



Wetlands International
Annual Review
and Accounts 2016



Wetlands
INTERNATIONAL

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From the CEO



In 2016, Wetlands International took some bold steps towards realising our vision set out in the Strategy 2015-2025. We set our sights on safeguarding some of the most biodiverse and threatened wetland systems in the world and organised partnerships to step up action for African mangroves, South-east Asian peatlands and High Andean lakes. We started to implement two major programmes in partnership with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and development and humanitarian organisations, that will empower civil society to influence natural resource management across the landscape and build resilience to water and climate shocks in twelve countries.

In this Annual Review, we highlight some of our breakthroughs, which normally come about after decades of work. In this regard, I want to mention that 2016 was a turning point for our work on peatlands, which make up a large proportion of the world's wetlands. Governments in Indonesia, Mongolia, Russia and Europe, and key private sectors (for example palm oil, pulp-for-paper, peat extraction), adopted policies, strategies and pledges to avoid the development, conversion and degradation of intact peatlands, and to rehabilitate degraded peatland landscapes.

Unsustainable practices still do dominate and threaten important peatland areas, but efforts to establish more sustainable peatland use is starting to build positive momentum – and this promises to bring a positive global impact in terms of enhancing biodiversity, carbon and water storage, reducing fire and subsidence risks and improving the lives of poor and vulnerable local communities.

Shifts such as these give us good cause for optimism. However, as investments in hard infrastructure schemes are accelerating worldwide, it is a struggle to safeguard wetlands. We are still swimming against the current in this respect. Some of the last river systems and their productive floodplains are threatened by hydropower developments, and the rapid urbanisation of coasts and deltas is encroaching on the remaining coastal wetland buffers – all of which is likely to raise inland and coastal water risks as well as impacting endangered species.

You can find examples in this report of how Wetlands International is playing a vital role to bring key wetland knowledge to the fore to help inform and re-orientate planning for development. For example, in Mali and Kenya we supported catchment level analyses and communicated the costs to society of impacting wetlands, and the distribution of benefits linked with alternative water management scenarios, in which safeguarding and restoring ecosystems as natural infrastructure were included. By sharing such knowledge with stakeholders, stimulating dialogue and implementing pilot projects, we have made some progress in breaking down sectorial barriers, which are otherwise acting as a brake on implementing wetland solutions.

Through implementing landscape-scale programmes, working with partners and profiling successes, we are building political will and trust in wetland solutions and leveraging public and private investments. I would like to thank all of our members and partners who worked with us in 2016!

Jane Madgwick
Chief Executive Officer



From the Chair



The Supervisory Council was active in advising the Management Board in 2016 and monitoring the organisation's progress. The increasing profile and outreach of the organisation is very positive and I was pleased to join the CEO in welcoming Vice Minister Chen Fengxue from China in the Head Office to firm up themes for collaboration on wetlands and for the signing of a new Memorandum of Understanding. The year saw the start-up of two, five-year multi-country programmes under a strategic partnership with the Netherlands government and the establishment of a portfolio of major programme ambitions by the network that now drive concerted action towards our strategy goals. The Council enthusiastically supported these developments. In monitoring resource development, the Council noted significant progress in converting prospects into contracted programmes. During the year, several of our major, long-term programme ambitions were resourced through the acquisition of funds from new donors.

The Council guided the development of an indicator framework that enables the organisation to track its progress on outcomes achieved, contributing to the Strategy goals, as reported for the first time in this document.

Addressing institutional development, the Council gave considerable focus to risk management and a decision to revise the internal management structure, including the establishment of a Management Team which will facilitate staff engagement in making of regular tactical choices for the organisation.

2016 saw the departure of Mr Harry Dijkma who contributed his financial expertise in the Supervisory Council and as Treasurer of the Board of Association. The Council and the Management Board are very grateful for his valuable contributions and dedication over the past five years. The Council also welcomed the arrival and appointment of Ms Angelique Groesz as a new member with financial expertise as well as the appointment of Professor Edward S. Ayensu as a new member with international development expertise and extensive networks, valuable especially to our work in the African continent.

The Board of Association gave attention to specific issues raised by member governments of Wetlands International, encouraged regular communications and set out initial plans for the face to face meeting planned in March, 2018 in India.

On behalf of the Supervisory Council, I would like to thank the Management Board and all Wetlands International employees for their continued hard work towards reaching Wetlands International's objective of safeguarding and restoring wetlands for people and nature. We look forward to continuing the progress and achieving the milestones set during 2017.

André van der Zande
Chair

Ede, May 2017

For the Supervisory Council/Board of Association



1. Our strategy

Wetlands International's **VISION** is a world where wetlands are treasured and nurtured for their beauty, the life they support and the resources they provide.

Our **MISSION** is to sustain and restore wetlands, their resources and biodiversity.

Our ultimate **GOAL** is that wetlands are used wisely 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.

We aim to focus our work on the issues and places where wetlands matter the most to people and nature. We have chosen five Streams for our work and developed a vision and Implementation Strategy with targets for each one. The framing of our work under five Streams helps to facilitate programme development, the alignment of resources and tracking of progress.

Healthy Wetland Nature

Wetlands support a healthy biodiversity and deliver a full range of ecosystem services. Wetland species are no longer in decline. Use of wetlands by stakeholders, ranging from local communities to industry, respects biodiversity. People all over the world are inspired by the natural wonders of wetlands, such as the miracle of migration of many kinds of waterbirds. They understand that wetlands are an essential source of life and a basis for sustainable development.

Vibrant Coasts & Deltas

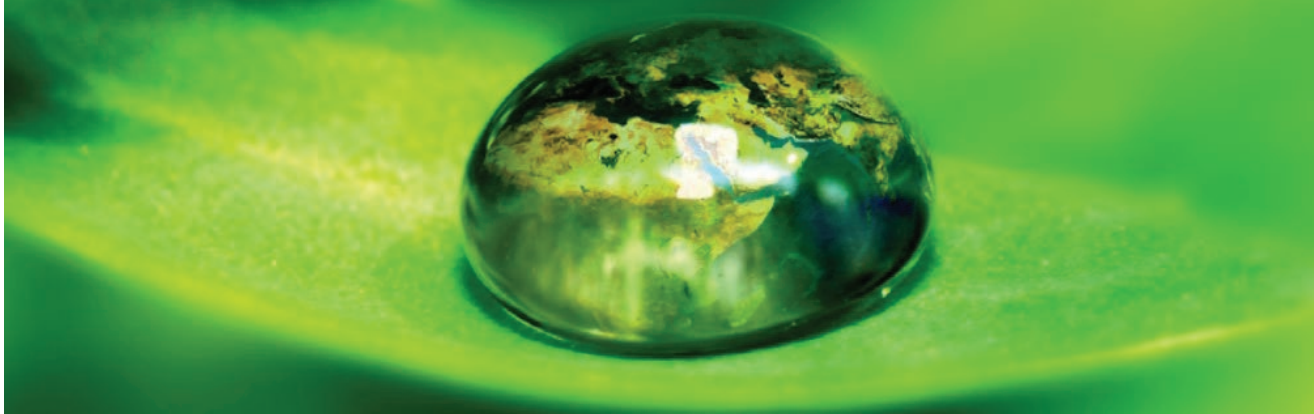
People safeguard and nurture mangroves and other wetlands in deltas and along coasts. These wetlands are the basis of a prosperous economy in both cities and rural areas, providing rich resources and protecting people from the ravages of storms and floods.

Blue Lifelines in the Desert

Life in arid and semi-arid landscapes is revived by securing freshwater flows. Recovery of drylands and wetlands such as floodplains and lakes creates a productive blue-green mosaic. This dynamic landscape halts the encroaching desert and provides a lifeline for animals and people who move and migrate seasonally.

Replenished Water Stores from Mountains to Sea

The degradation of wetlands of critical importance for water storage from mountainous regions to the sea is reversed. They will again feed the rivers with water, reduce the risks of harmful flooding and provide renewed opportunities for biodiversity. This creates a more productive and safer landscape for millions of people and nature downstream.



Peatland Treasures are safeguarded and restored

The full value of peatlands all over the world is revealed: their tremendous carbon storage, ability to regulate and purify water and precious natural beauty. From the Arctic to the tropics, and from the high mountains to the sea, we maintain these treasure troves. We prevent the fires and halt harmful reclamations that literally put them up in smoke and down the drain. And we reverse degradation by re-wetting desiccated soils and promote their sustainable use.

How we work

The ways in which we work to achieve our mission, vision and ultimate goal reflect the nature of wetlands as ecosystems and the wider biophysical and social context in which they sit. As wetlands are dynamic and connected to water flows in the wider landscape, we need to take a systems approach to their conservation and wise use so they can maintain the water cycle which in turn underpins sustainable development.

Maintaining or restoring the “health” or ecological integrity of individual wetlands can depend on taking action far away – and conversely the benefits of water storage and flood regulation from wetlands can be felt a long way downstream. Another key dimension to sustaining and restoring wetlands is the long history of human use and strong cultural connections that continue to shape this use. For these reasons, we adopt an integrated socio-ecological approach to conserve and restore wetlands that takes account of the full range of benefits that wetlands provide to society in an entire landscape or watershed.

Our growing influence and impact as an organisation is linked to our approach connecting technical knowledge, policy dialogue and practical projects in the field. Using scientific knowledge makes us a well trusted source of information, while powerful demonstration projects inspire people to act. We engage in advocacy on topics for which we have developed knowledge and have our

own experience. We use this to stimulate governments and companies to develop and implement effective policies. This science-policy-practice approach runs throughout our programmes and is the basis for scaling up our impact and informing and enabling others to take action.

Our approach emphasises empowering those who use or depend on wetlands. Our experience proves that policies and investments can be strongly influenced through a bottom-up process. By working with local partners and building the capacity of local communities whose lives closely connect to wetlands, we empower civil society with knowledge and skills to more effectively engage with governments and the private sector, influencing decisions which affect them but which are made nationally and even internationally.

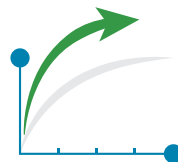
To leverage significant change, we need governments, the private sector and civil society to act individually and jointly. Wetlands International works with all of these sectors and with knowledge institutions, often acting as a connector and broker for joined up initiatives. We engage in strategic partnerships as a means to enable both the public and private sector to safeguard and restore wetlands. Specific knowledge products, tools and pilot examples are enabling mechanisms. By connecting our work across offices and through partner networks, we combine local experiences and successes and scale up our impact to influence national, regional and global policies, practices and investments.

We have learnt that while we can demonstrate small scale successes in just a few years, bringing about positive change for people and nature in large wetland systems and watersheds takes time. Often it takes more than a decade. Therefore, we work for the long-term in major wetlands areas. We invest strongly in the development of local and national relationships through our presence and forge innovative and strategic partnerships to maximise our reach and impact.

2. Achievements

This chapter presents the achievements that were realised in 2016 and to which we, together with many other partners, have contributed. We have organised these achievements along our 5 streams of work. For these five streams, which are divided into sub-strategies, we have developed targets that we aim to achieve by the year 2020. Based on our achievements, the below overview summarises how we assess the progress we are making towards these 2020 targets.

5



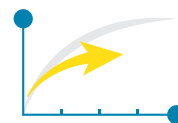
On track to exceed target (we will achieve the target before 2020)

4



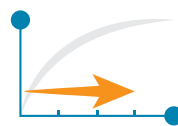
We expect to achieve the target by 2020

3



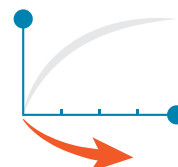
Substantial progress, more time required to reach our target

2



So far, there is no significant overall progress

1



The situation is deteriorating and we can't manage to make improvements

Ratings are based on self assessment.

Sub-strategies & targets for 2020	State of progress to target	Explanation
HEALTHY WETLAND NATURE		
1. Halt and reverse the loss of wetland habitat and species The extent and quality of habitat has been improved in 5 iconic wetland ecoregions worldwide and the conservation status of 10 flagship species has been improved.	3	Ambitious, large scale initiatives were mobilised that will enable concerted action to benefit 'iconic wetlands' and flagship species in peatlands, riverine, mangrove and delta ecoregions in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Further work is needed to define our worldwide portfolio and to coordinate implementation. The impacts are likely to be realised beyond 2020.
2. Investment in wetlands as Natural Capital 3 showcase public and private investments in wetlands as Natural Capital deliver sustainable development.	3	Our work with governments and private sector companies including in Iraq, Brunei, Uganda and Indonesia has leveraged investments in wetlands as Natural Capital. The practicalities of quantifying these investments and communicating the outcomes needs further work.
VIBRANT COASTS & DELTAS		
1. Maintain intact coastal wetland environments 3 high value coastal wetlands totaling at least 150,000 hectares are conserved and restored.	3	Our large-scale conservation and restoration measures in 5 high-value coastal wetlands in Southeast Asia, West Africa and Latin America are in different stages of implementation. We expect impact at landscape scales beyond 2020.
2. Sustainable coastal production systems A model for integrated wetland landscape management involving conservation and production systems (rice, oil-palm and aquaculture) is implemented in 2 areas, contributing to environmental and food security.	3	We are well on track to demonstrate options for improved aquaculture landscape management in Indonesia. Our efforts to establish sustainable rice cultivation along West Africa's coasts still need to be expanded from pilots to regional initiatives.
3. Degraded coastlines and heavily modified environments, including urban areas Building with Nature is mainstreamed in 3 landmark urban planning and hydraulic infrastructure developments, enhancing community resilience.	4	Our Building with Nature demonstration projects on coastal defence in Central Java, Indonesia and on flood management in Panama City, are being replicated by government partners, transforming earlier approaches. The principles are being considered in large-scale plans for urban development and coastal management.
4. Integrated management of deltas Healthy ecosystems sustain human populations and biodiversity in 10 key deltas across the world.	4	We supported integrated management of key deltas in India, Senegal, Kenya, Argentina and Panama amongst others, resulting in benefits for biodiversity and livelihoods.

Sub-strategies & targets for 2020	State of progress to target	Explanation
BLUE LIFELINES IN THE DESERT		
1. Blue Lifelines in the Desert Improved status of at least 3 major wetland systems in the Sahel, as part of efforts to achieve sustainable and climate resilient development.	3	We developed knowledge and decision-making tools, mobilised stakeholders and pilot projects in the Inner Niger Delta in Mali, Ewasu Nyiro basin in Kenya and the Jijiga landscape in the Somali region of Ethiopia. We intend to translate these pilots into strong cases for investment in wetlands across the region. Achieving inter-sectoral collaboration within governments remains challenging.
REPLENISHED WATER STORES FROM MOUNTAINS TO SEA		
1. Save and restore mountain water towers Investments in restoration and sustainable management of high altitude wetlands in 2 ecoregions committed to by governments and International Finance Institutions.	2	We had no active projects during 2016, while a new initiative for the Andes was developed and secured. In 2017, we will develop a major new initiative in the Himalayas.
2. Water and food secure wetland communities Public and private investment commitments in 6 watersheds to safeguard and restore freshwater wetlands as measures for water and food security.	4	We supported knowledge development, awareness raising and stakeholder mobilisation in the Tana Basin, Kenya; the Agusan Basin, Philippines; and the Central Rift Valley, Ethiopia. In two watersheds in Bihar and Odisha, India and one in Kenya, we established a strong foundation for future work with local partners.
3. Floodplains for safety and security Public and private investment commitments for 3 flagship landscape scale floodplain restoration programmes	3	We engaged in demonstrating the case for investment in floodplain restoration in the middle reaches of the Rhine in Germany, the Lujan river in Argentina and the floodplains of the Ganges in Bihar State in India. A change in thinking within government and the private sector is needed to translate theoretical and small scale studies and pilots into large scale investments.

Sub-strategies & targets for 2020	State of progress to target	Explanation
PEATLAND TREASURES		
1. Protect and conserve the remaining intact peatlands Governments and key private sector actors (drivers of conversion) in at least 4 key peatland regions have active policies to avoid the development, conversion and degradation of intact peatlands.	3	Our advocacy over past years came to fruition, resulting in policies, strategies and pledges to avoid the development, conversion and degradation of intact peatlands in Indonesia, Mongolia, Russia and Europe, and in key private sectors (palm oil, pulp-for-paper, peat extraction). Despite this, business as usual in terms of the conversion of intact peatlands continues unabated in many countries, and particularly in the part of the palm oil sector that operates outside the RSPO.
2. Rehabilitate and restore degraded peatlands Governments and key (peatland based) private sector invest in at least 5 peatland regions have reversed the degradation of over 3 million hectares of degraded peatlands (7% of the global area of degrading peatlands) achieving substantial greenhouse gas emission reductions.	4	Triggered by the commitments gained through our evidence-based advocacy in Conventions (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Ramsar), governments (Russian Federation, Indonesia, European Union, Mongolia) and industry groups (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, Responsibly Produced Peat), investments in peatland rehabilitation are being committed to and implemented. The targets of the governments of Russia and Indonesia alone will lead to the restoration of 3 million hectares.
3. Develop and promote sustainable land-use on re-wetted peatlands Governments and key (peatland based) private sector (e.g. palm oil, pulp for paper, biofuels) as well as local communities are actively piloting or upscaling paludiculture as an innovative means for sustainable and peatland landscape management and climate change mitigation.	3	The multi-stakeholder dialogues that we stimulated have resulted in commencement of private sector engagement in paludiculture pilots in the EU, Indonesia and Russia. However, much more buy-in from governments and private sector will be needed to achieve substantial reduction of GHG emissions while maintaining productive use of peatland areas.

Healthy wetland nature

Halt and reverse the loss of wetland habitat and species

1. International Waterbird Census – 50 years of making citizen science indispensable

For half a century, we have coordinated an increasing number of volunteers, professionals and amateurs world-wide to provide annual bird count data for the International Waterbird Census (IWC). This data is used to set policies, identify conservation priorities, and inform site and species management throughout the world. Over the years, the number of sites where birds are counted has grown to tens of thousands, with upwards of 40 million birds counted annually. In 2016, for the 50th annual count, we put the IWC in the global spotlight, with our 'Let's make it count' campaign, resulting in 14 new countries participating and additional new bird counting volunteers and sites in other countries, significantly raising the IWC's profile. This increased the quality of the census and its utility for conservation action. The campaign received widespread press coverage and generated stories on the importance of waterbirds as wetlands indicators in, among others: the BBC, Times of India, Daily Mail, Radio Praha, INSKN and several publications in Malaysia, China, Argentina, India, Indonesia, Uzbekistan and Oman.

Building with Nature project, Indonesia.



2. European Commission keeps robust nature legislation intact

In December 2016, the European Commission decided not to revise the Birds and Habitats Directives but to keep the Union's robust nature legislation intact, and instead develop an Action Plan to address shortcomings in implementation, investment and coherence with other EU policy areas. We were among the partners consulted to see whether the Directives were still 'fit for purpose'. We provided data and knowledge gathered from the 50 years of the IWC, highlighting the effectiveness and benefits these Directives have brought to wetland habitats and their associated waterbirds.

3. Oman recognises importance of Barr Al Hikman wetlands

Barr Al Hikman is a very important site for waders in the Asian - East African Flyway, with more than 500,000 waterbirds using the site in January alone. It is also of crucial importance for sea turtles and whales. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs (MECA) of Oman increased its focus on the conservation of Barr Al Hikman and started the process for designating it as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance. We conducted a comprehensive survey of the site, with support from Shell Development Oman, and presented the results in a World Wetland Day event. We used it in an awareness raising session for universities, NGOs, government representatives, embassies, and oil, gas and water companies. After the survey, we continued to engage with MECA to document the importance of the site.

Investment in wetlands as Natural Capital

4. Integrating community livelihood improvement with wetland conservation in the Niger Delta

Working with Nigerian NGOs Living Earth Nigeria Foundation and the Nigerian Conservation Foundation and with sponsorship from Shell, we helped three communities in the Nigerian Niger Delta – Abobiri, Obia-yagha and Opume – to improve the way they manage their wetland environment. To stop the unsustainable use of wetlands, such as mangrove cutting, community members were given access to micro-credits to adopt more sustainable livelihoods, like fishing and snail farming. One of the conditions for getting access to the micro-credits was participation in wetland restoration activities, such as planting wetland trees or clearing overgrown waterways. Through this innovative approach, we combined the improvement of livelihoods with the conservation of the environment.

5. Improving environmental impact assessment legislation in Nigeria

The Federal Government of Nigeria adopted changes to its Environmental Impact Assessment legislation to ensure better integration of wetland values in development decision making. This is expected to result in more responsible development, benefiting people and biodiversity. We led the review of the legislation, in collaboration with Niger Delta universities, NGOs and government.

6. Oil companies commit to the highest biodiversity performance standards in East Africa

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline covers a 1,445 km corridor running from Western Uganda to Tanzania's Indian Ocean coast, passing and crossing many environmentally and socially sensitive areas. The oil companies and partners in Uganda (Total, Tullow and CNOOC) committed themselves

to deliver the pipeline with the highest possible international biodiversity performance standards of the International Finance Corporation. This means No Net Loss of natural habitat, and even a Net Gain of critical habitat. We chaired the independent Biodiversity and Livelihood Advisory Committee (BLAC) for the project in 2016 and actively solicited the inclusion of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline project in its mandate.

7. Shell routinely assesses green infrastructure options in its projects

Shell considers green infrastructure solutions in project development. We have explored the value of green infrastructure solutions with Shell since the early days of the partnership and for a number of projects, actively advocating their potential and value. In follow up we are working with Shell to develop a tool which will help companies assess benefits and design criteria of green infrastructure.

8. Salus Natural Reserve, Uruguay, nominated as a Ramsar site

The government of Uruguay nominated the Salus Natural Reserve as a Ramsar site, based on our field surveys that demonstrate the high value of this wetland as a water reservoir, contributing to the protection of the heads of two important river basins in Uruguay. The diverse area includes karst systems and is home to some rare species of amphibians. We coordinated and developed the wetland inventory and provided technical advice.

9. Quantifying residual impact in peat swamp forest in Brunei

Following seismic survey activities in Rasau's forest areas of Brunei, Brunei Shell Petroleum took measures to restore impacted areas of peat swamp. We have quantified the biodiversity survey that was subsequently undertaken to capture any outstanding residual impacts in order to inform potential further offset actions.



Argentina

Vibrant coasts and deltas

Maintain intact wetland environments

1. Community-based restoration accomplished in Cacheu National Park, Guinea-Bissau

In Cacheu National Park (50.000 ha), Guinea-Bissau, we worked with local communities to restore 100 ha of abandoned rice fields through an Ecological Mangrove Rehabilitation approach, that involves the restoration of hydrology, soil remediation and enrichment planting. We enabled communities that live in the park's buffer zone to adopt sustainable fisheries activities, reduce fuelwood use for fish smoking, and engaged them in the monitoring and protection of waterbird colonies. In return we provided them with support for sustainable farming activities. The establishment of a community-based protected forest is currently underway and pending approval by the government.

2. Restoration plan developed for Panama lagoon

For the first time in Panama, a private land owner granted permission to restore a degraded wetland on his property. It concerns the 150 ha Las Lagas Lagoon, which lost its mangroves decades ago when it was disconnected from the sea by a dam. Following an intensive dialogue, we developed a restoration plan, based on an in-depth assessment of the hydrology and ecology. In 2017 we plan to remove the dam, paving the way for natural recovery of the system.

3. Sustainable oyster farming adopted across the Saloum Delta, Senegal

In 2016, communities across the entire Saloum Delta in Senegal, adopted the sustainable oyster harvesting technique. By cultivating oysters on wooden racks, communities no longer rely on a harmful harvesting technique that involves the cutting of mangrove stilt roots. Biodiversity benefits of the new method are substantial: mangroves that grow along the creeks no longer die, and their value as nursery grounds is sustained for fish and as feeding grounds for birds and enigmatic species such as manatees. Several years ago, we introduced this harvesting technique by providing small grants to villages, and since then community members moved on to autonomously upscale and replicate the approach in the entire Delta. In the next few years we will support communities to access new (urban) markets to ensure they command a higher price for their oysters.

4. Wetland destruction rejected in Manila Bay, Philippines Ramsar site

The Philippines government rejected a request for urban development in a 635 ha Ramsar site in Manila Bay. The decision was based on information on the social, economic and biodiversity value of the mangroves and mudflats in the area, that we and other NGOs provided. This is part of a broader effort to inform sustainable urban development and environmental rehabilitation of the bay.

Sustainable coastal production systems

5. Sustainable shrimp farming boosts nature and incomes in Indonesia

50 Farmers in Demak, in Central Java, Indonesia, adopted sustainable shrimp farming on 116 ha of land. The approach does not require the use of harmful chemicals and facilitates the restoration of mangroves nearby. This resulted in bringing back important biodiversity values, increased wild capture fisheries, improved water quality and enhanced the aesthetic values of the coastal landscape. The farmers increased their shrimp yields from between three and twentyfold, realising a 300 to 900 percent rise in income. The measures followed from a farmer field school training to 130 farmers that was led by Blue Forests and Wageningen University. Based upon this success, new field schools will be organised in the next few years, ensuring substantial upscaling of the approach.

Degraded coastlines and heavily modified environments, including urban areas

6. Panama City adopts Building with Nature to reduce flood risk

The Panama City administration announced it will invest 50 million USD to reduce flood risks, based on Building with Nature principles. This includes measures to restore riverbeds, create wetland reservoirs and dikes, conservation of the remaining wetlands and other measures to restore the hydrology in the area. We coordinated the Panama-Dutch Water Dialogues which helped the city to develop this flood risk reduction plan and to define building codes that prevent future loss of wetlands from urban developments.

Vice Mayor Raisa Banfield of Panama City announcing the USD\$50mIn flood risk reduction measures that include urban wetland reservoirs to the press. Next to her are Ambassador Dirk Janssen, Mayor Jose I. Blandon, and Dutch water expert Klaas de Groot.

7. Indonesia and the Netherlands agree to scale up Building with Nature to restore coasts

The governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands agreed to collaborate on the restoration of eroding coastlines in Northern Java, and to establish an Indonesian innovation platform on Building with Nature that will guide national level upscaling of this approach. Recognition for Building with Nature as a landmark innovation has been spurred by our demonstration project in Demak, which won the Vernufteling, the most prestigious engineering prize in the Netherlands. The Demak project was presented during the trade mission of Dutch Prime Minister Rutte to Indonesia as a leading example of good collaboration between the Dutch and Indonesian water sectors. Currently we are exploring opportunities with government agencies in the Philippines, Malaysia and Suriname for replication of the approach.

8. Mangrove restoration included in plans to assist Philippines hurricane recovery

For the first time, different ministries of the Philippines government sat together, along with Dutch water sector partners, to develop a joint masterplan following hurricane Hyan that destroyed the Tacloban coastline. Elements of the masterplan, including restoration of around 10 km of mangroves, are currently under consideration for funding. We brought the various partners together and introduced an ecosystems approach. However, an alternative plan from Japan, involving a large sea dike is also under consideration.



Blue lifelines in the desert

1. Governments commit to develop an environmental flow in the Upper Niger basin

The Ministries of Water, Science and Environment in Mali and Guinea publicly committed to establishing an environmental flow for the Niger River to sustain Mali's Inner Niger Delta wetlands. The environmental flow definition will include the quantity, timing, and quality of water flows required to sustain freshwater ecosystems. This will provide a guide to underpin water resource planning and management to help safeguard the wetlands in the face of irrigation and hydropower development upstream. We convened key government actors together with an array of national and international experts to shape this agreement.

2. Governments commit to a regional knowledge hub in the Upper Niger and Inner Niger Delta

The Niger Basin Authority, together with the Malian and Guinean Ministries responsible for water, agreed to cooperate on the development of a regional knowledge hub. This information system on water management, the environment and the social and economic benefits of ecosystems will be hosted within the Niger Basin Observatory. It is a key step in helping to make better informed policies and investments in water and food security (e.g. irrigation and hydropower). Working with our local and international partners, we developed a vision and approach to the knowledge hub and convened the main stakeholders to discuss and commit to its co-development.

*Fisher with nets, Inner Niger Delta.
By Jane Madgwick*



3. Flood prediction tool helps avert disaster in Mali

The uptake and use of OPIDIN, a flood prediction tool we co-developed some years ago, increased significantly during 2016. With our partners, we engaged humanitarian and government actors to raise awareness of the timing and extent of the predicted major flood event. This helped avert disaster for people across the Inner Niger Delta in a year of unusually high floods. Communities and investments at risk from flooding were identified and moved to manage the risk. International partners continue to improve the tool.

Replenished water stores from mountains to sea

Water and food secure wetland communities

1. Public debate stimulated on development trajectory of Kenya's Tana River

The launch of our study on the impacts of hydropower and irrigated agriculture in Kenya's Tana River Basin stimulated an active debate on the future development trajectory of the Tana River. Co-developed with UNEP and the Dutch government, the report illustrated some uncomfortable truths regarding the trade-offs between the government's goals for energy and agricultural production, and the sustainable use of wetlands and community livelihoods. Through launch events, a video and meetings with the government and civil society, we ensured that the main messages have received wide exposure and set the scene for further dialogue on development in Kenya.

2. Ecosystem-based approaches integrated into Disaster Risk Reduction Roadmap in India

The Government of Bihar, India adopted a 'Roadmap for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030' in March. The Roadmap is a guidance document for all stakeholders involved in Disaster Risk Reduction activities and will form the basis of action in all 38 districts of the State. The Roadmap has dedicated sections on wetlands, ecosystems and climate change, and indicates how best to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction approaches with Climate Change Adaptation. We assisted the drafting together with Caritas India and the NGO SEEDS, and will guide the uptake and implementation of the plan.

3. Indian government commits to integrated resource management approaches for disaster management

The Indian National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) agreed to include integrated natural resource management approaches in the recently adopted National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and its guidelines that support implementation. We initiated this development together with our partner SEEDS. Once in place, disaster risk planning and management will safeguard wetlands as key natural assets which provide resilience to natural hazards.

4. Local government in the Philippines commits to investing in wetland restoration for Disaster Risk Reduction

Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction principles and measures were integrated into local government policy and programming in the Agusan River Basin, Mindanao, Philippines. This was underpinned by a knowledgebase on landscape-scale risk assessment and increased awareness on the root causes of risk, along with capacity building amongst the local government and communities. We collaborated with the Red Cross, CARE and local knowledge institutes providing input to local partners. Ecosystem restoration pilots will start

in 2017 and reductions in downstream flooding are anticipated through investments, uptake and upscaling.

5. Government of the Somali region, Ethiopia, commits to use a master plan approach to reduce drought risk

The Atlas of the Upper Fafan catchment in Ethiopia's disaster-prone Somali region provides the basis for understanding the landscape and identifying improved land and water management measures to halt and reverse environmental degradation. The government has committed to use our Atlas as a Master Plan for any efforts to improve food and water security and for Disaster Risk Reduction. Using accompanying implementation manuals, maps and case studies, we are working with our partners, local governments and communities to address the underlying ecosystem degradation that is contributing to floods and droughts.

Floodplains for safety and security

6. Civil society and government dialogue making progress towards restoration of the Lujan River in Argentina

Local civil society organisations and government water and environment agencies in the Lujan Basin are now actively in a dialogue concerning the future development path for the river. In recent years, this largely urban river has come under increasing pressure from housing developments along the floodplain, and other activities that have reduced the river's natural values and increased flood risk to Buenos Aires. By developing the capacity of civil society organisations to understand their rights and how to defend them, an ongoing dialogue on the future of the river has been stimulated. It is anticipated that this will lead to restoration measures, including innovative approaches that bring back natural values, which support biodiversity and increased flood resilience.

Peatland treasures are safeguarded and restored

Protect and conserve the remaining intact peatlands

1. Greenhouse gas tool for palm oil finalised

The Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) issued an addendum to its voluntary Principles and Criteria certification. It provides guidance to palm oil growers on the themes of no deforestation, no fire, no planting on peat, and reduction of greenhouse gases. We were intensively involved in the development and review of trials of a greenhouse gas accounting tool for growers. The finalisation of this tool enables the implementation of the RSPO requirement for public reporting of GHG emissions, which we believe will create significant pressure on the sector to reduce its carbon footprint, through e.g. setting aside peatland areas for conservation and restoration.

2. Strategy to improve peatland management underway in Mongolia

The government of Mongolia started the development of a National Peatland Strategy in connection to their climate change mitigation plan, thereby acknowledging that peatlands play a key role in agriculture and ranching in Mongolia but contribute over 50% of the country's greenhouse gas emissions. We enhanced the knowledgebase on Mongolian peatlands and brought together representatives of key stakeholder groups to discuss and develop priorities for improved peatland management and restoration. This approach sets an example for replication in other countries and regions, such as the Central Asia republics and China.

3. Moratorium on peatland development strengthened in Indonesia

The Indonesian government strengthened the moratorium on licensing of new developments in peatlands. We contributed to this through policy dialogue and provided inputs to plans and strategies highlighting the need for prioritising the conservation of intact peatlands.

4. Responsibly Produced Peat growing in Europe

The peat sector in Europe, including some of the largest and most influential peat using and producing horticulture companies in the sector, took up the Responsibly Produced Peat (RPP) certification scheme issued in 2014, which demands conservation of intact peatlands and rehabilitation of degraded peatlands. A total of 31 companies are registered as supporters of RPP and its principles and criteria are increasingly regarded as the standard for maintaining a license to operate. We participated as board member of the RPP Foundation in the development and promotion of the certification scheme.

5. Global Peatland Initiative established

The Global Peatland Initiative, led by UNEP, brought together leading organisations (NGOs, inter-governmental and knowledge institutions) from around the world to share knowledge and lessons learned on the positive and negative impacts of different peatland management practices. As one of the lead agencies, we brought in our experience from Indonesia, which can help to prevent damaging developments in major tropical peatland areas in Peru and in central Africa.

Rehabilitate and restore degraded peatlands

6. 12.5 M certified carbon credits produced

Our private sector partners Permian Global and Pt Rimba Makmur Utama produced 12.5 million certified carbon credits under the Verified Carbon Standard in Central Kalimantan, enabling protection and restoration of a 200,000 ha peat swamp forest. We contributed through our involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring.

7. Pilot initiatives launched to test alternatives to palm oil on peatlands

The Palm Oil Innovation Group (POIG) started a discussion on phasing out existing drained



Herdsman in one of our target peatlands for restoration in Mongolia. By Marcel Silvius

plantations on peat and investing in sustainable alternative products which can grow on wet peatlands, such as Illipe Nut. This was triggered by our campaign on peatland subsidence and flooding issues, and review of options of Illipe Nut as an alternative to palm oil. Several palm oil companies are now planning pilot projects with Illipe Nut in their peat-based estates. Additionally, several major players in the pulp-for-paper sector have started piloting with indigenous peat swamp forest tree species as alternatives to Acacia.

8. Russia peatlands restoration to expand

Russia approved a plan to scale up of the ecological peatland restoration successes of our PeatRus project, which restored over 40,000 ha of peatlands in three regions, with a target of over half a million ha in 10 regions. We provided technical support to review the existing policy framework in order to upscale the ecological rewetting of these peatlands.

9. Indonesian Peatland Restoration Agency established

The government of Indonesia established a national Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG) with a very ambitious target to restore 2.4 million ha of degraded peatlands by 2020, to address the major fire and haze issues. We provided technical and financial support to the Agency for upgrading fire prevention and fire control capacity in one of BRG's priority regions in Central Kalimantan. We also obtained start-up funding for the establishment of an Indonesian Peatland Partnership Fund (Dana Mitra Gambut) for community-based peatland restoration, in support of BRG goals.

10. Plantations on peatlands to be retired and restored

APP, a major pulp-for-paper company, announced the retirement of plantations from peatlands located in sensitive regions (near protected areas)

in Sumatra, Indonesia, and their intent to restore part of these and pilot paludiculture (production on undrained peat) options in the others. We campaigned to increase understanding of the impacts of peatland drainage and have been in dialogue with APP, providing technical advice.

11. First Argentina peatlands restored

The hydrology of 15 ha of peatlands in Argentina's Natural Reserve of Rio Valdez in Tierra del Fuego was restored, contributing to the recovery of its ecosystem functions and services. This was the first experience of rewetting a degraded peatland in Argentina. There is high potential to replicate restoration in other Patagonian peatlands that were exploited and abandoned after peat extraction. We coordinated the implementation of the project together with peatland experts.

Develop and promote sustainable land-use on re-wetted peatlands

12. Exploring and enabling alternatives for production on peatlands

Paludiculture is a sustainable and economic management option for undrained or rewetted peatlands. We have raised awareness and provided technical advice to the EU institutions, including on the necessity to change related EU policy frameworks to enable this e.g. on Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), biofuels policies (RED, LULUCF) which currently allow or even stimulate drained peatland use. Paludiculture pilots involving farmers, companies, NGOs and scientists have commenced in Germany and the Netherlands, and upscaling projects and mechanisms are being explored. In Russia, the potential of paludiculture was reviewed in relation to the need for peatland restoration for fire risk and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. The Forest Research Organisation (FORDA) of the Ministry of Forestry in Indonesia finalised a guidebook for paludiculture in Indonesian peatland ecosystems. Based on this guide, the Indonesian government now stimulates initiatives for community-based landscape management and restoration. We liaised with FORDA to promote this knowledge development.

3.

Corporate communications

In 2016 we redesigned the structure and look of the website. We worked with school children in Panama. We organised an interactive booth at the Adaptation Futures conference, helping us to collect input from others on the actions needed to save wetlands. We developed new tools and promoted the importance of wetlands for meeting the Sustainable Development Goals.

Overall, we published 39 news items and 34 blogs. The new website received 53,673 page views. We gained 1,179 new likes on our Facebook page and 909 new Twitter followers.

Some of the most relevant activities around the world in 2016 are:

- We began the rollout of our new website by launching the Head office, Europe, Malaysia and Indonesia websites. We aim to roll out the new website design to the whole network by 2017. The website provides the organisation with a fresh, updated look and better, more user-friendly features for our visitors.
- We supported World Wetlands Day (2 February) by [highlighting](#) the importance of wetlands for sustainable development and human wellbeing and the need to empower those whose livelihoods depend on wetlands. We had a photo exhibition at the Ramsar Site Laguna de Llanquihue in Mendoza, Argentina. In Africa, the [Mangrove Natural Park of Cacheu in Northern Guinea-Bissau](#) was chosen to celebrate the day and we participated in a panel discussion on wetlands at the National Museum of Kenya.
- On World Water Day (22 March) we promoted the message “A world without wetlands is a world without water”.



Head office communications and advocacy staff

- On World Migratory Bird Day (10 May) we highlighted some of the work we are doing to tackle the illegal killing of migratory birds. We organised the conference “Joining forces for the Conservation of Migratory Birds in Argentina” together with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Argentina and the NGO Aves Argentinas, and presented the strategic value and achievements of the International Waterbird Census.
- For the first ever International Mangrove Day (26 July) we published a special edition of our newsletter in which we shared our guidelines on natural mangrove regeneration ‘[To plant or not to plant?](#)’. In Panama, we organised an [educational day](#) with schools in San Felix.
- On International Day for Disaster Reduction (13 October) we shared [a message from journalist Fred Pearce](#), in which he urged the defense of natural ecosystems, including wetlands.
- We developed an [interactive infographic](#) highlighting how our work in key wetlands can be scaled up to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. Through this innovative communications tool, we called on civil society, governments and the private sector to act for wetlands to secure water for all.
- We participated in the biennial conference in Rotterdam of the Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation – Adaptation Futures. We profiled our experiences and partnerships, including on Building with Nature from several regions. We ran a booth at the conference where we collected responses from attendees to the question: If you were a time traveler, how would you prevent the loss of ecosystems such as wetlands? All responses were summarised in [this blog post](#).
- A key theme of the Adaptations Future conference was urban deltas and in response we developed a brochure ‘[Risky Business](#)’, which shares some of our cases for Integrated Risk Management (IRM) with recommendations for priority actions.
- Our CEO, Jane Madgwick, participated in the UN High-level Thematic Debate on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in New York, providing input and evidence to help determine the qualities of partnerships that may enable innovative solutions.

The Mangrove Defenders is an initiative of Wetlands International Latin America working with children in the Chiriqui province of Panama. By Sander Carpay



4.

Functioning and management of the organisation

Management and Governance

Wetlands International is an independent global network organisation consisting of 20 offices, which share the name and brand “Wetlands International”, safeguard one reputation, implement a joint Strategic Intent and adhere to a common set of organisational policies.

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/or are in the process of becoming independent legal entities. Jointly, this network of offices guards 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 integrity and strategic alignment with the strategy and organisational interest, the CEO (or its representative) is a *qualitate qua* member of the local boards of those offices that have acquired an independent legal status. 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



Staff from across the network at the annual meeting to discuss strategic priorities, Anyer, Indonesia

team on opportunities and threats in the country or region. Furthermore, the CEO, mandated by the Supervisory Council, can, in exceptional and excessive cases, resorts to a decisive vote in the appointment or dismissal of Heads of Office. The specific role of the Foundation is to guide and support the office network.

A Global Board, consisting of the Management Board and the Heads of Offices, is responsible for strategic priority setting and decision-making on thematic, programmatic and institutional issues. This includes a common set of policies, tools and guidelines. It ensures that the annual planning is in place.

In October 2016, the senior staff of the organisation, consisting of the Management Board, all Heads of Office as well as Programme Managers who play a global support role, met in Anyer, Indonesia for its annual meeting to discuss strategic priorities including annual planning, resource development and the priorities for joint work between offices. On that same occasion the Global Board had its annual face-to-face session.

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

The organisation 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 Articles of Association 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 Foundation Wetlands International and the Association Wetlands International are considered a Group in financial-administrative sense because of a combination of the following factors:

- 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 Management Board members are appointed, suspended and dismissed by the Supervisory Council. The CEO reports to the Supervisory Council and the COO reports to the CEO; and
- The Association's General Members Meeting adopts the 'Strategic Intent', which, in accordance with its Statutes, is then implemented by the Foundation. The Strategic Intent, a global strategy with a ten-year outlook is reviewed and redeveloped every five years through input from the global office network and senior management, and through consultation of members and other stakeholders.

Consequently, the organisation needs to present consolidated financial accounts in its Annual Review.

The Management Board is comprised of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Operations Officer (COO), for whom the profiles are determined by the Supervisory Council. The Management Board is entrusted with the day-to-day management of the organisation and the implementation of the strategy. Tasks of the Management Board and the Supervisory Council are defined in the Articles of Association of the Foundation Wetlands International. The Articles of Association are further elaborated on in the Rules and Regulations.

The Supervisory Council is a non-executive body and exerts its supervision mainly through the following routes:

- By discussing and, following additional action and clarification of findings by the external auditor, approving important decisions of the Management Board as specified in the Articles of Association, such as the Annual Review and Plan, the Budget and Strategic Partnerships.
- By monitoring progress and developments during bi-annual full Council meetings and specific reports by the Management Board.
- Through the annual performance assessment of the Management Board as a body and the CEO in her end responsible role
- By supporting/advising the organisation with regards to strategic and institutional direction and development.

The Supervisory Council's activities during the year 2016 included the establishment of a revised internal management structure, monitoring of the Strategic Intent 2015-2025 and institutional development. As is required annually, the Supervisory Council also assessed and discussed its own performance. The Supervisory Council and the Board of Association consist of nine members. In accordance with the established profile, the members come from diverse backgrounds in order to provide the Council and Board with the range of expertise, experience and diversity necessary to fulfil their duties. The members are appointed in their capacity as individuals, not as representatives of other entities. For the Council's/ Board's composition and scheme of resignation as of 31 December 2016 please refer to the overview on pages 66-67.

In accordance with the guidelines of the Dutch Central Bureau on Fundraising (CBF) and the Dutch Good Governance Code for Charities and Cultural Organisations ("Code Wijffels"), we have established that during 2016 none of the individual Council members held primary or additional occupations that could have given rise to conflicts of interest with their supervisory role with regards to Wetlands International.

Optimal use of resources to realise the objectives effectively and efficiently

The Strategic Intent is the main guiding document for the organisation. For monitoring purposes, targets have been defined for all sub-strategies. All offices are accountable for performance against these targets. Lead persons are appointed for each of the 5 streams of work. After 5 years the Strategic Intent is updated, following an extensive review process involving all main stakeholders.

Regional and national 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 Strategic Intent is largely implemented through projects that vary in length from less than 1 year to up to 5 years. Each project contributes to one or several strategies of the Strategic Intent, as such ensuring an Integrated approach to the wise use and restoration of wetlands. Annex 1 provides an overview of all projects that were implemented during 2016.

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 carried out through 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 to determine the follow-up actions to be taken. Evaluations can be outcome oriented or process oriented.

The network had 164 members of staff in 20 offices by the end of 2016, of which 37 people in the office in the Netherlands. Five volunteers supported the Foundation during the year.

Optimal relationships with interested parties

Wetlands International always works in partnership and engages with the following interested parties:

- a. The government and NGO members of the Association
- b. Donor organisations
- c. Selected corporates
- d. A specialist expert network
- e. Scientific institutes
- f. Civil society organisations
- g. Beneficiaries of its projects

Wetlands International does the utmost to ensure that the information it provides is true and reliable. Wetlands International's external communications are guided by its communications policy. The Global Brand is 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 reviews are available on the website. 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 about 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 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.

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

Learning from our practice

We recognise that companies are an increasingly important stakeholder group in our work to sustain and restore wetlands, and therefore engagement and collaboration are an important means to achieve our goals. During the year, 35 staff from all Wetlands International offices in the global network received basic training on essential skills and tools for engaging with companies. The training was partially provided by Nyenrode Business University. This enhanced capacity and lowered the threshold for effectively and strategically working with companies. The workshops were a starting point for a capacity building programme that continues in 2017 with tailored coaching and support.

Our partnership with Shell was evaluated internally, with external facilitation. The results of this evaluation will be used to inform a possible continuation of the partnership. The Sustainable Livelihoods and Biodiversity Project in the Niger Delta in Nigeria was evaluated in October/November by an external auditor.



Staff from across the network brainstorming communications priorities at the annual strategy meeting, Anyer, Indonesia

Our offices

Africa office - Senegal

Mali

Guinea-Bissau

Kenya

Ethiopia

Nigeria

Uganda

Argentina

Panamá

Guatemala

China

Japan

Indonesia

Malaysia

Brunei

Philippines

South Asia

European Association

Russia

Head office – Netherlands





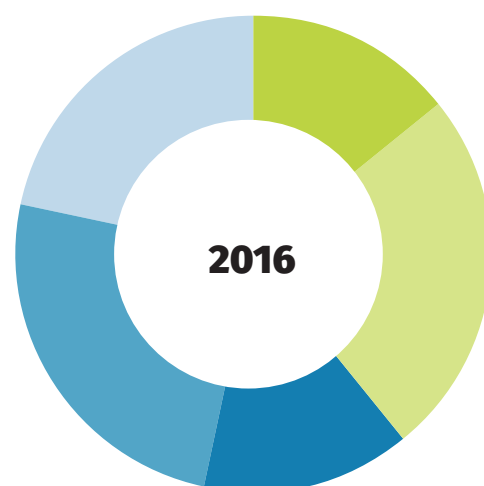
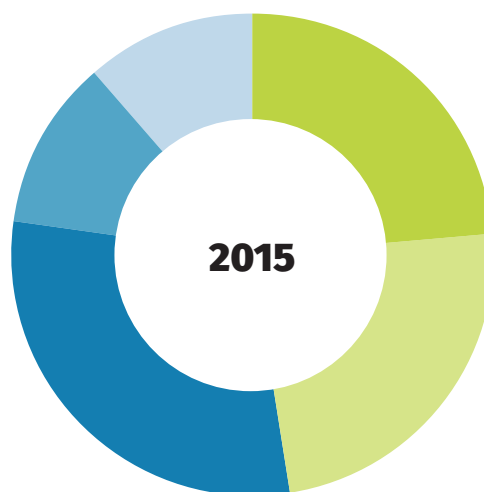
5.

Resourcing the organisation

Our main source of income came from project funding. The total project income of the Wetlands International global network in 2016 amounted to € 8,5 M. In addition, the members of the Association Wetlands International contributed with € 640 K to the organisation. The list of projects 2016 in Annex 1 gives an overview of all projects implemented throughout the year, with details on the amounts funded, the project period, the name and types of donors, which of the five Streams of our Strategic Intent the project contributes to, as well as the Wetlands International offices that participated in project implementation.

Activities across the Streams

We aim to focus our work on the issues and places where wetlands matter the most to people and nature. We have chosen five Streams for our work and developed a vision and Implementation Strategy with targets for each one.



Division across the network

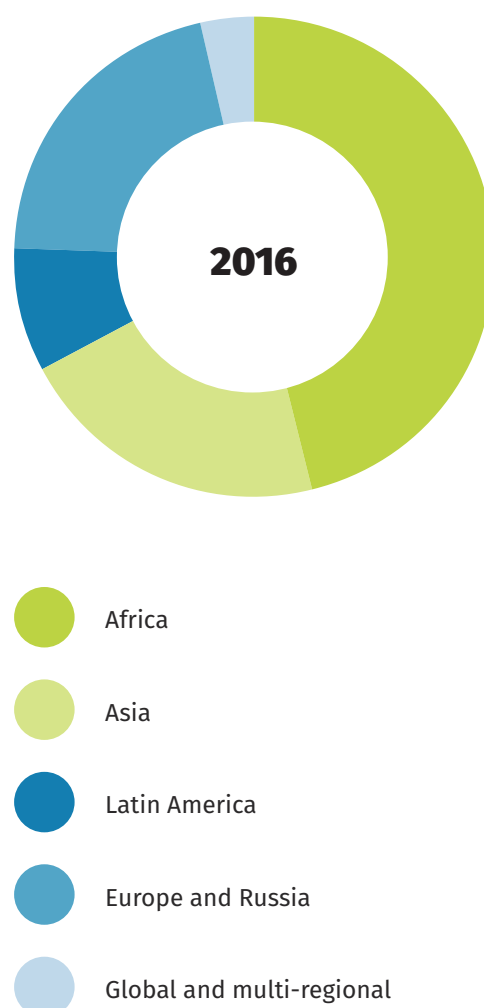
About half of our 76 projects took place in more than one country and were implemented by several of our offices. The figure to the right shows the division of project expenditures among the continents and based on where actual implementation took place.

A shift of the project portfolio to the region

We secured project income to a similar level as previous years. We observe an encouraging trend of larger, longer-term grants and for programmes that are managed from our offices in the region where the impact is intended. For example, upon invitation and together with the DOB Ecology Foundation, we developed various programmes, including a 10-year, programme on mangroves for the continent of Africa. This programme starts in 2017 and the funds are received by our Africa office, from where implementation will be managed. If this trend continues, it will lead to a shift in portfolio size from the Foundation in the Netherlands to the other network offices. The Head Office contributes through sub-contract arrangements, with technical expertise and institutional support as requested by these offices and per overall institutional need.



Project expenditure per region in 2016



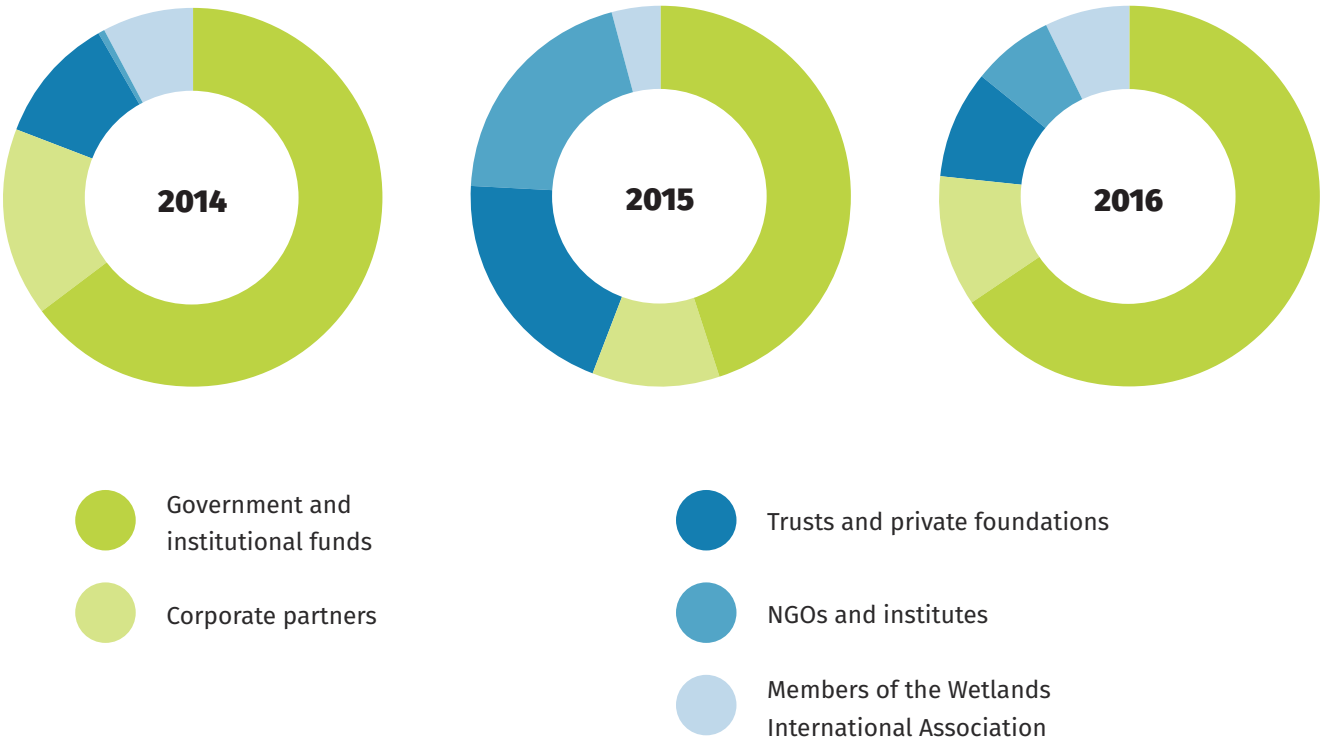
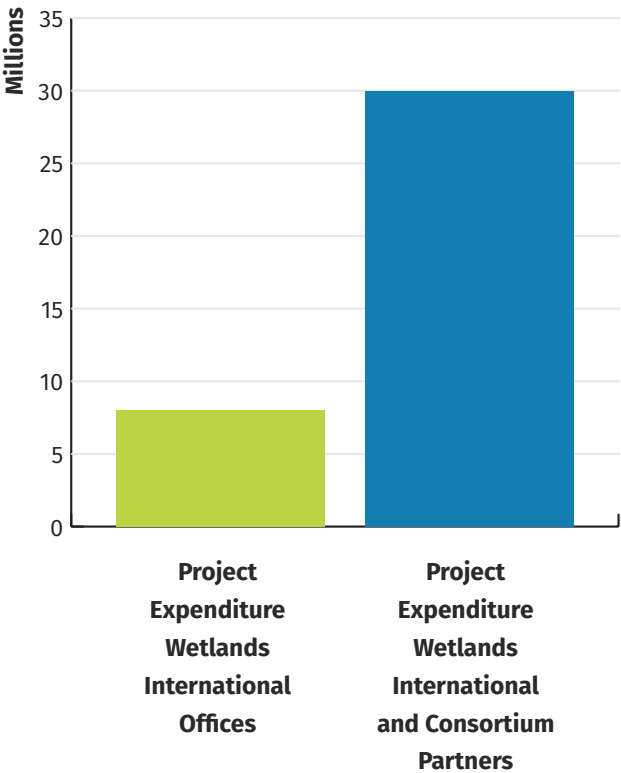
*Tibetan girl at first bend of Yellow River, China.
By Marcel Silvius*

Leveraging finance for impact through consortia

We generally work together with partners in consortia for programme development and implementation. This means that with a modest portfolio of 8.5M EUR we extend our influence and multiply our efforts by working together with many different governments, companies, knowledge organisations and NGOs, many of whom contribute additional finance for programme implementation. The total project portfolio including all consortium partners, calculated for the Foundation and extrapolated to the network for 2016, is estimated at 30M EUR.

Sources of funding

We have a diverse donor base consisting of governments, corporates, trusts and foundations, NGOs and institutes as well as the members of our association. The figure below shows the proportions of the various sources of funding in 2016, 2015 and 2014.





Foundation Wetlands International
Annual Accounts 2016



Wetlands
INTERNATIONAL

Introduction

Since the Foundation Wetlands International obtained the CBF¹ quality seal in 2011, it is obliged to apply the guideline of VFI² and report under 'Richtlijn 650 voor Kosten Beheer en Administratie'. This means that expenses are based on commitments made (contracts signed) during the reported year. During the reporting year the turnover remained on the same level as in 2015. A higher revenue was budgeted (8.2M) but several projects encountered delays in the startup phase. The total revenue only partly reflects the actual level of activities and outcomes for the organisation in 2016. The project activities – as measured by expenses during the year (see table Realised total expenditure on project activities on page 41) even show a slight decrease. The realised total expenses on project activities in 2016 of 7.3M Euro (2015 7.8M and 2014 7.6M) indicate a gradually stabilizing level of activity and investment over the years since 2013. The introduction of subcontracts for shorter periods (one year ideally) pays off. Equally, the table 'Employment capacity and production' on page 39 shows only a small increase in FTE (32.9 FTE in 2016 and 32.5 FTE in 2015).

The accounts show the total expenses allocated to each of the five organization's objectives ('streams'). In total 78.3 % of the total expenses was spent on these objectives (2015 81.6 %).

Wetlands International's financial result at the end of the year is influenced by incidental effects of not always predictable claimable or non-claimable project costs during the start-up of projects and in the end phase. This is inherent to the nature of an organisation depending largely on project funding and on specific donor regulations. The 2016 result

2015 underlines this. This positive result has been realised through a positive result on projects, a better coverage of the organizational costs through staff rates claimable on projects and more core funding (mainly from the Association).

Again substantial investments in fundraising had to be made to acquire new multi-million, multi-year projects like two German government (IKI) funded, an extension to the Peatland Restoration project in Russia, DOB tree funded Mangrove Capital Africa. The cost of fundraising were slightly higher (184K) compared to 172K in 2015.

In 2016 a lower turnover than 2015 and 2016 budgeted has been realised. The ratio between Cost of Management and Administration and total expenses realised was 18.4% (15.7% 2015 ; 27.2% 2016 budgeted³).

Wetlands International Foundation raises funds from governmental organisations (64 % of total income), from private foundations and corporate partners (18%; 'own fundraising'), NGOs, public foundations and institutes (19%; 'third party').

During 2016 new contracts and extension of earlier acquired contracts were signed. The list of projects 2016 in annex 1 includes all projects that started in 2016.

¹ Central Bureau for Fundraising

² Dutch Association of Fundraising Institutions (Vereniging Fondsenwervende Instellingen)

³ The generic CBF norm for management and administration costs is 10%

Annual Account Foundation Wetlands International 2016

Balance sheet as per 31 December in Euros

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets (1)	86,398	120,477
Debtors and other receivables (2)	2,920,071	3,678,491
Cash and Banks (3)	<u>1,753,239</u>	<u>1,739,702</u>
	4,673,310	5,418,193
Total assets	<u>4,759,708</u>	<u>5,538,670</u>
LIABILITIES		
Continuity reserve (4)	600,117	393,101
Subsidies (5)	43,063	62,132
Other reserves	0	0
Provisions (6)	30,000	30,000
Short-term debts (7)	4,086,528	5,053,437
Total liabilities	<u>4,759,708</u>	<u>5,538,670</u>

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

	2016	budget 2016	2015
Income			
- Income from own fundraising (8)	1,128,201	2,587,262	2,847,740
- Income from third-party campaigns (9)	1,192,850	1,041,823	1,592,027
- Governmental grants (10)	4,119,467	3,829,088	2,375,887
- Other income (11)	<u>624,487</u>	<u>760,250</u>	<u>264,654</u>
Total revenue	7,065,005	8,198,423	7,080,308
Expenses			
- Expenses on objectives (13)			
1. Healthy Wetland Nature	1,363,306	842,979	1,357,299
2. Vibrant Coasts and Deltas	1,077,098	778,928	659,940
3. Blue lifelines in the Desert	1,303,587	729,287	607,992
4. Water stores	879,002	1,853,419	1,777,735
5. Peatland Treasures	<u>745,813</u>	<u>1,386,882</u>	<u>1,278,584</u>
	5,368,805	5,591,494	5,681,549
- Costs of generating funds (13)			
Cost of fundraising	46,115	282,927	43,118
Cost of obtaining government grants	<u>138,345</u>	<u>94,308</u>	<u>129,355</u>
	184,460	377,235	172,473
- Management & administration			
Cost of management & administration	<u>1,304,723</u>	<u>2,227,481</u>	<u>1,111,028</u>
Total Expenses (13)	6,857,989	8,196,210	6,965,050
Result	<u>207,016</u>	<u>2,213</u>	<u>115,258</u>

Result appropriation	2016	budget 2016	2015
Increase (+)/Decrease (-) continuity reserve	<u>207,016</u>	<u>2,213</u>	<u>115,258</u>
	<u>207,016</u>	<u>2,213</u>	<u>115,258</u>
Percentages			
- Percentage costs of fundraising (costs of fundraising in percentage of income own fundraising)	4.1%	11.0%	1.5%
- Percentage costs of Management & Administration (costs of management & administration in percentage of total expenses)	19.0%	27.2%	16.0%
norm costs of management & administration: 10%			
- Percentage of revenue spent on objectives (expenses on objectives in percentage of total revenue)	76.0%	68.2%	80.2%
- Percentage of expenditure spent on objectives (expenses on objectives in percentage of total expenditure)	78.3%	68.2%	81.6%

Cashflow Statement (in Euros)

	2016	2015
Cash flow from operating activities		
Result	207,016	115,258
Depreciation	44,066	43,230
Cash flow	<u>251,082</u>	<u>158,488</u>
Changes in work capital		
- Change in receivables	758,420	860,073
- Change in short-term debts	<u>-966,909</u>	<u>-305,943</u>
	-208,490	554,130
- Change in continuity reserve	0	0
- Change in subsidy fixed assets	-19,069	-17,106
- Change in provisions	0	30,000
Cash flow from operating activities	<u>23,524</u>	<u>725,512</u>
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investments in fixed assets	<u>-9,987</u>	<u>-32,698</u>
Cash flow from investing activities	-9,987	-32,698
Change in cash & banks	<u>13,537</u>	<u>692,814</u>
Cash & banks		
- as per 1 January	1,739,702	1,046,888
- as per 31 December	1,753,239	1,739,702
Change in cash & banks	<u>13,537</u>	<u>692,814</u>

Explanatory Notes to the Balance sheet

As per 31 December (in Euros)

(1) Tangible fixed assets

	Furniture	Computers	Equipment	Total
Balance 1 January 2016				
Purchase value	532,564	258,878	16,190	807,632
Accumulated depreciation	530,913	144,462	11,780	687,155
Bookvalue 1-1-2016	<u>1,651</u>	<u>114,417</u>	<u>4,409</u>	<u>120,477</u>
Investments	0	9,987	0	9,987
Desinvestments purchase value	0	0	0	0
Desinvestments Acc. Depreciation	0	0	0	0
Depreciation 2016	530	42,102	1,435	44,066
Balance 31 December 2016				
Purchase value	532,564	268,865	16,190	817,619
Accumulated depreciation	531,443	186,563	13,215	731,221
Bookvalue 31-12-2016	<u>1,121</u>	<u>82,302</u>	<u>2,975</u>	<u>86,398</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 or 20% percent per period depending on expected lifecycle.

Fixed assets financed by projects and in use by Wetlands International staff are activated starting financial year 2014

The counter value of these assets is accounted for under 'subsidized fixed assets' which are decreased in line with the depreciation of the assets.

(2) Debtors and other receivables

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Debtors	44,876	11,078
Doubtful debtors	-5,468	-6,804
Total debtors	39,408	4,274
Project funds to be received	2,583,483	3,549,150
Current Account with Association Wetlands International	0	-
Subcontractor receivables	199,873	3,000
Short term loans (provided)	30,000	30,000
Other receivables	67,307	92,087
Total	2,920,071	3,678,491

A short term loan repayable before 1-7-2017 was granted to Wetlands International European Association in fiscal year 2015

(3) Cash & banks

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Cash	4,760	3,535
Current accounts EUR	1,111,377	1,124,343
Current accounts GBP	73,673	80,487
Current accounts USD	123,462	123,036
Current account Argentina	6,090	7,295
Total Current accounts	1,314,802	1,335,140
Deposit accounts	402,323	369,532
Deposit account for rent	31,553	31,494
Total Deposits	433,876	401,026
Total	1,753,239	1,739,702

Foreign currency accounts are related to projects funded in foreign currency

The balance of the liquid assets in foreign currencies is valued 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

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Balance 1 January	393,101	277,843
Result	207,016	115,258
Balance 31 December	600,117	393,101

The result in the Foundation's annual account is added to the continuity reserve

(5) Subsidies

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Balance 1 January	62,132	79,238
Assets financed by projects	1,394	2,838
Depreciation subsidized assets	-20,463	-19,944
Balance 31 December	43,063	62,132

Subsidized tangible assets are amortized in line with other tangible assets

(6) Provisions

	Projects	Network	Other	Total 2016	Total 2015
Balance 1 January	0	0	0	0	0
Additions	0	0	30,000	30,000	30,000
Withdrawals	0	0	0	0	0
Balance 31 December	0	0	30,000	30,000	30,000

During the financial year 2016 a provision was made for a short term loan granted to Wetlands International European Association

(7) Short term debts

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Projects to be executed	842,885	573,734
Subcontractors commitments	2,834,789	3,803,201
Current Account with Association Wetland International	22,222	337,392
Trade creditors	106,268	100,167
Argentina funds	4,886	7,295
Water Bird Fund	5,000	0
Taxation & Social security	-14,984	24,393
Holiday allowance	88,185	79,888
Unused annual leave	47,481	33,319
Other short term debts	149,795	94,048
	<u>4,086,528</u>	<u>5,053,437</u>

Projects to be executed relates to funds received from donors for 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 2016 and which is to be paid in May 2017

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

Explanatory Notes to the Statement of Income and Expenditure (in Euros)**for notes (8), (9), (10)**

The distinction between 'own fundraising - third parties revenue - governmental grants' follows RJ650 guidelines

and depends on the organisation/person providing the grant

(8) Income from own fundraising

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Project income from non-government institutions	1,127,695	2,697,669
Sales publications	0	0
Gift and donations	505	150,071
Total	<u>1,128,201</u>	<u>2,847,740</u>

(9) Revenue activities third parties

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Grants third parties	1,192,850	1,592,027
Total	<u>1,192,850</u>	<u>1,592,027</u>

(10) Governmental grants

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Governmental institutions (projects)	4,119,467	2,375,887
Organisational contribution Others	0	0
Total	<u>4,119,467</u>	<u>2,375,887</u>

(11) Other income

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Contributions from other WVI offices	0	0
Contribution from Association Wetlands International	529,732	200,000
Interest received	65	193
Other income	104,586	38,692
Result on exchange rates	-9,897	25,769
	<u>624,487</u>	<u>264,654</u>

(12) Contribution from Association Wetlands International

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Organisation subsidy	529,732	200,000
Subsidy biodiversity projects *	105,568	102,785
Contribution to SC meeting costs	19,822	0
	<u>655,122</u>	<u>302,785</u>

* reported under income from 'Governmental grants' (10)

Employment capacity & production

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Direct staff (FTE)	21.0	21.4
Indirect staff (FTE)	11.9	11.1
	<u>32.9</u>	<u>32.5</u>

Staff rates claimed on external projects (production)

Own staff	2,495,606	2,483,488
Consultants	102,944	318,781
	<u>2,598,550</u>	<u>2,802,249</u>

Staff costs

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Wages & salaries	1,795,677	1,703,888
Social security costs	259,670	231,592
Pension costs	124,256	115,545
	<u>2,179,603</u>	<u>2,051,025</u>
Other personnel costs	146,932	100,698
Interim staff & trainees	171,532	175,990
Total employee costs	<u>2,498,067</u>	<u>2,327,713</u>
External staff/consultants	102,944	318,781
Total staff costs	<u>2,601,012</u>	<u>2,646,495</u>

Remuneration board members

	F.J. Madgwick	J.C.M. Reinartz
Name	CEO	COO
Function		
Contract		
- sort	indefinite	indefinite
- hours/week	36	36
- part-time percentage	100	100
- period	1- Jan. / 31 Dec.	1-Jan. / 31-Dec.
Remuneration		
- Yearly income		
gross salary	108,572	87,135
holiday allowance	8,686	6,971
end of year allowance	-	-
variable income	-	-
Total income 2016	<u>117,258</u>	<u>94,106</u>
- Social security (employers costs)	9,170	9,180
- Taxable allowances	-	-
- Pension costs (employers costs)	7,918	9,040
- Other future remunerations	-	-
- End of contract pay	-	-
Total remuneration 2016	<u>134,345</u>	<u>112,327</u>
Total remuneration 2015	<u>133,050</u>	<u>108,633</u>

Staff members are rewarded in accordance with 'Terms & Conditions 2015'

Compliance with 'Wet Normering bezoldiging Topfunctionarissen in de publieke en semipublieke sector (WNT)' (= Dutch Legislation on Norms for remuneration of Top officials in public and semipublic sector).

The organisation is in compliance with WNT since no employees are rewarded by salary and or by other benefits for an amount above the maximum threshold for 2016 of € 179.000. Members of the supervisory council receive no remuneration but only reimbursement of costs for a total of € 6.735 (3.445 in 2015).

Budget 2017

	2017	2016
Income		
- Income from own fundraising	3,755,886	2,567,262
- Income from third party campaigns	2,099,725	1,041,823
- Governmental subsidies	3,133,558	3,829,088
Other income	770,000	760,250
Total revenue	9,759,169	8,198,423
Expenses		
Expenses on objectives		
1. Healthy Wetland Nature	2,018,794	842,979
2. Vibrant Coasts and Deltas	1,594,976	778,928
3. Blue lifelines in the Desert	1,930,362	729,287
4. Water stores	1,301,633	1,853,419
5. Peatland Treasures	1,104,406	1,386,882
	7,950,171	5,591,494
Costs of generating funds		
- costs of fundraising	60,335	282,927
- costs of obtaining government grants	181,006	94,308
	241,341	377,235
Management & administration		
- costs of management & administration	1,554,657	2,227,481
Total expenses	9,746,169	8,196,210
Result	<u>13,000</u>	<u>2,213</u>
Percentages		
- Percentage costs of fundraising (costs of fundraising in percentage of income own fundraising)	1.6%	11.0%
- Percentage costs of Management & administration (costs of management & administration in percentage of total expenses)	16.0%	27.2%
- Percentage of revenue spent on objectives (expenses on objectives in percentage of total revenue)	81.5%	68.2%
- Percentage of expenditure spent on objectives (expenses on objectives in percentage of total expenditure)	81.6%	68.2%

Contingent liabilities and commitments

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

1a. Contract for office rent from 1-6-2015 until 31-5-2019

1b. Contract for office rent from 1-6-2015 until 31-5-2019

2. Contract for copying machine from 1-10-2015 until 30-9-2020

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

(13) Specification and allocation of costs by objective

(in Euro's)

Purpose	Objective					Generating Funds			Managmt & Adm.	Actual 2016	Budget 2016	Actual 2015
Expenses	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	Own FR	Gov. Grants	Interest				
Purchase & acquisitions	8,504	6,719	8,132	5,483	4,652	0	0	0	0	33,490	47,541	4,149
Subcontractors	843,422	666,357	806,476	543,803	461,404	0	0	0	6,823	3,328,284	5,448,021	3,326,284
Publicity & communication	12,099	9,559	11,569	7,801	6,619	820	2,461	0	23,091	74,020	54,183	109,443
Personnel costs	344,837	272,443	329,731	222,336	188,647	38,670	116,010	0	1,088,337	2,601,012	1,787,685	2,646,495
Travelling & hotelexpenses	90,471	71,478	86,508	58,332	49,493	1,505	4,516	0	42,367	404,669	307,141	290,026
Housing Costs	17,949	14,181	17,163	11,573	9,819	2,178	6,534	0	61,296	140,694	126,049	141,868
Office & General expenses	29,801	23,544	28,495	19,214	16,303	2,233	6,700	0	62,859	189,150	844,683	239,115
Depreciation & interest	16,224	12,818	15,513	10,460	8,875	708	2,123	0	19,949	86,670	85,396	207,671
Total	1,363,306	1,077,098	1,303,587	879,002	745,813	46,115	138,345	0	1,304,723	6,857,989	8,700,700	6,965,050

Wetlands International works on 5 themes. As regards the accounting of non-direct 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.

Realised total expenditure on project activities

The Annual Accounts are presented according to the CBF quality seal obliged RJ 650 regulations which are based on commitments made (contracts with subcontractors signed) during the reported year while not looking at the work really implemented. As a result the total revenue in the the years reported might differ substantially: 7.1M in 2016 compared to 7.1M in 2015, 4.7M in 2014 and 9.3M in 2013. When looking at project activities, see below, – as measured by expenses made during the year -, we see a different picture. The realised total expenses on project activities in 2016 of EUR 7.3M (2015 7.8M, 2014 7.6M and 2013 7.3M) show a relatively small decrease in 2016 compared to the increase realised in 2015 but overall are rather stable.

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015	31/12/2014	31/12/2013
Costs staff	2,495,606	2,483,468	2,393,860	2,511,315
Costs externals	102,944	318,781	202,853	185,748
Total Staff costs in projects	2,598,550	2,802,249	2,596,713	2,697,063
Subcontractors actuals	4,254,852	4,434,150	4,674,411	4,022,185
Project travel costs	307,423	241,024	211,426	288,868
Other project costs	140,297	320,084	115,299	332,262
Totals	7,301,123	7,797,507	7,597,849	7,340,378

General Accounting Principles

The financial statements are prepared according to the following principles:

General

The annual accounts 2016 have been drawn up according to generally accepted accounting principles in the Netherlands and RJ 650 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. The accounting of project commitments is in full compliance with RJ650 regulations since 2012. Consequently the total value of a contract with a subcontractor is charged as project cost in the reporting year the contract is entered into. 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.

Provisions

Provisions are made for obligations existing at balance sheet date for contingencies not related to normal operational activities. Because of the uncertainties at balance sheet's reporting date the provision made in 2015 (30K) in relation to the short term loan granted to Wetlands International European Association was maintained.

Project income

This represents project income recognised in the year for work completed, (sub-)contracts engaged in and services delivered during that fiscal year.

Project costs

These represent 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 cash flow 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 or middle salary pension scheme’ an obligation (provision) for (upcoming) past service is not applicable.

Results reported against 5 streams

It should be noted that the results of the organisation are reported against the objectives grouped under 5 streams as indicated in the Strategic Intent 2015-2025.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2016 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2016, from page 34 up to and including page 43, of Stichting Wetlands International based in Wageningen.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting Wetlands International as at 31 December 2016 and of its result for 2016 in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising Institutions" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and the Policy rules implementation of the Public and Semi-public Sector Senior Officials (Standard Remuneration) Act (WNT).

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016;
2. the statement of income and expenditure for 2016; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Stichting Wetlands International in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of the Board's report.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

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We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements. Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the Board's report, in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising Institutions" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the Board and the Supervisory Council for the financial statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising Institutions" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and the Policy rules implementation of the Public and Semi-public Sector Senior Officials (Standard Remuneration) Act (WNT). Furthermore, the Board is responsible for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the Board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The Supervisory Council is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process of the organization.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, as well as the Policy rules implementation WNT, including the Audit Protocol WNT, ethical requirements and independence requirements.



Our audit included e.g.:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 foundation's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an organization to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amsterdam, 30 June 2017

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

Signed on original:

A.P. Buteijn RA and P.A.J.M. Bonants RA



Association Wetlands International
Annual Accounts 2016



Wetlands
INTERNATIONAL

Introduction

In this section, both the accounts for the *Vereniging Wetlands International* (the Association) as well as the consolidated figures of the group consisting of *Vereniging Wetlands International* and *Stichting Wetlands International* (the Foundation) 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 *Stichting Wetlands International*, most substantial information on results and finances are presented in the *Annual Accounts of Stichting Wetlands International*.

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

Total revenue reported represents the nett income from members and a small amount of other income. The organisation collected more contributions but the GMM decided on transferring some contributions to other Wetlands offices. In 2016 these transfers amounted to 40K (25K transferred to Wetlands China and 15K transferred to Wetlands Argentina).

Financial Reserves Policy

Association and Foundation have adopted the following Reserves Policy based on the consolidated annual accounts 2015 (Decisions GMM 16.6 and SC 53.05):

- a. Association and Foundation aim for a combined minimum continuity reserve of € 1.000.000 in total;
- b. In addition we follow the VFI guidelines of not having a reserve that extends 1.5 times the annual fixed organisational cost;
- c. the Association will also reserve € 35,000 annually for the tri-annual General Members Meetings as of 2011.

As Wetlands International is largely dependent on project funding, it needs a capacity to deal with cash flow distress. Therefore Wetlands International, Foundation and Association, hold a minimum position of the continuity reserve. The continuity reserves are meant to cover short term risks and to ensure that the organisation has a buffer to respond to its obligations in the long term. Furthermore the reserves are savings that are used to invest in strategic and institutional development.

In 2016 there was no tri-annual General Members Meeting (GMM). A provision was made for the next GMM meeting foreseen for 2018.

Consolidated Balance sheet Association and Foundation Wetlands International

Balance sheet as per 31 December in Euros

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets	86,398	120,477
Debtors and other receivables	2,961,208	3,696,370
Cash and Banks	2,726,833	2,560,452
	5,688,040	6,256,822
Total assets	<u>5,774,438</u>	<u>6,377,300</u>

LIABILITIES

Continuity reserve	1,520,275	1,518,064
General Members Meeting Reserve	70,000	35,000
Other reserves (subsidies)	43,063	62,132
Provisions	30,000	30,000
Short-term debts	4,111,100	4,732,104
Total liabilities	<u>5,774,438</u>	<u>6,377,300</u>

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

	2016	budget 2016	2015
Income			
- Income from own fundraising	1,128,201	3,243,682	2,847,740
- Income from third-party campaigns	1,210,784	609,514	1,609,211
- Governmental grants	3,955,738	4,059,054	2,693,001
- Other income	605,484	614,250	68,727
Total revenue	<u>6,900,207</u>	<u>8,526,500</u>	<u>7,218,679</u>
Expenses			
- Expenses on objectives			
1. Local livelihoods	1,363,306	760,400	1,357,299
2. Biodiversity	1,077,098	2,031,913	659,940
3. Water	1,303,587	1,421,079	607,992
4. Climate	879,002	2,109,194	1,777,735
5. Greening the economy	745,813	1,274,715	1,278,584
	5,368,805	7,597,301	5,681,549
- Costs of generating funds			
Cost of fundraising	46,115	165,301	43,118
Cost of obtaining government grants	138,345	0	129,355
	184,460	165,301	172,473
- General Members Meeting 2015	0	0	0
- Management & administration			
Cost of management & administration	1,309,730	946,098	1,129,145
Total Expenses	<u>6,862,996</u>	<u>8,708,700</u>	<u>6,983,167</u>
Result	<u>37,211</u>	<u>-182,200</u>	<u>235,512</u>
Result appropriation			
	2016	budget 2016	2014
Increase/Decrease continuity reserve	2,211	167,800	200,512
Increase/Decrease General Members Meeting reserve	35,000	35,000	35,000
	<u>37,211</u>	<u>202,800</u>	<u>235,512</u>

Consolidated Cashflow Statement Wetlands International (in Euros)

	2016	2015
Cash flow from operating activities		
Result	37,211	235,512
Depreciation	44,066	43,230
Cash flow	<u>81,278</u>	<u>278,742</u>
Changes in work capital		
- Change in receivables	735,163	947,374
- Change in short-term debts	<u>-621,004</u>	<u>-680,544</u>
	114,159	266,830
- Change in continuity reserve	0	0
- Change in other reserves	-19,069	-17,106
- Change in provisions	<u>0</u>	<u>30,000</u>
Cash flow from operating activities	176,368	558,466
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investments in fixed assets	<u>-9,987</u>	<u>-32,698</u>
Cash flow from investing activities	-9,987	-32,698
Change in cash & banks	<u>166,381</u>	<u>525,768</u>
Cash & banks		
- as per 1 January	2,560,452	2,034,684
- as per 31 December	<u>2,726,833</u>	<u>2,560,452</u>
Change in cash & banks	<u>166,381</u>	<u>525,768</u>

Annual Accounts Association Wetlands International 2016

Balance sheet as per 31 December in Euros

	2016	2015
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets	0	0
Debtors and other receivables (1)	63,359	355,272
Cash and Banks (2)	<u>973,594</u>	<u>820,750</u>
	1,036,952	1,176,022
Total assets	<u><u>1,036,952</u></u>	<u><u>1,176,022</u></u>
LIABILITIES		
Continuity reserve (3)	920,158	1,124,963
General Members Meeting Reserve (4)	70,000	35,000
Short-term debts (5)	46,794	16,059
Total liabilities	<u><u>1,036,952</u></u>	<u><u>1,176,022</u></u>

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

	2016	budget 2016	2015
Income			
- Income from own fundraising	0	0	0
- Income from third-party campaigns (6)	17,934	17,000	17,184
- Governmental grants (6)	471,571	480,000	419,899
- Other income (7)	819	4,000	4,074
Total revenue	<u>490,324</u>	<u>501,000</u>	<u>441,156</u>
Expenses			
- Contribution to Foundation Wetlands Int.	635,301	645,000	302,785
- General Members Meeting 2016	0	0	0
- Management & administration			
Cost of management & administration	24,828	11,000	18,117
Total Expenses	<u>660,129</u>	<u>656,000</u>	<u>320,902</u>
Result	<u><u>-169,805</u></u>	<u><u>-155,000</u></u>	<u><u>120,254</u></u>
Result appropriation	2016	budget 2016	2015
Increase continuity reserve	-204,805	-190,000	85,254
Withdrawal from General Members Meeting reserve	0	0	0
Addition to General Members Meeting reserve	35,000	35,000	35,000
	<u><u>-169,805</u></u>	<u><u>-155,000</u></u>	<u><u>120,254</u></u>

Budget 2017 Association Wetlands International

	2017	2016
Income		
- Income from own fundraising	0	0
- Income from third party campaigns	17,000	17,000
- Governmental subsidies	499,500	480,000
Other income	<u>1,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Total revenue	<u>517,500</u>	<u>501,000</u>
Expenses		
- Contribution to Foundation Wetlands Int.	709,000	645,000

- General Members Meeting 2018	0	0
Management & administration		
- costs of management & administration	26,000	11,000
Total expenses	735,000	656,000
Result	-217,500	-155,000

Result appropriation	2017	2016
Increase continuity reserve	-252,500	-190,000
Increase General Members meeting reserve	35,000	35,000
	-217,500	-155,000

Explanatory Notes to the Balance sheet

As per 31 December (in Euros)

(1) Debtors and other receivables

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Memberships contributions		
- Governmental contributions < 2015	13,718.00	13,718.00
- Governmental contributions 2015	12,255.00	11,951.00
- Governmental contributions 2016	34,854.74	-
- NGO contributions 2015	-	14.00
- NGO contributions 2016	-	-
Provision for doubtful debtors	-19,694	-8,718
Total debtors	41,134	16,965
Current Account with Foundation Wetlands Int.	22,222	337,392
Interest to be received	2	915
Prepayments	0	0
Total	63,359	355,272

Contributions outstanding form more than 1 year 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

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Current account EUR	154,471	3,358
Deposit accounts EUR	819,123	817,391
Total	973,594	820,750

All liquidities are available on demand

(3) Continuity reserve

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Balance 1 January	1,124,963	1,039,709
Transfer from GMM reserve	0	0
Result 2016	-204,805	85,254
Balance 31 December	920,158	1,124,963

The result in the Association's annual account is added/subtracted to/from the continuity reserve, in accordance with the organisation's reserves policy as annexed

(4) General Members meeting reserve

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Balance 1 January	35,000	0
Dotation	35,000	35,000
Withdrawal GMM costs	0	0
Withdrawal surplus transfer to continuity reserve	0	0
Balance 31 December	70,000	35,000

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 (latest in 2015).

(5) Short term debts

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Other liabilities	6,010	6,066
In advance received donor funds	40,784	9,993
Current Account with Foundation Wetlands Int.	0	0
	<u>46,794</u>	<u>16,059</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.

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Governmental members 2015	1,840	419,899
Governmental members 2016	<u>469,731</u>	<u>0</u>
	471,571	419,899
NGO members 2015	0	17,184
NGO members 2016	<u>17,934</u>	<u>0</u>
	17,934	17,184
	<u>489,505</u>	<u>437,083</u>

(7) Other income

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Interest income	819	4,074
Governmental subsidy GMM	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>819</u>	<u>4,074</u>

(8) Contribution to Foundation Wetlands International

	31/12/2016	31/12/2015
Organisational subsidy	200,000	200,000
Subsidy Biodiversity projects	105,568	102,785
Additional subsidy Strategic Resource Development	106,193	0
Additional subsidy Finance & ICT	87,463	0
Additional subsidy Website	43,491	0
Additional subsidy Other	15,902	0
Additional subsidy IWC 50	<u>76,684</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>635,301</u>	<u>302,785</u>

General Accounting Principles

The financial statements are prepared according to the following principles:

General

The annual accounts 2016 have been drawn up according to generally accepted accounting principles in the Netherlands and RJ 650 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 makes a provision for the tri-annual General Members Meetings (GMM). This provision is depleted in the year the actual meeting is held to finance the costs incurred in that year.

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 (Vereniging Wetlands International) and the Foundation (Stichting Wetlands International). All intercompany transactions, balances and gains or losses on transactions between these organisations are eliminated as part of the consolidation process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2016 included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2016, from page 47 up to and including page 54, of Vereniging Wetlands International based in Wageningen.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Vereniging Wetlands International as at 31 December 2016 and of its result for 2016 in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising Institutions" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and the Policy rules implementation of the Public and Semi-public Sector Senior Officials (Standard Remuneration) Act (WNT).

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016;
2. the statement of income and expenditure for 2016; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Vereniging Wetlands International in accordance with the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of the Board's report.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.

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1007 RA Amsterdam

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We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements. Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the Board's report, in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising Institutions" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the Board and the General Members' Meeting for the financial statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting 650 "Fundraising Institutions" of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board and the Policy rules implementation of the Public and Semi-public Sector Senior Officials (Standard Remuneration) Act (WNT). Furthermore, the Board is responsible for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the organization's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, the Board should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the organization's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The General Members' meeting is responsible for monitoring the financial reporting process of the organization.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.



We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, as well as the Policy rules implementation WNT, including the Audit Protocol WNT, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 organization's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Amsterdam, 30 June 2017

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

Signed on original:

A.P. Buteijn RA and P.A.J.M. Bonants RA

Annex 1: List of projects

										% allocation to streams					offices by which the project is implemented																
	Project description	Donor	Project expenditure 2016 Global organisation (EUR)	Project expenditure 2016 Foundation NL (EUR)	Total project budget EUR	Start Date	End Date	Implementation Partners	Location	Healthy Wetland Nature	Blue Lifelines	Water stores	Coasts & Deltas	Peatland Treasures	Argentina	Panama	China	Japan	Indonesia	South Asia	Philippines	Malaysia	Mali	Ethiopia	Kenya	Guinea Bissau	Nigeria	Africa / Senegal	Europe	Russia	Global / Netherlands
	Own fundraising																														
1	Sustainable Livelihoods and Biodiversity Project to sustain and restore wetlands in the Niger Delta. Environmental degradation and poverty are closely linked in the delta. An integrated approach is needed to restore the wetland ecosystem services that directly sustain communities and contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.	co-created with Shell	54,194	54,194	1866977	01/01/2013	01/01/2016			100															x		x	x			x
2	Peatland Ecosystem Rehabilitation Cooperation with Permian Global aims to help achieve long term climate change mitigation through conservation and rehabilitation of carbon rich wetlands. Projects contribute to poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation, involving local residents. Experience will contribute to REDD +.	Permian Global	111,161	111,161	270756	01/04/2010	31/03/2016		Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei				100						x		x										x
3	MedWet partners for Water Magnifying civil society initiatives for integrated water resource management to sustain Mediterranean wetlands	MAVA Foundation	5,857	5,857	647661	01/01/2015	31/12/2017		Mediterranean basin			100																			x
4	GHG footprint Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from hydrological works through Building with Nature principles.	Ecoshape	7,222	7,222	50000	01/01/2013	31/10/2017					100																			x
5	Membership of Biodiversity and Livelihood Advisory Committee for the Murchison Falls project of Total E&P in Uganda	Total Uganda	31,526	31,526	82335	01/01/2014	31/12/2016		Uganda	100																					x
6	Mangrove Capital is a leading mangrove conservation initiative in Indonesia. Rehabilitate degraded and non-productive coastlines in Western Indonesia by creating multiple use mangrove landscapes, where healthy mangroves coexist with and contribute to productive agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries sectors. Action research provides critical knowledge on mangrove values and on the management needed to sustain those values. Demonstration projects show how mangrove restoration and sustainable aquaculture practice contribute to development needs. Field pilots and research findings are the basis for policy dialogues which inspire government partners, communities and private sector stakeholders to act.	Waterloo Foundation	112,207	112,207	323000	01/09/2014	31/08/2017		Demak District Indonesia			100							x												x
7	The Building with Nature Indonesia project accomplishes resilience along eroding delta coastlines. This innovative approach combines civil engineering with mangrove rehabilitation to build safe and adaptive coastlines, while simultaneously introducing sustainable land use.	Ecoshape	102,226	102,226	1241862	01/01/2015	31/12/2019	Ecoshape, Deltares, Imares, Witteveen & Bos, UNESCO-IHE	Demak district Indonesia			100							x												x
8	Conserving Biodiversity and the resources provided to the local community of the Cacheu Mangroves Natural Park Guinea-Bissau. Collect data on land use change, illegal activities, and biological and livelihoods values to raise awareness about the importance of the park. Upgrade the existing management plan. Sign agreements with communities from 7 villages that govern their engagement in management of a buffer zone around the reserve. Include the rehabilitation of at least 200 ha of mangroves, protection of water bird colonies and nurseries for fish and reduction of hunting and overfishing. Support communities to develop sustainable livelihood alternatives to current harmful practices.	Turing Foundation	6,823	6,823	350000	01/05/2015	30/04/2018	Altenburg & Wymenga, Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP), Organização para o Desenvolvimento das Zonas Humidas (ODZH), Guinea Bissau Ministry of Environment	Guinea Bissau, Cacheu			100													x		x				x
9	Majnoon Iraq Work towards sustainable operations and exploitation in the Majnoon oil field development in Iraq and restoration of and sustainable management of wetlands (the Mesopotamian Marshlands) & their resources by contributing expertise on wetlands, their services and values. To support Shell in sustainably managing and contributing to the restoration of the marshes the Majnoon field is part of, in particular the Al Hawizeh Ramsar site. To raise awareness of the global and national importance of the Hawizeh Marshes and the need for wise use through outreach and communication with all stakeholders. To strengthen Iraqi institutions and contribute to capacity building.	co-created with Shell	73,949	73,949	203913	10/07/2015	31/12/2016		Netherlands, Iraq	100																					x
10	Base Program of the partnership between Shell and Wetlands International. Provides support to deliver: relationship management and coordination, knowledge development, opportunity identification and development, communication and advocacy - organizational development.	co-created with Shell	493,624	493,624	458383	01/01/2016	31/12/2017			20	20	20	20	20																	x

	Project description	Donor	Project expenditure 2016 Global organisation (EUR)	Project expenditure 2016 Foundation NL (EUR)	Total project budget EUR	Start Date	End Date	Implementation Partners	Location	Healthy Wetland Nature	Blue Lifelines	Water stores	Coasts & Deltas	Peatland Treasures	Argentina	Panama	China	Japan	Indonesia	South Asia	Philippines	Malaysia	Mali	Ethiopia	Kenya	Guinee Bissau	Nigeria	Africa / Senegal	Europe	Russia	Global / Netherlands
	Own fundraising																														
11	Base Program of the partnership between Shell and Wetlands International. Provides support to deliver: relationship management and coordination, knowledge development, opportunity identification and development, communication and advocacy - organizational development.	Shell	57,168	57,168	66039	01/05/2016	31/12/2016			100																					x
12	GI Framework Shell The goal of the project is to develop a decision framework for ecosystem-based solutions for green infrastructure and ecosystem restoration such as water treatment, coastline resilience, and flood control, to allow demonstrating and quantifying environmental and social co-benefits.	Shell	52,802	52,802	79000	01/09/2016	31/03/2017	Shell		100																					x
13	Water Bird Fund The Waterbird Fund was established in 2016 responding to the invitation of the UNEP African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands to create a fund to support waterbird monitoring.	Misc	1,945	1,945		01/01/2016	Ongoing	UNEP-AEWA		100																					x
14	Asian Water bird Census	Business	18,440		21533	15/01/2016	30/06/2017	State Coordinators	India	100										x											
15	Convening of the "Asian Wetland Symposium: Strengthening of an international cooperative system on wetlands in Asia and contributing to the Ramsar COP	Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund (KNCF)	12,943		26219	01/04/2014	31/03/2016		Asia etc	100							x														
16	CEPA focal point activities	own fund	830		1659	01/04/2014	31/03/2016		Japan	100							x														
17	Wetland restoration in the Ramsar Site Guanacache Lagoons	AVINA-Coca Cola	41,713		54227	31/10/2015	26/08/2016	Mendoza government, TECONA	Guanacache Lagoons, Mendoza, Argentina	50		50			x																
18	Wetlands conservation and soy expansion: toward a more responsible agriculture in Argentina	CFHF	21,160		21160	01/01/2016	31/12/2016		Argentina	100					x																
19	Restoring peatlands in the Reserva Rio Valdes	FVSA-Coca Coca	5,959		15493	01/05/2016	31/03/2017	University of TdF	Reserva Rio Valdes, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina					100	x																
20	Assessing management effectiveness of Ramsar Sites	Business	23,740		31533	15/01/2016	30/06/2017		India	100										x											
21	Asian Waterbird Census - Indonesia: Inventory and capacity building (on going until Sept 2017)	National Geographic Society	19,160		27515	22/05/2016	30/09/2017	Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Indonesia				50	50				x													
22	Wetland inventory in Reserva Natural Salus, Uruguay	Danone Uruguay	11,390		11390	18/04/2016	18/08/2016	Reserva Natural Salus	Reserva Salus, Uruguay	100					x																
	closed projects		16,990	16,990																											
	Subtotal income from own fundraising		1,283,030	1,127,695																											
	% income from own fundraising		15%	18%																											
	Governmental Subsidies																														
23	Wetland vision Improve informed spatial planning and decision making by governments and private sector for sustainable agro-commodity production chains, in relation to flooding risks and greenhouse gas emissions. The project will demonstrate and validate an online satellite-based geo-information system.	SarVision	25,404	25,404		14/02/2014	31/03/2016						100					x													x
24	HR and admin support to the European Association of Wetlands International	European Union Operating grants to environmental organisations	77,238	77,238	14696	01/01/2014	31/12/2016			100																			x		x
25	EU LIFE NGO Operational Grant	European Commission	493,402		493	01/01/2016	31/12/2016	European Association Members																					x		
26	SWOS, the satellite based wetland observing system, will provide the required earth observation indicators to explore the conditions of the wetland ecosystems and detect on-going changes. This will permit to prepare the ground for conservation and restoration measures which will allow maintaining the provision of the most relevant ecosystem services and biodiversity. Finalising Africa offices registration.	Jenaoptronik	123,707	123,707	304507	01/06/2015	01/06/2018	JENAOPTRONIK, TerraSphere, REMOTE SENSING SOLUTIONS, Brockmann Geomatics, FSU JENA a.o.	Europe, Senegal, Mali, Kenya	30	60			10									x		x		x				x
27	Mongolia Strategic Management for Peatlands in Mongolia Working with the Mongolian Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism, the project aims to increase the capacity of key stakeholders and to improve the planning and implementation framework for peatland restoration and management in Mongolia.	Asian Development Bank	150,206	150,206	306200	17/08/2015	30/06/2017		Mongolia					100																	x
28	Tacloban Ensuring inclusion of sustainability safeguards in development and risk reduction programmes for the region, to promote maintenance and restoration of environmental resources as a core component to community and societal resilience and to support building of capacities on sustainable coastal zone management	Royal Haskoning/DHV and RVO	19,253	19,253	56000	01/10/2015	31/12/2016	Royal HaskoningDHV, Arcadis Nederland, Deltares, Red Cross, Van Oord		50			50							x											x

	Project description	Donor	Project expenditure 2016 Global organisation (EUR)	Project expenditure 2016 Foundation NL (EUR)	Total project budget EUR	Start Date	End Date	Implementation Partners	Location	Healthy Wetland Nature	Blue Lifelines	Water stores	Coasts & Deltas	Peatland Treasures	Argentina	Panama	China	Japan	Indonesia	South Asia	Philippines	Malaysia	Mali	Ethiopia	Kenya	Guinee Bissau	Nigeria	Africa / Senegal	Europe	Russia	Global / Netherlands	
	Own fundraising																															
29	Climate resilient flyway site network The project aims to guide the development of a coherent and climate resilient network of protected or otherwise managed areas that are internationally important for the conservation of migratory waterbirds in the African-Eurasian flyway and thus contributes to the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement.	International Climate Initiative, Germany	547,784	547,784	3189730	31/10/2015	30/09/2019	Birdlife International, Rubicon, McGill University, Kassel University, Ehtiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority , Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society HOAREC, Rift Valley Lakes Basin Authority, Mali National Directorate of Water and Forests	AEWA Agreement Area, Ethiopia and Mali	100													x	x							x	
30	Norway IWC Support Funding to support coordination activities and strategic development in the African-Eurasian region of the International Waterbird Census	Norwegian Environment Agency	9,513	9,513	20000	01/01/2016	30/11/2017			100																			x		x	
31	Swedish IWC counts 2016-2017 Funding for East African IWC counts 2016-2017	UNEP-AEWA	45,414	45,414	47182	22/01/2016	31/05/2017			100																			x		x	
32	IWC-AEWC 2016 Co-funding to the European Association for the African Eurasian Waterbird Census data management. Provided by our members (Association Wetlands International).	Association of Wetlands International	49,984	49,984	50000	01/01/2016	31/12/2016	East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, Ramsar, AEWA, Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network	Global	100																		x		x		
33	International Waterbird Census development , and Asian Waterbird Census Global coordination of the IWC and IWC data management, AWC and EAAF focus, IWC50 promotion with emphasis on China and Indonesia	Association of Wetlands International	59,981	59,981	64756	01/01/2016	31/12/2016	East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, Ramsar, AEWA, Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network	Global	100					x	x	x		x	x		x								x	x	
34	Strategic Partners for Resilience 2 Under the 'Partners for Resilience' Strategic Partnership five Dutch agencies ally and aim for communities to develop resilience to crises caused by natural disasters and aggravated by climate change and environmental degradation. There is specific focus on connecting ecosystems locally and in the wider landscape, such as within river basins, as well as bridging current risks, near-term changes and longer-term shifts in climate patterns	Netherlands Red Cross	1,681,029	1,681,029	10073250	01/01/2016	31/12/2020	Cordaid, Red Cross Netherlands, Red Cross Climate Center, Care	Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Nicaragua, the Philippines, South Sudan and Uganda.	20	20	20	20	20		x			x	x	x		x	x	x				x		x	
35	Watershed will take up the challenge to meet the targets of universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) by 2030. Over the next five years, Watershed will advocate for faster results to ensure that water providers, governments and private sector take the responsibility to ensure sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services as well as the water resources on which they draw.	IRC	563,934	563,934	3947643	01/01/2016	31/12/2020	Akvo, Simavi, IRC	Bangladesh, India, Mali, Uganda, Ghana and Kenya	20	40	40							x	x		x					x				x	
36	IPSP aim of this project is to support the restoration and sustainable management of Indonesian peatlands through engagement with the private sector, civil society and the Government of Indonesia	Climate and Lands Use Alliance	320,425	320,425	396880	01/04/2016	30/09/2017		Indonesia					100					x													x
37	FOEN IWC support 2016 Funding to support coordination activities and strategic development in the African-Eurasian region of the International Waterbird Census	Swiss Federal Office of the Environment (FOEN)	24,640	24,640	25000	01/01/2016	31/12/206		African-Eurasian region	100																			x		x	
38	Demonstration Project Mongolia The project is a compliment to our on-going Technical Assistance (TA) project with the ADB, "Strategic Planning for Peatlands in Mongolia	Asian Development Bank	214	214	44605	01/01/2016	31/12/206		Mongolia					100																		x
39	WPE 6 Wetlands International is undertaking a review of waterbird population estimates and trends as part of a process of publishing the sixth version of WPE (WPE6) in end 2018. The review is being undertaken by Wetlands International offices, Specialist Groups and partners.	Canadian Wildlife Service	6,858	6,858	13540	01/11/2016	31/03/2017	IUCN , Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network and BirdsCaribbean	Americas	100					x																	x
40	Indonesian Peatland Partnership Fund aims to become an independent Indonesian fund managed by local, national and international NGOs operating in Indonesia towards the end of the project (2019). The fund will be managed explicitly for NGO and CSO support, in order to enable community-based initiatives for peatland conservation, restoration and sustainable development.	Anonymous donor	1,326	1,326	499769	01/11/2016	31/10/2019		Indonesia					100					x													x

	Project description	Donor	Project expenditure 2016 Global organisation (EUR)	Project expenditure 2016 Foundation NL (EUR)	Total project budget EUR	Start Date	End Date	Implementation Partners	Location	Healthy Wetland Nature	Blue Lifelines	Water stores	Coasts & Deltas	Peatland Treasures	Argentina	Panama	China	Japan	Indonesia	South Asia	Philippines	Malaysia	Mali	Ethiopia	Kenya	Guinea Bissau	Nigeria	Africa / Senegal	Europe	Russia	Global / Netherlands
	Own fundraising																														
41	IKI Building with Nature Our demonstration projects, and lessons learned from Building with Nature cases elsewhere in the world will be introduced into local, national and international policy dialogues, inspiring coastal zone managers to integrate the approach in their plans for adaptation and development. Replication is supported by establishing government-led training curricula and a help desk facility that provide on-the-job guidance on all aspects of the project life cycle.	International Climate Initiative, Germany	155,797	155,797	2936960	01/10/2015	31/07/2020	Ecoshape, Deltares, Witteveen en Bos, Von Lieberman	Indonesia				100						x												x
42	West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change : aiming to improve conservation and climate-resilient, low emission growth across West Africa. Part of USAID's wider efforts to advance broad-based economic growth and resilience in the region.	USAID (Tetra Tech)	85,282		85282	01/06/2015	31/12/2016	Abidjan Convention; local NGOs & Associations	Sierra Leone				100														x				
43	BAMGIRE A living Inner Niger Delta, where government, decentralised institutions and communities sustain the flooding regime and natural resources of the Niger Basin so that livelihoods, biodiversity and the economy can adapt to a changing environment.	Dutch Embassy in Mali	687,656	260,582	5894124	01/12/2014	31/12/2019	Malian Government (DNH, Ministry of Water and Energy), RNE in Bamako, Altenburg and Wymenga, other Dutch knowledge providers and local NGOs and CSOs	Upper Niger basin and Inner Niger Delta		100										x										x
44	Sustainable mangrove management & conservation in Senegal	German Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	156,743		486743	01/06/2015	01/04/2016		Senegal				100														x				
45	Consulting services for the Hengshui Lake Conservation and Management Wetland conservation and restoration, Hengshui City, Hebei, China.	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)	35,000		210000	01/01/2016	01/01/2020	DFS	China	100						x															
46	Fujian Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Wetland conservation and restoration, Fujian City, Heilongjiang, China	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)	5,840		90000	01/10/2013	31/12/2018	German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ)	China	100						x															
47	Wetlands Newsletter 6 issues , 18,000 copies distributed	State Forestry Administration SFA	12,785		9588	01/01/2016	31/12/2015	State Forestry Administration SFA	China	100						x															
48	Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Sub-System of Wetland Protected Areas for Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity	State Forestry Administration SFA / UNDP	92,828		321504	04/06/2015	31/12/2017	State Forestry Administration SFA	China	100						x															
49	Developing management plans for two proposed Ramsar sites of Gujarat Developing management plans for two proposed Ramsar sites of Gujarat	German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ)	10,018		10018	04/01/2015	30/09/2016	Government of Gujarat	Gujarat	50			50						x												
50	Management planning of Ramsar Sites of Kerala	Government of Kerala	7,733		33333	01/02/2015	30/04/2017	Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, Calicut	Kerala	100									x												
51	Mangroves for the Future Small Grants Facility in Indonesia	Danida (via IUCN ARO)	87,117		131499	01/01/2015	28/02/2017	Members of the National Coordination Body on Mangroves for Future	Indonesia				100					x													
52	NCB Implementation of MFF's Country Strategies and Action Plans	Danida (via IUCN ARO)	36,728		42205	01/01/2016	31/12/2016	Members of the National Coordination Body on Mangroves for Future	Indonesia				100					x													
53	Participatory management planning for Chandrabhaga	IUCN	28,062		33333	15/12/2015	31/12/2016	Tata Chemicals	Gujarat	50			50						x												
54	Management of the website for the Domestic Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities	Domestic Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities	2,298		4787	01/04/2014	31/03/2016		Japan	100																					
55	Learning and exchange event of Domestic Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities	Domestic Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities	7,965		12114	01/04/2014	31/03/2016		Japan	100																					
56	Neotropical Waterbird Census 2015-2016	CWS	7,360		7360	29/09/2015	31/03/2016	Local partners in South America	9 countries of South America	100					x																
57	Revision of national wetland inventories in the Americas	Ministry of Environment of Argentina	2,980		2980	01/09/2016	27/10/2016	Ministry of Environment of Argentina	Americas	100					x																

	Project description	Donor	Project expenditure 2016 Global organisation (EUR)	Project expenditure 2016 Foundation NL (EUR)	Total project budget EUR	Start Date	End Date	Implementation Partners	Location	Healthy Wetland Nature	Blue Lifelines	Water stores	Coasts & Deltas	Peatland Treasures	Argentina	Panama	China	Japan	Indonesia	South Asia	Philippines	Malaysia	Mali	Ethiopia	Kenya	Guinee Bissau	Nigeria	Africa / Senegal	Europe	Russia	Global / Netherlands
	Own fundraising																														
58	Improving resilience to climate change in the Lujan River basin	Canadian Embassy	6,049		10073	22/09/2016	28/02/2017	Fundacion Biosfera, Delta Alliance	Lujan River basin, Buenos Asires, Argentina	100					x																
59	Protection of carbon pool and sinks within wetlands and protected areas of Panama Climate change adaptation and mitigation for mangroves	International Climate initiative (ICI)/BMUB	255,258		604250	01/07/2014	01/07/2017	UNPD-Panama, The Nature Conservancy, MiAmbiente, Aquatic Resource Authority of Panamá (ARAP)	Panama	50			50			x															
60	Dutch Water Dialogues - First phase	RVO/Dutch Embassy in Panama	16,073		30000	01/12/2015	01/02/2016	Dutch embassy Panama, Panama City's Mayor's Office	Panama	50			50			x															
61	Dutch Water Dialogues - Second phase	Panama City Mayor's office	149,508		190554	01/02/2016	01/08/2016	Dutch embassy Panama, Panama City's Mayor's Office	Panama	50			50			x															
62	TCU Global Academy training course	Texas Christian University (TCU)	3,278		5014	01/03/2016	01/04/2016	Texas Christian University , CATHALAC Panama	Panama	50			50			x															
	closed projects		-3,822	-3,822																											
	subtotal governmental subsidies		6,048,848	4,119,466																											
	% income from governmental subsidies		71%	64%																											
	Third Party grants																														
63	Peatrus With this peatland rewetting project in the Russian Federation, the project partners aim to contribute to the restoration and sustainable management of degraded peatlands in European Russia in order to reduce fire incidents and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from peatland drainage.	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), German Development Bank	306,338	306,338	5000000	15/07/2011	31/12/2016		Central Russia					100																x	x
64	Responsible Peat Representation in the board of a to-be-established Foundation. WI represents the conservation sector in the establishment and monitoring of an industry-led certification mechanism for responsible peat in Europe.	RHP Foundation	7,249	7,249		01/01/2013	31/12/2017		North West Europe					100																x	x
65	Proud of my Purok Integrated ecosystem and climate smart DRR and livelihoods in the Agusan River Basin, Mindanao, the Philippines.	Dutch Postcode Lottery	200,948	200,948	491711	01/06/2014	31/08/2017		Agusan River Basin, Mindanao, the Philippines	100										x											x
66	Chronic Crisis Strengten the resilience of 50,000 people in the Horn of Africa through improved food and water security as well as by having disaster risk reduction measures in place.	Netherlands Red Cross	501,395	501,395	1067148	18/08/2014	30/06/2017		Ethiopia, South Sudan		100												x								x
67	IFPRI In this project, we will use an agent-based modeling (ABM) approach to define key water- and related ecosystem services as active agents and let them 'speak for themselves'.	International Food Policy Research Institute	-7,809	-7,809	93315	01/01/2015	31/12/2016		Mali		100											x									x
68	Katingan Paludiculture Project Stichting Otter Fonds will support the conservation and restoration of a Katingan tropical peat swamp forest for their biodiversity, carbon storage and role in sustaining local livelihoods. This village project will be used to co-fund the initiatives that promote community-based ecosystem restoration in the buffer zones around the area and the potential of sustainable peatland use through paludiculture (agriculture on wet peatland using native species).	Stichting Otter Fonds	5,160	5,160	50000	01/12/2015	30/11/2017	Katingan, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia	Katingan, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia					100					x												x
69	IRM Karamoja Improved natural resources management in Lokok and Lokere Catchments	Cordaid	60,777	60,777	63212	01/05/2016	28/02/2017	Cordaid, Acacia Water, Rain, Caritas Kotido, TPO Uganda, Socadido	Uganda		100													x							x
70	RSPO Workshop Wetlands International will design, run and manage 2 workshops for RSPO members on how to implement the RSPO P&C and practice Best Management on peatlands. This also includes development of relevant training materials for both workshops.	RSPO	13,789	13,789	27000	01/09/2016	30/04/2017		Indonesia					100					x												x
71	PfR India - Cordaid Subcontracting in India on behalf of Cordaid for PfR activities	Cordaid	33,340	33,340	13340	01/01/2016	31/12/2016	Cordaid	India	20	20	20	20	20						x											x
72	EU Water and Green Infrastructure Expertise and handover process for the work programme of the Association on water issues and Green Infrastructure	Wetlands International European Association	10,584	10,584	15225	01/01/2016	31/12/2016					100																			x
73	RSPO modules Wetlands International will design and develop script text for RSPO Sustainability College online module based on Manual on BMPs for Existing Oil Palm Cultivation on Peat and Manual on BMPs for Management and Rehabilitation of Natural Vegetation Associated with Oil Palm Cultivation on Peat	Roundtable on sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)	8,946	8,946	37626	01/09/2016	31/03/2017							100					x									x			x
74	MedWet CSN Promote the conservation and wise use of selected priority wetlands in North Africa by establishing and training a network of CSOs	WWF European Polociv Programme	33,576	33,576	36713	0101/2016	31/03/2017		Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco			100																			x

	Project description	Donor	Project expenditure 2016 Global organisation (EUR)	Project expenditure 2016 Foundation NL (EUR)	Total project budget EUR	Start Date	End Date	Implementation Partners	Location	Healthy Wetland Nature	Blue Lifelines	Water stores	Coasts & Deltas	Peatland Treasures	Argentina	Panama	China	Japan	Indonesia	South Asia	Philippines	Malaysia	Mali	Ethiopia	Kenya	Guinee Bissau	Nigeria	Africa / Senegal	Europe	Russia	Global / Netherlands
	Own fundraising																														
75	Otto Stiftung Project management and handover process for the 'Rhine sponges' project funded by the Michael Otto Foundation for Environmental Protection.	Wetlands International European Association	6,693	6,693	5736	01/01/2016	31/12/2016			50		50																	x		x
76	AWC India Technical Support 2016	Wetlands International South Asia	11,846	11,846	12736	01/01/2016	31/12/2016			100									x												x
	closed projects		19	19																											
	subtotal third party grants		1,192,850	1,192,850																											
	% income from third party grants		14%	19%																											
GRAND TOTAL			8,524,728	6,440,012																											

Annex 2

List of publications

Title	Author(s)
Natural Capital of Wetlands. ISBN 81-87408-06-05	Dr. Ritesh Kumar
Effects of 2°C Warming: IMPACT2C modelling results for a 2°C climate for key global vulnerable regions	Frank van Weert (contributing author)
Will Asia Pulp & Paper default on its “zero deforestation” commitment?	Wetlands International, Koalisi Anti Mafia Hutan, Woods & Wayside International, Hutan Kita Institute, WWF, WALHI, Eyes on the Forest, Auriga, Forest Peoples Program, Jikalahari, Elsam, Rainforest Action Network
Act now on wetlands for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030)	Jane Madgwick, Susanna Tol
Risky business: Integrated solutions for expanding coastal cities	Jane Madgwick, Susanna Tol
Advancing the implementation of the Sendai Framework through Ecosystem Solutions	The Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction
Kick-off Workshop report for the Climate Resilient Flyways project	-
The Economics of Ecosystem Services of the Tana River Basin	Pieter van Beukering and Hans de Moel (Eds.), Wouter Botzen, Maxime Eiselin, Peris Kamau, Kasper Lange, Eise van Maanen, Silas Mogoi, Richard Mulwa, Phillip Otieno, Niek Overgaauw, Elissaios Papyrakis, Victor Wasonga, Frank van Weert
Peatland Brief: An Assessment of the ‘eko-hidro’ Water Management Approach	Wetlands International, Tropenbos International
Innovating Engineering and Ecosystem-based Approaches for Disaster Risk Reduction	-
COP22 should recognise the key role wetland ecosystems play as Earth’s greatest natural carbon stores	Lea Appulo

Title

Author(s)

Mangrove restoration: to plant or not to plant?

Building with Nature Indonesia, Ecoshape Consortium

Building with Nature Indonesia – meet the partners

Building with Nature Indonesia, Ecoshape Consortium

Atlas of Ethiopia's Upper Fafan Catchment

Reinier Visser, Mieke Hulshof, Yitbarek Tibebe, Lieselotte Tolck and Frank van Weert (Acacia Water and Wetlands International)

Denial of long-term issues with agriculture on tropical peatlands will have devastating consequences

150 scientists including Nyoman Suryadiputra, Reza Lubis, Marcel Silvius

A new EU sustainable bioenergy policy

ActionAid, BirdLife International, Bread for the World, Dogwood Alliance, Fern, Greenpeace, NRDC, Oxfam, Southern Environmental Law Centre, Transport & Environment, Wetlands International

Policy brief on peatlands

Lea Appulo (Wetlands International), Franziska Tanneberger (Greifswald Mire Centre)

No more biomass for biofuel, biogas, bioliquids and bioenergy from drained peatlands

Lea Appulo

'Prospek paludiculture ekosistem gambut Indonesia

Mr Adi Susmianto and Dr Hesti Tata (FORDA)

Estudio de Paisaje - Estudio del cambio en el uso de tierras para entender las dinámicas de la cobertura de los manglares y sus consecuencias, incluyendo, pero no limitando a la erosión costera en las zonas de bosque de manglar. Proyecto Protección de Sumideros y Reservas de Carbono en los Manglares y Áreas Protegidas de Panamá, publicado por Wetlands International, Panamá

-

Supervisory Council & Board of Association

As per 31 December 2016, the Supervisory Council of the Foundation and the Board of the Association of Wetlands International had the following members:

Start of term	Members	End of term	Positions
2015	Prof. Emeritus André van der Zande (1st term) Chair Supervisory Council Chair board of Association	2018	Director General of the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, 'RIVM' Chairman of The Zuid-Hollands Landscape Foundation (Stichting Het Zuid-Hollands Landschap) Member of the Board 'De12Landschappen', on behalf of the Zuid-Hollands Landscape Foundation Member of the Board of the Foundation for Innovation of Peatlands Centre (Stichting Veenweiden Innovatie Centrum) Member the Advisory Committee Prof. Pieter van Vollenhoven Member of the General Council of the Foundation for Future in Technology (Stichting Toekomstbeeld der Techniek – (STT)) Member of the Economic Board Utrecht (EBU)
2014	Prof Dr Noelle Aarts (2nd term) Member Supervisory Council Member Board of Association	2017	Professor Communication and Change in Life Science Contexts, Wageningen University and Research Professor Strategic Communication (LOGEION chair), Amsterdam School of Communications Research, University of Amsterdam
2016	Dr Gonzalo Castro de la Mata (3rd term) Member Supervisory Council Secretary Board of Association	2019	Chairman, World Bank Inspection Panel
2016	Dr Angelique Groesz (1st term) Member Supervisory Council Treasurer Board of Association	2019	General Director, Wouter de Graaf Bakeries (per April 2017)

Start of term	Members	End of term	Positions
2015	Prof Kazuaki Hoshino (1st term) Member Supervisory Council Member Board of Association	2018	Project Professor, Kagoshima Center for Community Development at Kagoshima University Visiting Professor at UNU Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
2015	Dr Kathy Mackinnon (2nd term) Member (vice chair) Supervisory Council Member Board of Association	2018	Chair, IUCN / World Commission on Protected Areas Board Member, Botanic Gardens Conservation International Member, Cambridge Conservation Science Group, University of Cambridge Trustee UN Environment -World Conservation Monitoring Centre
2015	Dr Dan Martin (2nd term) Member Supervisory Council Member Board of Association	2018	Consultant, Climate Reality Project Trustee, Micronesia Conservation Trust Board of Directors, Environmental Film Festival, Washington, DC Chairman, Phelps Stokes Fund Trustee, Knox College Assembly of Founders, Costa Rica-USA Foundation Board of Directors, Friends of Costa Rica Board of Directors, Cuso International (Canada)
2014	Dr Eliot Taylor (1st term) Member Supervisory Council Member Board of Association	2017	Team Leader, Implementation Service Provider for Catchment Management, Shire River Basin Management Program Director, Mott MacDonald Blantyre (Malawi) Ltd Honorary member of the International Society for Limnology (SIL)
2016	Edward S. Ayensu (1st term) Member Supervisory Council Member Board of Association	2018	Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Ghana

Observer

-	(ex officio) Ms Martha Rojas – Urrego Observer (of the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands) of the Supervisory Council Observer of Board of Association	-	Secretary General, Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
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Counsellors of Honour

Name	Awarded
Michael Moser	1988
Chris Kalden	2002
Max Finlayson	2007
Stewart Morrison	2007
Jan Ernst de Groot	2015

Management Board of the Foundation

Name	Position
Ms Jane Madgwick	Chief Executive Officer, Wetlands International, the Netherlands
	Other positions: Member of the Governing Body, Wetlands International South Asia Society, India Board member, Wetlands International, Malaysia Board member, Fundacion para la Conservacion y el Uso Sustentable de los Humedales, Argentina Chair, Wetlands International – European Association, the Netherlands Member of Advisory Council of Commonland Member of Advisory Panel of NUS-Deltares
Ms Josje Reinartz	Chief Operations Officer, Wetlands International, the Netherlands

Members of the Association

Countries

- Austria
- Belgium
- Benin
- Bulgaria
- Chile
- China
- Denmark
- Ecuador
- Estonia
- Finland
- Germany
- Hungary
- India
- Ireland
- Japan
- Kenya
- Malaysia
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Pakistan
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- Switzerland

Non-governmental organisations

- Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE)
- Via Pontica Foundation (Bulgaria)
- BirdLife Denmark / Danish Ornithological Society (DOF)
- German Association for Game Protection / Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband (DJV)
- National Association of Regional Game Councils (NARGC) (Ireland)
- BirdLife Netherlands / Vogelbescherming Nederland
- Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)
- Swedish Birdlife / Sveriges Ornitologiska Förening (SOF)
- BirdLife Switzerland / Schweizer Vogelschutz (SVS)
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), (United Kingdom)
- British Association for Shooting and Conservation (BASC) (United Kingdom)

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Partnerships

- Abidjan Convention
- Acacia Water
- African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement Secretariat
- African Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership
- Akvo
- Altenburg & Wymenga
- Alterra
- AMREF Netherlands
- Aquatic Resource Authority of Panamá (ARAP)
- Arcadis Nederland
- Argentinian Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- Bioprocess Pilot Facility B.V. (BPF)
- BirdLife International
- Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia
- Both ENDS
- Brockmann Geomatics
- Brunei liquified Natural Gas
- Buenos Aires provincial government
- CARE
- Cenderet, India
- Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, Calicut
- Centre for Water Resources Development and Management, India
- China State Forestry Authority
- Climate Action Network
- Clinton Global Initiative
- CMS Flyways Working Group
- Commonland
- Conservation International
- Cordaid
- Delta Alliance
- Deltares
- De Vrije Koe
- DFS Deutsche Forstservice GmbH
- District of Demak, Indonesia
- East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)
- EcoShape Consortium
- Environmental Paper Network (EPN)
- Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC) Philippines
- Estonian Fund for Nature
- Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)
- Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS)
- EURONATUR
- Eyes on the Forest
- FERN
- Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
- Forest and Peoples Programme
- Foundation for Responsible Peat
- Free University of Amsterdam (VU)
- Friedrich-Schiller-Universität (FSU) JENA
- Fundacion Biosfera
- Geokinetics
- Global Environment Centre
- GreenPeace
- Greifswald Mire Centre
- Guinea-Bissauan Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP)
- Guinea-Bissauan Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Hanze Wetlands International Peatland Society (IPS)
- Himalayan Action Research Centre (HARC), Utrakand, India
- Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoA-REC&N)
- Hutan Kita Institute
- Imares
- Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests
- Indian State governments (Gujarat, others)
- Indonesian Government Centre for Marine Resource Survey
- Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry
- Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
- Indonesian Ministry of Public Works and Housing
- Innovatie Programma Veen (Landschap Noord-Holland, Agrarische Natuur Vereniging Water Land en Dijken, Provincie Noord-Holland, Hoogheemraadschap Hollands Noorderkwartier)
- Institute of Forest Science, Russian Academy of Science
- International Mire Conservation Group (IMCG)
- International Water Management Institute (IMWI)
- IRC
- IUCN and IUCN Netherlands Committee
- JENAOPTRONIK
- Jikalahari
- Kassel University
- Kavi Kendra (Tamil Nadu, India)
- Kenyan Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA)
- Living Earth Nigeria Foundation (LENF)
- Malaysian Environmental NGOs (MENGO)

- Malaysian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
- Malaysian Water Partnership (MyWP)
- Mali National Directorate of Water and Forests (DNEF)
- Mangroves for the future
- McGill University
- MedINA
- Mediterranean Wetlands Alliance
- Mediterranean Wetlands Observatory
- MedWet
- Mendoza provincial government, Argentina
- Michael Succow Stiftung
- Ministry of Energy and Water, Mali
- Mongolian Academy of Sciences
- Mongolian Forest Research Association
- Mongolian Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism MonMap Co. Ltd.
- National Cooperative Bank Indonesia
- Nature Uganda
- Natuurver dubbelaars
- Nederlands Veengenootschap
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)
- Netherlands Water Partnership
- Niger Basin Authority (NBA)
- Nile Basin Initiative
- Organization for the Defence of Wetlands (ODZH)
- Palm Oil Innovation Group (POIG)
- Panamanian Marine Resources Authority
- Panamanian Ministry of Environment
- Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR)
- Partos
- Peatland Restoration Agency, Indonesia
- Perkumpulan SaMPan
- Permian Global
- PT Rimba Makmur Utama
- RABO Bank
- Radboud University
- Rainforest Action Network
- RAIN Foundation
- Ramsar Convention Secretariat and Regional Centres
- Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Center
- REDD Safeguards Working Group
- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) -platform Netherlands
- REMOTE SENSING SOLUTIONS
- Reserva Natural Salus, Uruguay
- RHP
- Rift Valley Lakes Basin Authority (RVLBA)
- Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS)
- Round Table Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB)
- Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan
- Rubicon Foundation (Stichting)
- Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- Satelligence
- Scale Up
- Senegal River Basin Development Authority (OMVS)
- Shell
- Simavi
- South-east Johor Development Authority (KEJORA), Malaysia
- Staatsbosbeheer
- Stichting Bargerveen
- Stichting Probos
- Tata chemicals
- Tauw
- Tecona
- TerraSphere
- Tetra Tech
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT)
- Total Exploration and Production Uganda
- Tour du Valat
- UNESCO-IHE
- University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia (UGM)
- University of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina
- Van Oord
- Veenweide Innovatie centrum
- Verified Conservation Areas
- Viverra films
- Von Lieberman
- Wageningen Environmental Research (Alterra)
- Wageningen University
- Wahana Bumi Hijau
- Walhi Riau
- WARSİ
- WASH Alliance International
- WASTE
- Wildlife Conservation Society
- Witteveen & Bos
- Woods and Wayside
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- Yayasan Auriga

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- Tim Jones
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Specialist Groups

- Cormorant Specialist Group
- Crane Specialist Group
- Duck Specialist Group
- Flamingo Specialist Group
- Freshwater Fish Specialist Group
- Goose Specialist Group
- Swan Specialist Group
- Threatened Waterfowl Specialist Group
- Waterbird Harvest Specialist Group
- Wetland Restoration Specialist Group
- Woodcock & Snipe Specialist Group

All of the above Specialist Groups except the ones on Waterbird Harvest and Wetland Restoration, are coordinated jointly by Wetlands International and the IUCN Species Survival Commission.

Donors

Intergovernmental organisations and International initiatives

- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- East Asian-Australasian Flyway Secretariat
- European Commission
- Japanese Ramsar Committee for Relevant Municipalities
- Roundtable on sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
- SarVision
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Governments

- Argentina Ministry of Environment
- Canada Global Affairs
- Canadian Embassy
- Canadian Wildlife Service
- China State Forestry Administration (SFA)
- Chinese Forestry Administration
- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
- Netherlands Embassy in Mali
- Netherlands Embassy Panama
- Forestry Department Malaysia
- German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ)
- German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
- German Federal Ministry for Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- Government of Kerala, India
- Japan Fund for Global Environment (JFGE)
- Japan Ministry of the Environment
- Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
- National Hydraulic Institute Malaysia (NAHRIM)
- Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
- Norwegian Environment Agency
- Panama City's Mayor's Office
- Swiss Federal Office of the Environment (FOEN)

- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Private sector corporations

- Arcus
- Asociación Diplomática de Ayuda (ADA) Uruguay
- Coca-Cola
- Danone
- Dutch Postcode Lottery
- Environmental Resources Management (M) Private Limited
- Ford Motor
- HSBC
- Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund (KNCF)
- National Geographic Society
- Permian Global
- PT MUARA WISESA SAMUDRA
- RICOH
- Royal HaskoningDHV

Trusts and foundations

- Arcadia Fund
- AVINA Americas
- CAF America
- Climate and Land Use Alliance
- Good Energies Foundation
- Mava Foundation
- Responsibly Produced Peat (RPP) foundation
- Stichting Otter Fonds
- Turing Foundation
- The Waterloo Foundation

Non-governmental organisations

- EcoShape
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- IUCN Asia Regional Office
- Netherlands Water Partnership
- Red Cross
- Texas Christian University (TCU)
- WWF

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 (491 ton CO₂ emission in 2016). We buy certified carbon credits generated by the Katingan project that aims to reduce carbon emissions, protect biodiversity and create sustainable economic development opportunities that improve the lives of rural communities. It does this by protecting and restoring a 200,000 ha peat swamp forest in Indonesian Borneo.

The Katingan project is certified under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA).

We further work to reduce our ecological footprint. We publish as much as possible our communication materials online and only essential stationary material is printed. We increasingly use e-meetings and online seminars. Most of our office supplies such as coffee, tea and paper are organic, recycled and fair trade. We have an automatic saving light system. Our office waste is separated for recycle purposes.



Stay in touch

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