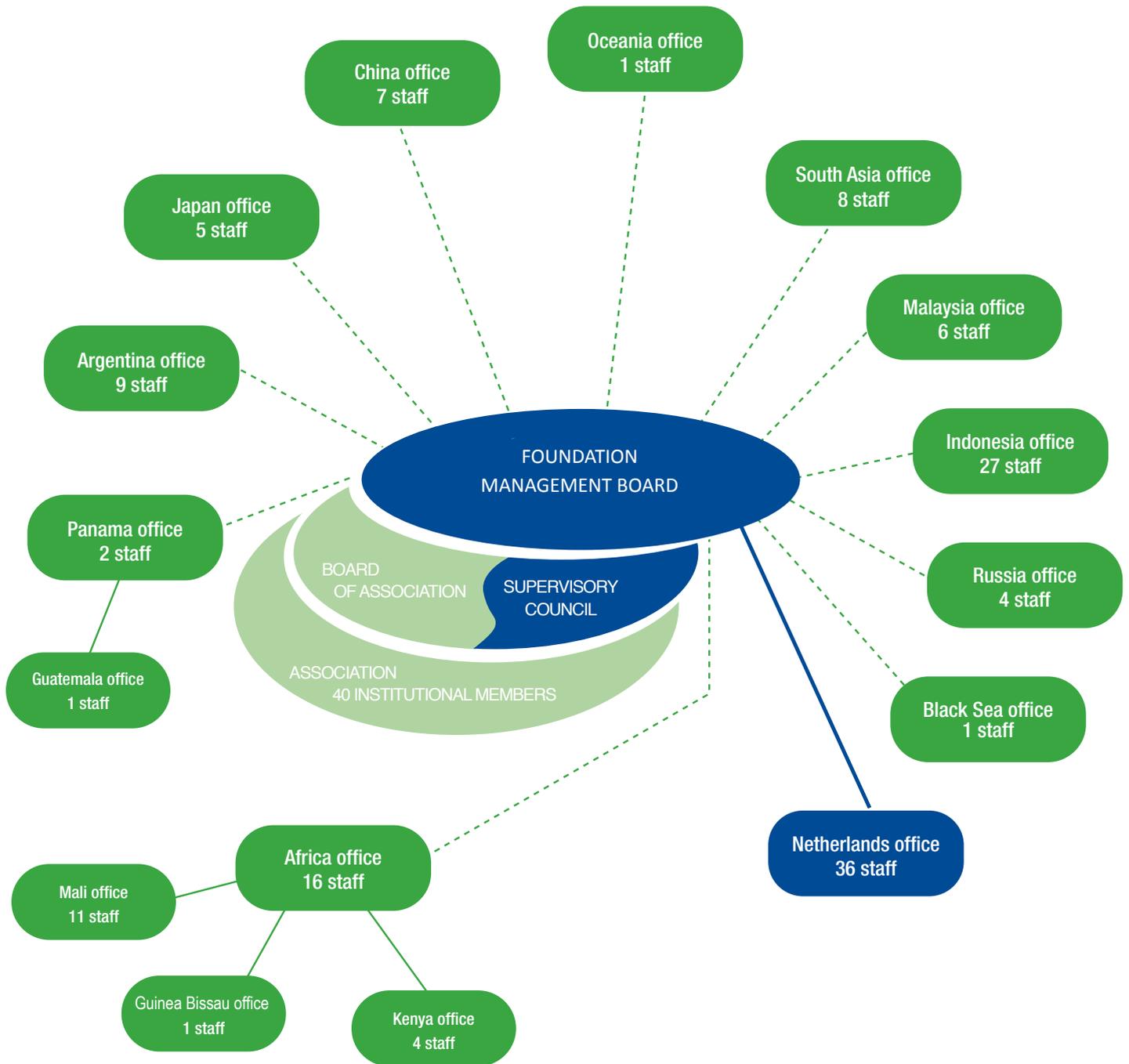
very motivating processes that led to new initiatives, such as the launch of the Get the Solutions Flowing campaign. In the process, staff was trained in the use of the Open Standards methodology for adaptive management of projects.

During the year, the 5-year partnership with Shell was evaluated. It was concluded that the partnership has given us credibility and strengthened our capacity to work with the corporate sector. It has opened doors so that now we are working with others in the oil and gas sector, both together with Shell and by ourselves. We are also exploring to what extent it may help us to construct consortia of corporates, e.g. for participation in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway partnership. The independence and collaborative way of working in the role of 'critical friend' on issues of common interest (not necessarily common positions) remain of vital importance.

A clear vision was developed and all preparations were finalized for the implementation in 2013 of an ICT system for project and financial administration and management.

The Foundation in the Netherlands had 36 members of staff by the end of 2012 and 5 volunteers supported the organization during the year. The team in the Netherlands was expanded with 3 technical staff working with the corporate sector: on water, peat and data analysis.

Organogram Global Organisation



Foundation Wetlands International

Annual Accounts 2012





Photo: Local communities benefitting from the availability of fish provided by the Hawizeh wetland, Iraq - by Ward Hagemeyer

Introduction

A change was made to the accounting principles in the Foundation Wetlands International's financial statements compared to the financial year 2011. These principles were brought more into line with the financial reporting guideline for fund-raising institutions (RJ 650), which is also further explained in the financial statements. The change concerns how contract obligations entered into are expressed in the financial statements.

Unlike in 2011, in the 2012 financial statements the contracts entered into with the offices and other partners are represented for the entire amount as a liability (and as a charge), in accordance with Guideline 650. The corresponding subsidy proceeds and receivables are valued in the financial statements.

This change is expressed in the scope of the receivables, debts, project income and project charges included for 2012. Consequently, the project income and expenditure for 2011 and 2012 are not comparable. A proper budget comparison is not possible either.

However, the change has had no direct effect on the result and size of the equity. Therefore the Management Board, in consultation with the accountants, has decided not to amend the comparative figures in the financial statements (with regards to the financial year 2011) but to explain this adjustment and its effects.

Annual Accounts Foundation Wetlands International 2012

Balance sheet as per 31 December (in Euros)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets (1)	216,543	326,560
Debtors and other receivables (2)	5,092,933	2,235,282
Cash and Banks (3)	<u>1,513,623</u>	<u>576,860</u>
	6,606,555	2,812,142
Total assets	<u><u>6,823,098</u></u>	<u><u>3,138,702</u></u>
LIABILITIES		
Continuity reserve (4)	185,131	275,852
Other reserves	0	0
Provisions (5)	0	0
Short-term debts (6)	6,637,967	2,862,851
Total liabilities	<u><u>6,823,098</u></u>	<u><u>3,138,702</u></u>

Statement of Income and Expenditure Foundation Wetlands International (in Euros)

	2012	budget 2012	2011
Income			
- Income from own fundraising (7)	2,205,571	4,848,393	1,949,540
- Income from third-party campaigns (8)	3,036,433	0	271,915
- Governmental grants (9)	6,240,911	4,549,328	2,898,029
- Other income (10)	<u>573,390</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>458,578</u>
Total revenue	12,056,305	9,422,721	5,578,062
Expenses			
- Expenses on objectives (11)			
1. Local livelihoods	1,645,033	1,756,791	813,185
2. Biodiversity	3,640,616	788,203	1,262,346
3. Water	1,878,477	1,200,179	855,335
4. Climate	2,157,504	1,354,634	758,099
5. Greening the economy	<u>1,659,913</u>	<u>3,262,025</u>	<u>899,858</u>
	10,981,543	8,361,832	4,588,822
- Costs of generating funds (11)			
Cost of fundraising	191,900	120,000	159,568
Cost of obtaining government grants	<u>0</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>0</u>
	191,900	320,000	159,568
- Management & administration			
Cost of management & administration	973,582	740,889	<u>879,443</u>
Total Expenses	12,147,026	9,422,721	5,627,833
Result	<u><u>-90,721</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>	<u><u>-49,771</u></u>

	2012	budget 2012	2011
Result appropriation			
Increase (+)/Decrease (-) continuity reserve	<u><u>-90,721</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>	<u><u>-49,771</u></u>
	<u><u>-90,721</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>	<u><u>-49,771</u></u>
Percentages			
- Percentage costs of fundraising	8.7%	2.5%	8.2%
(costs of fundraising in percentage of income own fundraising)			
- Percentage costs of Management & Administration	8.0%	7.9%	15.6%
(costs of management & administration in percentage of total expenses)			
- Percentage of revenue spent on objectives	91.1%	88.7%	82.3%
(expenses on objectives in percentage of total revenue)			
- Percentage of expenditure spent on objectives	90.4%	88.7%	81.5%
(expenses on objectives in percentage of total expenditure)			

Cashflow Statement (in Euros)

2012

2011

Cash flow from operating activities

Result	-90,721	-49,771
Depreciation	118,978	112,834
Cash flow	<u>28,257</u>	<u>63,063</u>
Changes in work capital		
- Change in receivables	-2,857,651	-1,108,303
- Change in short-term debts	<u>3,775,117</u>	<u>1,062,922</u>
	917,466	-45,381
- Change in continuity reserve	0	0
- Change in other reserves	0	0
- Change in provisions	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Cash flow from operating activities	945,723	17,682

Cash flow from investing activities

Investments in fixed assets	<u>-8,961</u>	<u>-28,928</u>
Cash flow from investing activities	-8,961	-28,928

Change in cash & banks

	<u>936,762</u>	<u>-11,246</u>
Cash & banks		
- as per 1 January	576,860	588,105
- as per 31 December	<u>1,513,623</u>	<u>576,860</u>
Change in cash & banks	<u>936,763</u>	<u>-11,246</u>

Explanatory Notes to the Balance sheet As per 31 December (in Euros)

(1) Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture	Computers	Equipment	Total
Balance 1 January 2012				
Purchase value	529,480	171,558	36,834	737,872
Accumulated depreciation	<u>267,921</u>	<u>118,505</u>	<u>24,887</u>	<u>411,312</u>
Bookvalue 1-1-2012	<u>261,559</u>	<u>53,054</u>	<u>11,947</u>	<u>326,560</u>
Investments	0	18,078	0	18,078
Desinvestments (bookvalue)		-9,117		-9,117
Depreciation 2012	94,946	18,005	6,027	118,978
Balance 31 December 2012				
Purchase value	529,480	180,176	36,834	746,490
Accumulated depreciation	<u>362,867</u>	<u>136,166</u>	<u>30,914</u>	<u>529,947</u>
Bookvalue 31-12-2012	<u>166,613</u>	<u>44,010</u>	<u>5,920</u>	<u>216,543</u>

Fixed assets are used for office operations. The other assets are largely for direct use for the foundation's goals and to a small extent for office operations. The Foundation does not hold any shares, bonds or other assets for reasons of financial investment.

The investment in computers relates to replacement of obsolete hardware (desktops & laptops) and extension of server capacity. The tangible fixed assets are valued on the basis of the historic costs price or acquisition value, decreased by linear depreciation on the expected term. For office equipment and investments on the building the depreciation is 20 percent per period, while for hardware and software the depreciation is 33 percent per period.

(2) Debtors and other receivables

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Debtors	179,742	63,747
Doubtful debtors	<u>-47,027</u>	<u>-29,634</u>
Total debtors	<u>132,715</u>	<u>34,114</u>
Project funds to be received	4,660,177	473,289
Current Account with Association Wetland International	205,341	0
Subcontractor receivables	34,584	1,429,005
Other receivables	<u>60,115</u>	<u>298,875</u>
Total	<u>5,092,933</u>	<u>2,235,283</u>

(3) Cash & banks

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Cash	3,396	5,675
Current accounts EUR	1,200,026	461,133
Current accounts GBP	102	-8
Current accounts USD	2,895	132
Current account Argentina	2,636	2,368
Total Current accounts	<u>1,205,658</u>	<u>463,624</u>
Deposit accounts	273,950	77,473
Deposit account for rent	30,619	30,087
Total Deposits	<u>304,569</u>	<u>107,560</u>
Total	<u><u>1,513,623</u></u>	<u><u>576,860</u></u>

Foreign currency accounts are related to projects funded in foreign currency

The balance of the liquid assets in foreign currencies is valuated at the closing rate at the end of the financial year.

Any exchange rate differences are accounted for in the result.

Apart from the 'deposit for rent' all liquidities are immediately available

(4) Continuity reserve

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Balance 1 January	275,852	325,623
Result	-90,721	-49,771
Balance 31 December	<u>185,131</u>	<u>275,852</u>

The result in the Foundation's annual account is substracted from the continuity reserve

(5) Provisions

	Projects	ICT investments	Total 2012	Total 2011
Balance 1 January	0	0	0	0
Additions	0	0	0	0
Withdrawals	0	0	0	0
Balance 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

There were no mutations in provisions during the financial year of 2012

(6) Short term debts

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Projects to be executed	423,465	1,894,391
Subcontractors commitments	5,729,739	261,556
Current Account with Association Wetland International	0	157,825
Trade creditors	128,598	163,196
Argentina funds	2,636	2,370
Taxation & Social security	71,006	83,362
Holiday allowance	75,658	58,098
Unused annual leave	78,806	67,530
Finance investments in ICT to be made	78,652	78,652
Other short term debts	49,407	95,871
	<u>6,637,967</u>	<u>2,862,851</u>

Projects to be executed relates to funds recieved from donors fo projects still to be executed

Subcontractor commitments are contracted amounts due to subcontractors for the execution of projects

There is no interest on the current account, neither any securities of repayment obligations related

Holiday allowance: this represents the reservation of holiday allowance built up in 2012 and which are to be paid in May 2013

Unused annual leave: the outstanding liability regarding unused holiday of staff

Explanatory Notes to the Statement of Income and Expenditure (in Euros)

(7) Income from own fundraising

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Project income from non-government institutions	2,203,952	1,948,485
Sales publications	1,619	1,054
Gift and donations	0	0
Total	<u>2,205,571</u>	<u>1,949,540</u>

(8) Revenu activities third parties

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Grants third parties	3,036,433	271,915
Total	<u>3,036,433</u>	<u>271,915</u>

(9) Governmental grants

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Governmental institutions	6,233,038	2,868,029
Contribution Dutch Min. Foreign Affaires	7,873	30,000
Total	<u>6,240,911</u>	<u>2,898,029</u>

(10) Other income

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Contributions from other WI offices	0	0
Interest received	1,670	14,538
Contribution from Association Wetlands International	550,944	454,812
Extraordinary income	15,202	0
Result on exchange rates	5,575	-10,771
Total	<u>573,390</u>	<u>458,578</u>

(11) Contribution from Association Wetlands International

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Organisation subsidy	550,944	454,812
Subsidy biodiversity projects *	105,358	45,188
Total	<u>656,303</u>	<u>500,000</u>



Photo: Banten Bay Project

(12) Specification and allocation of costs by objective (in Euros)

Purpose Expenses	Objective					Generating Funds			Managmt & Adm.	Actual 2012	Budget 2012	Actual 2011
	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	Own FR	Gov. Grants	Interest				
Purchase & acquisitions	15,565	34,446	17,773	20,413	15,705	0	0	0	0	103,903	0	60,842
Subcontractors	1,280,377	2,833,597	1,462,073	1,679,248	1,291,958	0	0	0	0	8,547,253	5,356,962	2,600,966
Publicity & communication	6,869	15,201	7,843	9,008	6,931	0	0	0	0	45,852	200,000	29,941
Personnel costs	187,890	415,818	214,553	246,422	189,589	147,940	0	0	897,854	2,300,067	2,000,000	1,861,215
Travelling & hotel expenses	60,207	133,244	68,751	78,963	60,752	2,945	0	0	17,871	422,732	1,240,759	348,958
Housing Costs	12,750	28,218	14,560	16,722	12,866	10,039	0	0	60,929	156,084	165,000	152,460
Office & General expenses	71,043	157,224	81,124	93,174	71,685	22,840	0	0	-52,450	444,641	325,000	453,859
Depreciation & interest	10,333	22,868	11,800	13,552	10,427	8,136	0	0	49,378	126,495	135,000	119,592
Total	1,645,033.41	3,640,616.34	1,878,476.90	2,157,503.90	1,659,912.80	191,900.42	0.00	0.00	973,582.20	12,147,025.98	9,422,721.00	5,627,833

Wetlands International works on 5 themes. As regards the accounting of nondirect support cost, including depreciation, Wetlands International applies the guideline of VFI: 'Aanbeveling Toepassing van Richtlijn 650 voor Kosten Beheer en Administratie'. Indirect costs are attributed to the 5 themes pro rata of the staff time spent.



Employee costs

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Wages & salaries	1,685,598	1,404,108
Social security costs	230,922	224,054
Pension costs	111,510	80,514
	<u>2,028,030</u>	<u>1,708,676</u>
Other personnel costs	178,725	131,323
External staff	152,888	65,801
Total	<u>2,359,643</u>	<u>1,905,801</u>

Remuneration board members

	J. Madgwick	J. Reinartz	F. Van der Valk
Name			
Function	CEO	COO	COO
Contract			
	indefinite	temporary (ending 31-12-2014)	indefinite
- sort			
- hours/week	36	36	36
- part-time percentage	100	100	100
- period	1-Jan. / 31 Dec.	1-Jan. / 31-Dec.	1-Jan.2011 / 1-Oct. 2011
Remuneration			
- Yearly income			
gross salary	106,696	79,248	
holyday allowance	5,807	6,340	
end of year allowance	-	-	
variable income	-	-	
Total income 2012	<u>112,503</u>	<u>85,588</u>	<u>0</u>
- Social security (employers costs)	6,435	6,515	
- Taxable allowances	-	-	
- Pension costs (employers costs)	5,488	7,615	
- Other future remunerations	-	-	
- End of contract pay	-	-	
Total remuneration 2012	<u>124,425</u>	<u>99,718</u>	<u>0</u>
Total remuneration 2011	<u>122,172</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>73,077</u>

Remuneration supervisory council members

Supervisory Council members receive no remuneration
They received reimbursement of costs for a total of € 8,236 (2011: € 12,078)

Budget 2013

	2013	2012
Income		
- Income from own fundraising	2,084,965	4,848,393
- Income from third party campaigns	2,870,393	0
- Governmental subsidies	5,899,642	4,549,328
Other income	644,000	25,000
Total revenue	<u>11,499,000</u>	<u>9,422,721</u>
Expenses		
Expenses on objectives		
1. Local livelihoods	1,557,043	1,756,791
2. Biodiversity	3,445,885	788,203
3. Water	1,778,000	1,200,179
4. Climate	2,042,102	1,354,634
5. Greening the economy	<u>1,571,127</u>	<u>3,262,025</u>
	10,394,157	8,361,832
Costs of generating funds		
- costs of fundraising	181,636	120,000
- costs of obtaining government grants	<u>0</u>	<u>200,000</u>
	181,636	320,000
Management & administration		
- costs of management & administration	<u>921,507</u>	<u>740,889</u>
Total expenses	11,497,300	9,422,721
Result	<u><u>1,700</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>
Percentages		
- Percentage costs of fundraising (costs of fundraising in percentage of income own fundraising)	8.7%	2.5%
- Percentage costs of Management & administration (costs of management & administration in percentage of total expenses)	8.0%	7.9%
- Percentage of revenue spent on objectives (expenses on objectives in percentage of total revenue)	90.4%	88.7%
- Percentage of expenditure spent on objectives (expenses on objectives in percentage of total expenditure)	90.4%	88.7%

Contingent liabilities and commitments

As at the balance sheet date there are three contracts known to the Board:

1a. Contract for office rent until 31-05-2014

1b. Contract for office rent until 31-05-2014

2. Contract for copying machine until 01-02-2017

In relation to the office rent, a bank guarantee of € 35,000 is held.

General Accounting Principles

The financial statements are prepared according to the following principles:

General

The annual accounts 2012 have been drawn up according to generally accepted accounting principles in the Netherlands and RJ650 for Fundraising organisations. Assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are valued at nominal value. Cash and bank balances are freely disposable, unless stated otherwise.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate at the time of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the year-end. Income and expenditure are accounted for in the year the obligations are related to. Costs are determined in accordance with the accounting policies applied to the balance sheet. As from 2012 the accounting of project commitments has been brought in full compliance with RJ650 regulations. The total value of a contract with a subcontractor is charged as project cost in the reporting year the contract is entered into. Before fiscal year 2012 subcontractors' contracts were charged in the reporting year based on transfers made to or actuals reported by subcontractors during the reporting year. This change has no influence on yearly results or on equity. The remaining value as per 1-1-2012 of subcontracts engaged in before 2012 has been recognized as project expense for 2012 resulting in an incidental increase on both project expenses (costs of subcontractors) and income for this reporting year. Loss on projects is taken upon recognition. At the end of the related project period all projects are settled against actual costs in accordance with the contract of the related donor. Accounting principles for the different elements of balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure are explained in the notes.

Project income

This represents project income recognised in the year for work completed, contracts engaged in and services delivered.

Project costs

These are the direct project costs incurred in respect of project income recognised.

Deferred project income

This relates to project advances received or to be received that are deferred from an income statement perspective, taking into account any necessary provision for losses on projects.

Joint operating agreements with local Wetlands organisations

In relation to the execution of global/international projects financed by its donors, the Dutch based Foundation Wetlands International seeks cooperation with local Wetlands organisations. In case Foundation Wetlands International acts as the main contractor of a donor, cash amounts are transferred (under the terms and conditions of the donor) by the Foundation towards these local Wetlands organisations.

This cashflow and all related project income and expenses are fully recorded in the annual accounts of Foundation Wetlands International, including the expenses paid by the local Wetlands organisations. The aforementioned local Wetlands organisations also have their own locally obtained and financed activities, without concern of the Dutch Foundation. Foundation Wetlands International has no legal obligations regarding these local projects obtained by the local Wetlands organisations. From a practical point of view the Dutch based Foundation Wetlands International can be qualified as the 'franchisor' of the local Wetlands organisations (the 'franchisees').

Use of estimations

During the process of compiling the annual accounts the management of the organisation makes, in accordance with general accepted accounting policies, some estimations and assumptions which are contributory to the included amounts. The actual results can deviate from these estimations.

Pensions

Pension obligations are valued according to the "valuation to pension fund approach". This approach accounts for the contribution payable to the pension provider as an expense in the statement of revenue and expenditure. Based on the administration agreement it is assessed whether and, if so, which obligations exist in addition to the payment of the annual contribution due to the pension provider as at balance sheet date. These additional obligations, including any obligations from recovery plans of the pension provider, result in expenses for the Foundation and are included in a provision on the balance sheet. Since the Foundation has committed itself and its employees to a 'fixed premium pension scheme' and not to a 'final salary pension scheme' an obligation (provision) for (upcoming) past service is not applicable.

Results reported against 5 themes

It should be noted that the results of the organisation are reported against the Collective Targets grouped under five themes in the Strategic Intent 2011-2020. Up till and including 2010, results were reported under four main objectives as stipulated in the Strategic Intent 2005-2014.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Board and Supervisory Council of Stichting Wetlands International, Wageningen.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2012, from page 22 up to and including page 31, of Stichting Wetlands International, Wageningen, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2012, the statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended and the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements and for the preparation of the management board report, both in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board, especially Guideline 650 "Fundraising Institutions". Furthermore management is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements, from page 22 up to and including 31, give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting Wetlands International, Wageningen, as at 31 December 2012 and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board, especially Guideline 650 "Fundraising Institutions".

Amsterdam, 2 July 2013

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

Signed on original:
A.P. Buteijn and P.A.J.M. Bonants

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SENIOR ORGANISATIEADVISEUR
drs. P.W.A. Kasteleyn RC



Association Wetlands International

Annual Accounts 2012





Photo: Palawan-Mindanao, Philippines by Pieter van Eijk

Introduction

In this section, both the accounts for the Association Wetlands International as well as the consolidated figures of the group consisting of Association Wetlands International and Foundation Wetlands International are presented. The consolidated figures are a simple addition of both individual accounts after removal of cross-posts. As all implementation activities are executed in the Foundation Wetlands International's work, most substantial information on results and finances are presented in the Annual Accounts of Foundation Wetlands International.

The Association Wetlands International's finances mainly consist of the income from membership dues, the subsidy to the Foundation Wetlands International, in line with the Association's statutory objective, and the implementation of the Financial Reserves Policy, see below.

Because of the investments which the Foundation Wetlands International needed to make to its institutional development and in line with the above-mentioned Reserves Policy, the subsidy to the Foundation Wetlands International was increased, i.e. €500 K instead of €300 K.

Financial Reserves Policy

Association and Foundation have adopted the following Reserves Policy (Decisions General Managers Meeting 10.4 and Supervisory Council 39.5):

1. Association and Foundation aim for a combined Continuity reserve of 100% of annual operational costs, to be held mainly in the Association's account;
2. this will be built up by reserving 5% of annual operational costs in the budget as of 2011 plus any surpluses occurring;
3. the Association will also reserve € 35,000 annually for the tri-annual General Members Meetings as of 2011.

Two main reasons underpin the necessity for Wetlands International to hold a significant continuity reserve. In the first place, it faces a significant continuity risk as it is largely dependent upon projects funding, while it needs to maintain a significant organisational structure, including employment of permanent staff and long-term investments and obligations for its office. In the second place, in view of the considerable reliance on funding by the corporate sector, having a respectable continuity reserve is also necessary to ensure the organisation's independence and hence reputation.

Consolidated Balance sheet Association and Foundation Wetlands International

Balance sheet as per 31 December (in Euros)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets	216,543	326,560
Debtors and other receivables	4,970,501	2,238,883
Cash and Banks	2,478,637	1,392,546
	7,449,138	3,631,429
Total assets	<u>7,665,681</u>	<u>3,957,989</u>
LIABILITIES		
Continuity reserve	959,929	1,190,028
General Members Meeting Reserve	67,784	32,784
Other reserves	0	0
Short-term debts	6,637,967	2,735,177
Total liabilities	<u>7,665,681</u>	<u>3,957,989</u>

Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure Association Wetlands International (in Euros)

	2012	budget 2012	2011
Income			
- Income from own fundraising	2,205,571	4,848,393	1,949,540
- Income from third-party campaigns	2,948,487	17,000	243,910
- Governmental grants	6,768,763	4,679,328	3,418,792
- Other income	36,153	25,000	16,502
Total revenue	<u>11,958,974</u>	<u>9,569,721</u>	<u>5,628,744</u>
Expenses			
- Expenses on objectives			
1. Local livelihoods	1,645,033	1,756,791	813,185
2. Biodiversity	3,640,616	788,203	1,262,346
3. Water	1,878,477	1,200,179	855,335
4. Climate	2,157,504	1,354,634	758,099
5. Greening the economy	1,659,913	3,262,025	899,858
	10,981,543	8,361,832	4,588,822
- Costs of generating funds			
Cost of fundraising	191,900	120,000	159,568
Cost of obtaining government grants	0	200,000	0
	191,900	320,000	159,568
- General Members Meeting 2011	0	0	42,216
- Management & administration			
Cost of management & administration	980,629	740,889	887,010
Total Expenses	<u>12,154,072</u>	<u>9,422,721</u>	<u>5,677,615</u>
Result	<u>-195,098</u>	<u>147,000</u>	<u>-48,871</u>

Result appropriation	2012	budget 2012	2011
Decrease continuity reserve	-230,098	112,000	-6,656
Increase General Members Meeting reserve	35,000	35,000	-42,216
	<u>-195,098</u>	<u>147,000</u>	<u>-48,871</u>

Consolidated Cashflow Statement Wetlands International (in Euros)

	2012	2011
Cash flow from operating activities		
Result	-195,098	-48,871
Depreciation	118,978	112,834
Cash flow	<u>-76,120</u>	<u>63,963</u>
Changes in work capital		
- Change in receivables	-2,731,618	-1,111,903
- Change in short-term debts	<u>3,902,790</u>	<u>1,074,112</u>
	1,171,172	-37,791
- Change in continuity reserve	0	0
- Change in other reserves	0	0
- Change in provisions	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Cash flow from operating activities	1,095,052	26,172
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investments in fixed assets	<u>-8,961</u>	<u>-28,928</u>
Cash flow from investing activities	-8,961	-28,928
Change in cash & banks		
	<u>1,086,091</u>	<u>-2,756</u>
Cash & banks		
- as per 1 January	1,392,546	1,395,302
- as per 31 December	2,478,637	1,392,546
Change in cash & banks	<u>1,086,091</u>	<u>-2,756</u>

Annual Accounts Association Wetlands International 2012

Balance sheet as per 31 December (in Euros)

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets	0	0
Debtors and other receivables (1)	82,910	161,426
Cash and Banks (2)	<u>965,015</u>	<u>815,687</u>
	1,047,924	977,112
Total assets	<u><u>1,047,924</u></u>	<u><u>977,112</u></u>
LIABILITIES		
Continuity reserve (3)	774,799	914,176
General Members Meeting Reserve (4)	67,784	32,784
Short-term debts (5)	205,341	30,152
Total liabilities	<u><u>1,047,924</u></u>	<u><u>977,112</u></u>

Statement of Income and Expenditure Association Wetlands International (in Euros)

	2012	budget 2012	2011
Income			
- Income from own fundraising	0	0	0
- Income form third-party campains (6)	17,412	17,000	17,184
- Governmental grants (6)	527,853	430,000	520,763
- Other income (7)	<u>13,707</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12,735</u>
Total revenu	<u>558,972</u>	<u>447,000</u>	<u>550,682</u>
Expenses			
- Contribution to Foundation Wetlands Int.	656,303	300,000	500,000
- General Members Meeting 2011	0	0	42,216
- Management & administration			
Cost of management & administration	7,046	0	7,567
Total Expenses	<u>663,349</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>549,783</u>
Result	<u><u>-104,377</u></u>	<u><u>147,000</u></u>	<u><u>900</u></u>
Result appropriation			
	2012	budget 2012	2011
Increase continuity reserve	-139,377	112,000	43,115
Withdrawal from General Members Meeting reserve	0	0	-42,216
Addition to General Members Meeting reserve	<u>35,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><u>-104,377</u></u>	<u><u>147,000</u></u>	<u><u>900</u></u>

Budget 2013 Association Wetlands International

	2013	2012
Income		
- Income from own fundraising	0	0
- Income from third party campaigns	16,000	17,000
- Governmental subsidies	480,000	430,000
Other income	10,000	0
Total revenue	<u>506,000</u>	<u>447,000</u>
Expenses		
- Contribution to Foundation Wetlands Int.	300,000	300,000
- General Members Meeting 2011	0	0
Management & administration		
- costs of management & administration	<u>7,500</u>	<u>0</u>
Total expenses	307,500	300,000
Result	<u>198,500</u>	<u>147,000</u>
Result appropriation		
	2013	2012
Increase continuity reserve	163,500	112,000
Increase General Members meeting reserve	<u>35,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>
	<u>198,500</u>	<u>147,000</u>

Explanatory Notes to the Balance sheet As per 31 December (in Euros)

(1) Debtors and other receivables

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Memberships contributions		
- Governmental contributions 2010	0	66,835
- Governmental contributions 2011	29,054	81,335
- Governmental contributions 2012	96,114	-
- NGO contributions 2011	0	228
- NGO contributions 2012	-2,580	-
Provisions doubtful debtors	<u>-42,862</u>	<u>-148,398</u>
Total debtors	79,726	0
Current Account with Foundation Wetlands Int.	0	157,825
Interest to be received	<u>3,183</u>	<u>3,600</u>
Total	<u>82,910</u>	<u>161,426</u>

Contributions outstanding for more than 2 years are amortized

For contributions outstanding 2 years or more, the policy is maintained to institute a provision for 100% because in practise it is impossible for the Association to enforce such payments

(2) Cash & banks

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Current account EUR	152,054	16,850
Deposit accounts	<u>812,961</u>	<u>798,837</u>
Total	<u>965,015</u>	<u>815,687</u>

All liquidities are available on demand

(3) Continuity reserve

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Balance 1 January	914,176	871,061
Result 2012	<u>-139,377</u>	<u>43,115</u>
Balance 31 December	<u><u>774,799</u></u>	<u><u>914,176</u></u>

The result in the Association's annual account is added/subtracted from the continuity reserve, in accordance with the organisation's reserves policy as annexed
For 2012 an extra subsidy of 300.000 was granted to the foundation

(4) General Members meeting reserve

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Balance 1 January	32,784	75,000
Dotation	35,000	0
Withdrawal	<u>0</u>	<u>-42,216</u>
Balance 31 December	<u><u>67,784</u></u>	<u><u>32,784</u></u>

Yearly a fixed amount is added to this reserve in order to cover the costs of the, relatively expensive face-to-face General members meeting in the years (once every three years) that they take place (next in 2014).

(5) Short term debts

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Memberships dues received in advance	0	30,152
Unknown received donor funds	0	0
Current Account with Foundation Wetlands Int.	<u>205,341</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><u>205,341</u></u>	<u><u>30,152</u></u>

Explanatory Notes to the Statement of Income and Expenditure (in Euros)

(6) Income

Income consists of membership contributions from NGO members and Governmental members.

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Governmental members 2010	0	44,200
Governmental members 2011	44,157	476,563
Governmental members 2012	<u>483,696</u>	
	527,853	520,763
NGO members 2011	0	17,184
NGO members 2012	<u>17,412</u>	<u>0</u>
	17,412	17,184
	<u><u>545,265</u></u>	<u><u>537,947</u></u>

(7) Other income

	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Interest income	<u>13,707</u>	<u>12,735</u>
	<u><u>13,707</u></u>	<u><u>12,735</u></u>



General Accounting Principles

The financial statements are prepared according to the following principles:

General

The annual accounts 2012 have been drawn up according to generally accepted accounting principles in the Netherlands and RJ650 for Fundraising organisations. Assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are valued at nominal value. Cash and bank balances are freely disposable, unless stated otherwise.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate at the time of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted at the exchange rate at the year-end. Income and expenditure are accounted for in the year the obligations are related to. Costs are determined in accordance with the accounting policies applied to the balance sheet.

Accounting principles for the different elements of balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure are explained in the notes.

Provisions

The organisation has formed a provision for the tri-annual General Members Meetings

Use of estimations

During the process of compiling the annual accounts the management of the organisation makes, in accordance with general accepted accounting policies, some estimations and assumptions which are contributory to the included amounts. The actual results can deviate from these estimations.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the association and the foundation. All inter company transactions, balances and gains or losses on transactions between subsidiaries are eliminated as part of the consolidation process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Board and General Members' Meeting of Vereniging Wetlands International, Wageningen.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2012, from page 34 up to and including page 41, of Vereniging Wetlands International, Wageningen, which comprise the consolidated and company balance sheet as at 31 December 2012, the consolidated and company statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended and the notes, comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements and for the preparation of the management board report, both in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board, especially Guideline 650 "Fundraising Institutions". Furthermore management is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements, from page 34 up to and including 41, give a true and fair view of the financial position of Vereniging Wetlands International, Wageningen, as at 31 December 2012 and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board, especially Guideline 650 "Fundraising Institutions".

Amsterdam, 2 July 2013

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

Signed on original:
A.P. Buteijn and P.A.J.M. Bonants

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drs. P.W.A. Kasteleyn RC

Photo: Wetland tourism in Casamance, Senegal - by Sander Carpay



no.	Project name	Project expenditure 2012 Global Organisation Total (EUR)	Project expenditure 2012 Foundation NL only (EUR)	Total project budget from donor(s) (EUR)	Project Period	Donor/Funder	Partner(s)	LIVELIHOODS	BIODIVERSITY	WATER	CLIMATE	GREENING ECONOMY	Global	Black Sea Region	Russia	Mediterranean	Panama	Argentina	Senegal	Mali	Kenya	China	Japan	Indonesia	Malaysia	South Asia	Oceania		
	INCOME FROM GOVERNMENT																												
25	Strengthening the International Waterbird Census in the African-Eurasian Flyway	281,880	281,880	361,353	1 March 2012 - 30 Aug. 2014	MAVA Foundation, Swiss Ministry of Environment	SOVON		100																				
26	AEWA Site protection report	24,426	24,426	57,146	Jan 2011 - Feb 2012	UNEP/AEWA		100																					
27	Wild birds and avian influenza ToR	1,093	1,093	8,730	Apr 2011 - Mar 2012	Ministry of Japan		100																					
28	Waterbird Population Estimate no. 5	48,095	48,095	43,716	March 2012	Ramsar Secretariat		100																					
29	Surveillance of Influenza A viruses	13,832	13,832	39,186	July 2011 - March 2013	Erasmus University		100																					
30	Partners for Resilience (MFSII) Alliance program led by Red Cross in collaboration with CARE, Cordaid and Climate Centre on climate smart ecosystem based disaster risk reduction, to increase community resilience in 9 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America	2,021,652	2,021,652	6,210,861	Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	DGIS / Red Cross	Care, Cordaid	25	10	35	35																		
31	Ecosystem Alliance (MFSII) Alliance programme with IUCN-NL and BothEnds "To improve the livelihoods of the poor and create an inclusive economy, through participatory and responsible management of ecosystem"	3,197,617	3,197,617	6,358,768	Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	DGIS / IUCN-NL	Both Ends	30		20	30	20																	
32	WASH Alliance (MFSII) Alliance Programme of WASH organisations led by Sinavi to support civil society organizations in 8 countries in Africa and Asia in implementing programs that improve sustainable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. As thematic partner, WI supports the Alliance in defining and taking up an ecosystem approach to WASH delivery.	197,929	197,929	742,000	Jan 2011 - Dec 2015	DGIS / RAIN Foundation	RAIN Foundation																						
33	Engage civil society in water management Building the capacities of civil society in Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan to dialogue with their governments about improved water and wetlands management.	143,141	143,141	1,250,000	April 2007 - March 2012	CIDA				100																			
36	RESTORE EU	37,084	37,084	83,606	Sept 2010 - December 2013	EU life				100																			
37	IMPACT2C Quantifying projected impacts under 2° warming	40,552	40,552	92,613	July 2011 - June 2013	EU	Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht, PIK, ENEA, IWM,			50	50																		
69	Ramsar site information service data and information relating to all designated wetlands and making data available at the RSIS	111,307	111,307	244,000	Jan 2012 - Dec 2014	Ramsar secretariat																							
	Mekong	6,750	6,750			KFW				100																			
38	Water allocation policy for Loktak Lake Project aims to develop a water allocation policy for Loktak Lake balancing human needs with ecological requirements of water in Manipur River Basin	15,000		70,000	2010-2013	Planning Commission, Government of India	Loktak Development Authority			100																			
39	Economic Valuation of Gulf of Khambhat mangroves valuation of mangrove ecosystem services to support management planning and decision making	18,000		25,000	2011-13	Ministry of Environment and Forests				50		50																	
40	Integrated Management Planning for Chilika Lake, India Formulation of management planning framework for Chilika	12,000		12,000	2010-11	Ramsar Convention Secretariat	Chilika Development Authority		50	50																			
41	Neotropical Waterbird Census Programme	16,267		48,800	Aug 2011 - Mar 2014	Canadian Wildlife Service	Local partner NGOs																						
42	REDDIN Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems of the Inner Delta . Research action	116,731		457,387	Dec 2008 - Dec 2013	Swedish Embassy, Mali				50																			
	Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem Following the WAMI project, Wetlands International Africa is implementing the CCLM programme on Mangrove - Countries covered by CCLME are : Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Senegal . The general objective of the project is to rally regional conservation plan for the mangroves of the CCLME region and implement pilot mangrove restoration actions in pilot sites	65,044		220,000	Dec 2011 - 2014	UNEP	IUCN Senegal	15	75	10																			
44	A user-friendly forecast of the annual flooding of the Inner Niger Delta using OPIDIN	0		300,000	Dec 2012-Nov 2013	Dutch Embassy in Mali	Attenburg & Wynenga, Dellarés, DLG, Frerotte Hydroconsult			60																			

no.	Project name	Project expenditure 2012 Global Organisation Total (EUR)	Project expenditure 2012 Foundation NL only (EUR)	Total project budget from donor(s) (EUR)	Project Period	Donor/Funder	Partner(s)	LIVELIHOODS	BIODIVERSITY	WATER	CLIMATE	GREENING ECONOM	Global	Black Sea Region	Russia	Mediterranean	Panama	Argentina	Senegal	Mali	Kenya	China	Japan	Indonesia	Malaysia	South Asia	Oceania
45	Appui institutionnel 2012-2013	179,053		300,000	Jan 2012 - Dec 2013	Dutch Embassy in Senegal		20	20	20	20								•								
46	Pilot Project Sustainable coastal and marine zone management and biodiversity conservation in Sierra Leone. Small scale pilot activities; capacity building and communications efforts in proposed new MPA sites.	215,107		810,000	June 2008-June 2012	PRCM		40	50	5	5							•									
47	LAMANTIN Conservation of the West African Manatee. 'Conserver le lamantin ouest africain et ses habitats, en se basant sur des données scientifiques les plus fiables, et en tenant compte de l'environnement, des caractères socio-économiques et culturels de son aire de répartition'	65,851		600,000	June 2008-June 2012	PRCM		20	80									•									
48	BIOMAC West African Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Network (BIOMAC): The coordination of species and habitat conservation efforts in coastal and marine ecosystems of the subregion for improved effectiveness	159,623		600,000	June 2008-June 2012	PRCM		85	5	10								•									
49	Projet ZHOMASS - Volet Formation à la gestion des zones humides et au suivi des oiseaux d'eau: Développement et rédaction d'une proposition de projet international de conservation multi-partenaire pour le renforcement des capacités locales dans l'application, au niveau national et régional, des conventions de Ramsar et AEWA.	0		15,000	Oct. 2012 - May 2013	ONGFCS		100																			
50	Development of Fujin National Wetland Park Master Plan and Management Plan, Heilongjiang Province	100,000		300,000	July 2012- December, 2013	Fujin City government	WWT	50	30	20											•						
51	Promotion of Wetland Education for Sustainable Development in China focusing on Ramsar Sites and Wetland Parks through Capacity Building for Teachers	12,000		15,000	April 2012-March, 2013	JFGE	W-Japan, City government of Wuzhong	50	50	50											•						
52	Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation Demonstration in Northwest of China	15,000		24,390	May 2012- April 2013	Ministry of Environment	Ningxia Forestry Dept. Wuzhong City government	50	50												•						
53	SUSCLAM (Tomini Bay Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods and Management) Improvement of the management of the marine and coastal resources, while improving the livelihoods of resilient communities reliant in Central Sulawesi, Gorontalo and North Sulawesi.	9367		3,750,000	2007 - Mar 2012	CIDA		30			40											•					
54	Australia-China Environment Development Partnership (ACEDP) China Wetland management policy, guidelines and capacity building	15,000		1,000,000	Mar 2010 - Mar 2012	AusAid		15	55	15	15										•						
55	East Asian Australasian Flyway (EAAF) Network Assessment Rapid assessment of 45 sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds	7,700		15,000	July 2011 - July 2012	EAAF Secretariat			70	30																	
56	Old Inland Water (Capacity Building)	50,000		50,000	Jan 2012 - July 2012	Sub-national Government			•	•																	
57	Coal Seam Gas & Coal Research Concepts	8,000		8,000	March 2012 - April 2012	Australian Govt			•	•																	
58	Mongolia Shorebirds 2012 (Capacity Building)	10,800		10,800	July 2012 - Oct 2012	EAAF Sec			•	•																	
59	Rehabilitation of Wetland Cell and Replanting of Wetland Plant at Tasik NAHRIM - Phase I	583		14,965	9 July 2012 - 31 Dec 2012	National Hydraulic Research Institute, Malaysia			50	50																	
60	Preparation management plans for Ramsar sites Dniester-Turuchuk Crosswaters Area (Lower Dniester Wetlands) and Northern Part of Dniester Liman	35,000		35,000	Jun 2012 - Dec 2012	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine			50	50																	
61	Improve the quality of water resources and ecosystems	0	0	25,000			International Finance Committee, World Water Forum 6			100																	
62	MoEJ Monitoring Sites 1000 project (Coastal Area survey)	12,113		242,268	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	Ministry of Environment of Japan			100																		
63	MoEJ Monitoring Sites 1000 project (Inland Waters survey)	4,038		80,756	May 2011-Mar 2012	Ministry of Environment of Japan	Japan Wildlife Research Center		100																		
64	Assistance of Organizing the Nature Restoration Panel Members: Meeting etc	24,227		24,227	Sep 2011-Mar 2012	Ministry of Environment of Japan		30	40																		
65	The Making of an Inventory for the Culture and Technology of Wetlands in Japan and its dissemination	36,340		36,340	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	Global Environment Fund for Environment		60	20																		
SUBTOTAL income from government		7,426,749	6,223,905																								
% income from government		56%	54%																								

no.	Project name	Project expenditure 2012 Global Organisation Total (EUR)	Project expenditure 2012 Foundation NL only (EUR)	Total project budget from donor(s) (EUR)	Project Period	Donor/Funder	Partner(s)	LIVELIHOODS	BIODIVERSITY	WATER	CLIMATE	GREENING ECONOM	Global	Black Sea Region	Russia	Mediterranean	Panama	Argentina	Senegal	Mali	Kenya	China	Japan	Indonesia	Malaysia	South Asia	Oceania		
	INCOME FROM THIRD PARTIES																												
66	PeatRus. Restoring Peatlands in Russia.	2,868,942	2,868,942	5,000,000	Jul 2011 - Jul 2015	KFW	MSF, Greiswald Univ. Russian Academy of Sc	10	20		70																		
67	Biorights linking community- and ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction.	8,192	8,192	37,500	Feb 2012 - July 2013	Humanitarian Innovation Fund through Care NL		30			70																		
68	Red list of birds	1,538	1,538	15,300	Feb 2012 - Dec 2014	Bird Life		100																					
69	We are the World Community based nature conservation in the Inner Niger Delta	114,957	114,957	300,000	June 2010 - June 2013	IUCN NL		40	50	10																			
70	Peat Climate Global	21,297	21,297	21,297	May 2012 - June 2013	Michael Succow Foundation (ICI)					100																		
71	ICI Panama	3,305	3,305	3,305		Michael Succow Foundation (ICI)					100																		
72	Inventory of Argentina's wetlands (first level)	14,388	14,388	25,000		Michael Succow Foundation (ICI)					100																		
73	Management and restoration of Guanacache lagoons for people	5,000		16,000	Mar 2012 - Mar 2013	Weilands for the Future (Ramsar)	SAVDS, UNSAM, UBA		100																				
74	Management and restoration of Guanacache lagoons for people	20,000		48,268	Dec 2010 - Mar 2012	FVSA - Coca Cola AVINA Americas	TECOINA and Mendoza local partners	50	50																				
75	Villavicencio Ramsar Site	16,250		20,852	Sep 2011 - Oct 2012	Danone																							
76	Inventory of fluvial corridor Paraguay-Parana wetlands	18,360		32,513	Jul 2011 - Dec 2012	GEF - SAyDS Argentina																							
77	Banten Bay Carbon Offset Project The project aims at offsetting 10,000 ton CO2 eq by 2023, through mangrove rehabilitation in degraded brackishwater ponds areas	18,869		137,500	2009-2023 (15 years)	Accio Natura Spain	local CBO in Banten Bay and WIIP	30	10	40	20																		
78	Mangrove restoration and bio-rights feasibility study in the Philippines	7,500		10,245	Dec 2012 - Feb 2013	PRC-NLRC		50			25	25																	
79	Development of Peatland Ecosystem Restoration Projects in Indonesia	45,600		68,400	1 Apr 2012 - 31 Mar 2013	Permian Global	PT NHM, Permian Indonesia	25	25	50																			
80	Contribution à la restauration de la réserve du Ndiael (Cofunding to MFS II - Ecosystem Alliance Senegal program)	1,237		95,784	Aug 2012 - Nov 2014	Attenburg & Wymenga Ecological consultants		25	45	30																			
81	Management of the Web Site of Domestic Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities	2,289		2,289	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	Domestic Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities		30	40		30																		
82	Organizing the Learning and Education event of Domestic Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities	7,914		7,914	May 2011-Mar 2012	Domestic Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities		30	40		30																		
	SUBTOTAL income from third parties	3,187,638	3,032,619																										
	% income from third parties	24%	26%																										
	GRAND TOTAL	13,168,721	11,460,476																										

Annex 2: List of Publications 2012

Available from the Argentina office

Restauración y conservación del Sitio Ramsar Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero y del Bebedero (Conservation and restoration of the Guanacache Ramsar Site).

Heber José Sosa

978-987-24710-7-1

Los impactos de las urbanizaciones sobre los humedales del Delta del Paraná (factsheet on "Impacts of urbanizations on the Parana Delta wetlands")

Plan de Recuperación de Aves Playeras en la Patagonia

Daniel E. Blanco and Daniel Galindo Espinosa

Available from the Japan office

Japanese localization of WWD 2013 poster
original poster produced by the Ramsar Secretariat

Available from Headquarters

Waterbird Population Estimates, Fifth Edition.
Summary Report.

Taej Mundkur and Szabolcs Nagy (eds.); Simon Delany, Szabolcs Nagy, Roger Jaensch, Choi Chang-Yong, Taej Mundkur, Arne Lesterhuis, Robert Clay, Dario Unterkofler and Daniel Blanco (regional eds.)
ISBN: 978-90-5882-000-6

Peatlands – guidance for climate change mitigation by conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable use

Hans Joosten, Marja-Liisa Tapio-Biström & Susanna Tol (eds.)

Annual IWC Count Totals Report: African-Eurasian Waterbird Census 2009-2012

Tom Langendoen & Szabolcs Nagy

Flyway trends for waterbird species important in lakes IJsselmeer and Markermeer

Marc van Roomen, Menno Hornman, Stephan Flink, Tom Langendoen, Erik van Winden, Szabolcs Nagy & Chris van Turnhout

ISSN: 2212-5027

Available from the Indonesia office

Laporan Perkembangan Kegiatan Program Partner for Resilience Bulan Januari - Maret 2012 di Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (Draft Report)."

Priyanto, E.B

National Strategy and Action Plan: Indonesia 2012-2015

Kajian Tingkat Kerentanan dan Kapasitas Masyarakat dalam Rangka Pengurangan Risiko Bencana Studi Kasus Beberapa Desa di Kabupaten Sikka, Kabupaten Ende dan Kota Serang. PFR Report
Lestari, T .A., R agil S .G., Aswin R . dan Ita S. 2012

Participatory Risk Assessment in Wetlands International Indonesia's PFR Project Sites in Ende and Sikka (Nusa Tenggara Timur). (DRAFT Report)."
P riyanto E.B . and T yas A.L.

Laporan Pelatihan HVCA (Kerjasama PMI Kab. Sikka dengan WI-IP), Desa Talibura, 27 Agustus – 2 September 2012. PFR report
Kuswantoro

Feasibility Study of Bio-rights Implementation in Barangay Tayaga, Urbiztondo, and Magallenes: Claver municipality, Surigao del Norte Province the Philippines"

Wibisono, I.T. And S. Amarusaman"

Kajian Biofisik Untuk Aplikasi Hybrid Egeineering dalam Upaya Rehabilitasi Ekosistim Mangrove dan Pengurangan Risiko Bencana di Teluk Banten: Studi Kasus Kelurahan Sawah Luhur, Kecamatan Kasemen Kota Serang Propinsi Banten."

Rahadian, A.

Laporan Kegiatan Pelatihan manajemen dan Restorasi Ekosistem Pesisir dalam Konteks - Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim dan Pengurangan Resiko Bencana, serang 12-13 Desember 2012

Satriyo, R.

Available from the Indonesia office

Warta Konservasi Lahan Basah/ Wetlands
Newsletters

Januari Vol.20 No.1, 2012

ISSN: 0854-963X

Warta Konservasi Lahan Basah/ Wetlands
Newsletters

April Vol.20 No.2, 2012

ISSN: 0854-963X

Warta Konservasi Lahan Basah/ Wetlands
Newsletters

July Vol.20 No. 3, 2012

ISSN: 0854-963X

Warta Konservasi Lahan Basah/ Wetlands
Newsletters

Oktober Vol.20 No. 4, 2012

ISSN: 0854-963X

Available from the Mali office

Water sharing in the Upper Niger Basin

E.Wymenga, L.Zwarts and Bakary KONE

Available from the Russia office

Wetlands of international importance in Russia

Sirin, A.A. (ed.)

978-5-906219-01-5

Available from the China office

Wetlands Newsletter (Bimonthly)

Supervisory Council & Board of Association

As per 31 December 2012, the Supervisory Council of the Foundation and the Board of the Association of Wetlands International had the following members during 2012.

Members	Supervisory Council	Board of Association	Main Positions	Other Positions
Jan Ernst de Groot	Chair Retirement June 2014	Chair	General Counsel and Managing Director External Affairs, TNT-Express	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of the Board of Management, TNT Express Chairman of the Supervisory Council, HIMOS Chairman of the Dutch Coal Multi-stakeholder Dialogue Board member, Salzburg Global Seminar Recommending Committee, Platform Biodiversity Ecosystems and Economy, VNO NCW - IUCN Member of the Advisory Board, Landschap Noord-Holland Member of the Advisory Board, Staatsbosbeheer
Harry Dijkema	Member (Vice Chair) Retirement: Jun 2015	Treasurer	Supervisor public/private organisations & Advisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member, Afvalzorg NV te Nauerna, Assendelft and Member of the Auditing Committee Chair, Regio College Zaandam, vocational education Member, Beheer Flevoland Participaties BV Member, OMALA (Development Corporation Almere Lelystad Airport) Member, Medrie, Zwolle Member, Omroep Flevoland, Lelystad Chair, Het Flevolandschap Executive Board: Vice-Chair, Prins Bernhard Cultuurfonds Flevoland Secretary to the Board, De 12 Landschappen Treasurer, RDIJ-award Foundation Treasurer, Corrosal Expo en Theater de Roestbak, Almere Haven Vice-Chair, WVD Kamercentrale Flevoland Member, Committee of Recommendation La Mascotte, opera- en operette vereniging Emmeloord
Hazel Shokellu Thompson	Member Retirement: Jun 2013	Member	Ass. Director for Network and Capacity Development, BirdLife International, UK	
Yoshihiro Natori	Member Retirement: Feb 2014	Member	Executive Coordinator, Nagao Natural Environment Foundation, Japan	
Noelle Aarts	Member Retirement: Feb 2014	Member	Associate Professor Communication Strategies, Wageningen University Professor Strategic Communication (LOGEION chair), Amsterdam School of Communications Research, University of Amsterdam	

Gonzalo Castro de la Mata	Member Retirement: Jun 2013	Secretary	Founder and Chair of the Board, Ecosystem Services LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steering Committee, Verified Carbon Standard (VCS-AFOLU) Chair, Peru LNG Project (Ex-Im Bank, USA)
Ms Kathy Mackinnon	Member Retirement: Jun 2015	Member	Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vice-Chair, IUCN World Commission on protected Areas (Biodiversity and Climate Change) Member, Cambridge Conservation Science Group, University of Cambridge
Dan Martin	Member Appointed: Dec 2012 Retirement: Dec 2015	Member	Consultant to private foundations; political activist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman, Phelps Stokes Fund Treasurer, Environmental Film Festival Treasurer, Center for Responsible Tourism Board member, Costa Rica-USA Foundation Vice Chairman, Amigos of Costa Rica Board member, Conservación Osa Board member, Micronesia Conservation Trust Secretary, Nature Turkiye Foundation Executive Committee, Energy-Environment Team for Obama
Retired during 2012				
Idrissa Doucouré	Member Retired: Jul 2012	Secretary	Chief Executive Officer, GREPA, Burkina Faso	
Observers				
Marie-Josée Jenniskens (Alternate for Rob van	Observer (Permanent Observer of the Host Country)	Observer	Manager, Nature and Biodiversity Department, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation	
Nick Davidson	Observer	Observer	Deputy Secretary General, Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	
Councillors of Honour				
Luc Hoffmann				
Chris Kalden				
Geoffrey Matthews				
Michael Moser				
Max Finlayson				
Stewart Morrison				

Management Board of the Foundation

Jane Madgwick	Chief Executive Officer, Wetlands International, the Netherlands
Other positions:	Member of the Governing Body, Wetlands International South Asia Soc., India
	Council member, Wetlands International, Malaysia
	Council member, Fundacion para la Conservacion y el Uso Sustentable de los Humedales, Argentina
Josje Reinartz	Chief Operations Officer, Wetlands International, the Netherlands

Members of the Association

Government Members	<p>Argentina, Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable Austria, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment Belgium, Ministry of Environment and Nature Benin, Agence Beninoise pour l'Environnement Bulgaria, Ministry of Environment China, State Forestry Administration Denmark, National Forest and Nature Agency Ecuador, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente Estonia, Ministry of the Environment Finland, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Germany, Ministry of Environment Greece, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change Hungary, Ministry for Rural Environment India, Ministry of Environment and Forests Indonesia, Ministry of Forestry Ireland, National Parks and Wildlife Service Japan, Ministry of the Environment Kenya Wildlife Service Latvia, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development Macedonia, Ministry of Urban Planning, Construction and Environment Malaysia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment The Netherlands, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality Norway, Directorate for Nature Management Pakistan, Ministry of Environment, Public Affairs, Forestry and Wildlife Poland, Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Slovakia, Ministry of the Environment Slovenia, Ministry for Environment and Spatial Planning Sweden, Environmental Protection Agency Switzerland, Federal Office for the Environment Tunisia, Ministry of Agriculture</p>
NGO Members	<p>Belgium, Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE) Denmark, BirdLife Denmark / Danish Ornithological Society Germany, Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband Greece, Greek Biotope / Wetlands Centre (EKBY) Ireland, National Association of Regional Game Councils The Netherlands, BirdLife Netherlands / Vogelbescherming Nederland Nigeria, Nigerian Conservation Foundation Sweden, Sveriges Ornitologiska Förening Switzerland, Schweizer Vogelschutz SVS / BirdLife Switzerland United Kingdom, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) United Kingdom, British Association for Shooting and Conservation (BASC) Non-waterbird Specialist Groups representative Waterbird Specialist Groups representative</p>

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Partnerships

African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership

Avian Influenza Task Force (Scientific Task Force Avian Influenza and Wild Birds)

Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia

Climate Action Network

Coalition of NGOs cooperating on European Biofuels

Deltares

Dutch WASH Alliance: consortium of Simavi, Akvo, AMREF Netherlands, ICCO, RAIN, WASTE & 6 thematic partners

East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)

Ecosystem Alliance: Both Ends, IUCN NL

Ecosystem Climate Alliance (ECA): Australian Orangutan Project, Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), Forests of the World, Global Witness, Humane Society, Rainforest Action Network (RAN), Rainforest Foundation Norway, Rainforest Foundation UK and the Wilderness Society

European Habitat Forum: alliance of major European NGOs (IUCN, WWF, BirdLife International, CEEWEB) with interest in the EU Biodiversity Policy

Food and Agriculture Organisation

Indonesian Government Centre for Marine Resource Survey

Indonesian Ministry of Forestry

Mangroves for the Future

The Nature Conservancy

Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory

MedWet

Migratory Birds for People Programme: Staatsbosbeheer (NL) and Wetlands Link International (WLI - UK)

Michael Succow Foundation

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia

Netherlands Water Partnership

Nile Basin Initiative

Partners for Resilience partnership: Red Cross, Cordaid, RCCC and CARE

Partos

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) - platform Netherlands

Regional Program for Conservation of the Coastal and Marine Zone of West Africa (PRCM): WWF, IUCN, CSRP and FIBA

Royal Dutch Shell

Permian Global

Schokland Treaty: 15 partners from private sector, NGOs, donors and the government of the Netherlands

Wageningen University

Wings Over Wetlands Partnership for Conservation of Migratory Birds and their Habitats: Birdlife International,

AEWA, Ramsar Convention, UNEP-WCMC

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



Photo: Waterbirds and wetlands monitoring training, Mauritius by Oliver Nasirwa

Specialist Groups

Cormorant Specialist Group
Crane Specialist Group
Divers and Loons Specialist Group
Duck Specialist Group
Flamingo Specialist Group
Freshwater Fish Specialist Group
Goose Specialist Group
Grebe Specialist Group
Heron Specialist Group
Stork, Ibis & Spoonbill Specialist Group
Swan Specialist Group
Threatened Waterfowl Specialist Group
Wader Specialist Group
Waterbird Harvest Specialist Group
Wetland Restoration Specialist Group
Woodcock & Snipe Specialist Group

Associate Experts

Alan Johnson
Andrew Cottam
Arina Schrier
Bart Fokkens
Delmar Blasco
Derek Scott
Gerard Boere
Jan Veen
John Howes
Joost van der Ven
Mike Moser
Mike Ounsted
Pablo Yorio
Rebecca d'Crux
Roberto Schlatter
Sansanee Choowaew
Simon Delany
Steven de Bie
Tim Dodman
Tim Jones

Donors

Intergovernmental organisations and international initiatives

African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement
Asian Development Bank
East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)
European Commission
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Humanitarian Innovation Fund
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
Mangroves for the Future
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
The Regional Program for Conservation of the Coastal and Marine Zone of West Africa (PRCM)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
World Bank (WB)

Private Sector

Trusts & Foundations

Adessium Foundation
Arcadia Fund
AVINA Americas
Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund (KNCF)
MAVA Foundation
Synchronicity Earth

Corporations

Altenburg and Wymenga
Coca Cola
Danone
PT Muara Wisesa Samudera
Rio Tinto

Non-governmental organisations

AccióNatura
Birdlife International
Foundation of River and Watershed Environment Management - Japan
Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina

Research and academic institutions

Erasmus University

Governments

Argentina Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (SAyDS)
Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)
Australian Government
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS)
China Ministry of Environment
Embassy of Sweden in Mali
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Bamako
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Moscow
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Dakar
Fujin City government (China)
German Ministry of Environment
India Ministry of Environment and Forests
India Planning Commission
International Development Research Center (Canada)
Japan Fund for Global Environment (JFGE)
Japan Ministry of Environment (MoEJ)
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
Loktak Development Authority (India)
Malaysian Government
Municipalities of Japan
National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia
National Office for Hunting and Wildlife – France (ONCFS)
The German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)
Ukraine Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
Swiss Federal Department of the Environment (UVEK)

Corporate Social Responsibility

Wetlands International strives to act in her daily operations in a sustainable and socially responsible way. In our office in the Netherlands, we stimulate our employees to use public transport and all flights booked are compensated for their CO₂ emission (379 ton CO₂ in 2012) according to the Golden Standard of the Climate Neutral Group. Besides offsetting CO₂ emission, we also work to reduce our ecological footprint. The focus of investment in 2012 was on online collaboration and communication tools. We introduced the use

of webinars (online seminars) and file sharing for e-learning and distant collaboration in communities of practice. This contributed to a reduction in the amount of air travel needed.

We also take corporate social responsibility (CSR) principles into account when evaluating suppliers for our kitchen, for paper and –where possible – for furniture. We have an automatic saving light system and we started to order working lunches from a social caterer where people with a working disability work. Our waste is separated.



Photo: Male Harlequin Duck (Histrionicus histrionicus), Alaska by Taej Mundkur

Mission:

To sustain and restore wetlands, their resources and biodiversity for future generations.

Future Outlook

Looking ahead to 2013 and beyond, we will seek to secure investments that enable the scaling up our wetland wise use knowledge and project experiences so as to have impact in whole river basins, ecoregions, coastal stretches and along flyways. As well as extending and replicating successful project outcomes, we will look to bring about reform in some key sectors that impact wetlands. In particular, we will work with our humanitarian partners to bring ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk reduction into the mainstream, influencing major strategies and investments. We will work with river basin organisations, government and private sector to get recognition for Natural Water Infrastructure as a key component of addressing water security risks. We will extend our collaborations with the coastal engineering sector to develop the business case for “Building with Nature” approaches and to foster opportunities to apply this in key places. We will promote climate smart land use management and encourage more sustainable production systems, particularly in peatlands and mangrove zones and vulnerable lowland coasts, where palm oil, pulp and shrimp production are causing wetland degradation that has severe socio-economic consequences. We will use migratory bird flyways as a connector to tackle conservation management challenges. In all this work, we will aim to ensure that wetlands are managed to support and sustain their biodiversity and ecosystem service values. Recognising that there is a need to reach out to a wide range of sectors to inform “ecosystem-based approaches” and to connect ecosystem values to business decisions, we aim to extend our work to develop and communicate policy-relevant wetland knowledge and to use our corporate engagements to inform this.

In order to achieve this we will need to continue to build the capacity of Wetlands International network of offices. During 2013 and beyond, the further development of the our project management and financial systems and our legal framework, the roll out of our brand strategy and our efforts to engage new donors, partners and supporters, are all critical building blocks that will enable Wetlands International to achieve its ambitions.



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