



# Nature conservation beyond borders

NABU and its international work

## Powerful answers to urgent challenges

NABU's international projects offer nature-based answers to the most urgent crises of our time.

### PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF ECOSYSTEMS



#### Example: The "Hutan Harapan" rainforest in Indonesia

With a surface area of around 100,000 hectares, Hutan Harapan – Indonesian for "forest of hope" – encompasses Sumatra's last great lowland rainforest on mineral soil. It is one of the last refuges for numerous endangered species, such as the Sumatran tiger, the Sumatran elephant and the rhinoceros hornbill. The indigenous Batin Sembilan people and other local population groups rely on the forest and its ecosystem functions for their livelihoods.

Yet deforestation for infrastructure projects, plantations and cropland is endangering the forest. This is exacerbated by longer dry seasons (a result of the climate crisis) and illegal forest fires.

Together with local communities and other partners, NABU is working to protect and restore this valuable lowland rainforest.

Find out more:



### BIODIVERSITY AND SPECIES CONSERVATION



#### Example: Snow leopard protection in Central Asia

Snow leopards are among the most endangered big cats on earth. Today there are only 4000 to 6400 snow leopards left in the wild – and their habitat is shrinking. Bigger and bigger cattle herds are destroying grazing land and displacing the snow leopards' prey. The climate crisis is causing huge changes to their habitat, forcing them into ever higher altitudes. Poaching – for their bones and their beautiful pelts – also makes survival difficult.

NABU has been working to protect the snow leopard and its habitat since 1999. Our activities include setting up transnational conservation areas, environmental education in remote regions, research with camera traps, and political lobbying. Working with the local population and established partners, NABU is fighting against poaching and the destruction of nature in many Central Asian countries.

Find out more:



### SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES AND ECONOMIES – FOR NATURE AND THE CLIMATE



#### Example: Nature conservation and sustainable regional development in Armenia

One of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots is located in the Southern Caucasus, in Armenia. Over time, the traditional use of nature in Armenia increased biodiversity and gave rise to diverse cultural landscapes. Yet intensive use is threatening Armenia's natural treasures. Illegal hunting, uncontrolled logging and overgrazing are endangering species diversity.

NABU is helping Armenian farmers to convert to organic farming and gain organic certification, as well as giving support with product marketing. The aim is to promote sustainable agriculture, which helps to protect important habitats. The species that benefit include the wild relatives of many cultivated plants, such as pistachios, apricots and grapes. These are part of Armenia's unique natural heritage.

Find out more:



### STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY FOR NATURE CONSERVATION



#### Example: capacity development for green NGOs in Africa

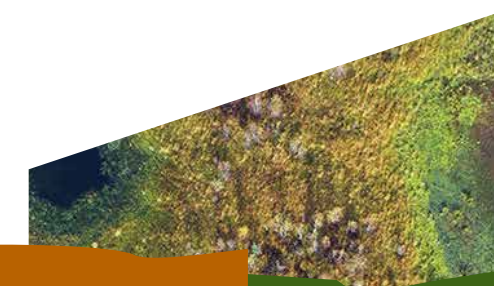
Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are drivers of positive change and innovation in their countries – even in times of crisis and emergency. But often local NGOs in Africa operate under particularly difficult conditions: restrictive national laws hamper their political activity and the associated fundraising. They also often lack political influence over decisions about nature conservation in their country.

NABU is helping to build up a pan-African platform facilitating peer-to-peer learning. This enables the NGOs to acquire new skills in organisational development and to gain specialist knowledge about climate-friendly farming. In turn, this strengthens cooperation in African civil society and boosts the resilience of smallholder farmers in the face of the climate crisis.

Find out more:



### CLIMATE PROTECTION, ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION



#### Example: Peatland conservation in Europe

Peatlands are among the most important carbon sinks in the world. Although they only cover three percent of the Earth's land area, they contain 30 percent of all terrestrial CO2, far more than forests. Yet year after year, all over the world, huge peat bogs are drained for agriculture and forestry, or to use the peat as a raw material. One of these uses is potting soil, some of which ends up in German home improvement stores and garden centres.

NABU is working with its partners to restore degraded peatlands in Europe, allowing them to become near-natural habitats again. In the short term, rewetting reduces CO2 emissions; in the long term, it allows peatlands to recover their natural function as carbon sinks. Another focus is on helping to develop forward-looking peatland conservation policies in Europe.

Find out more:

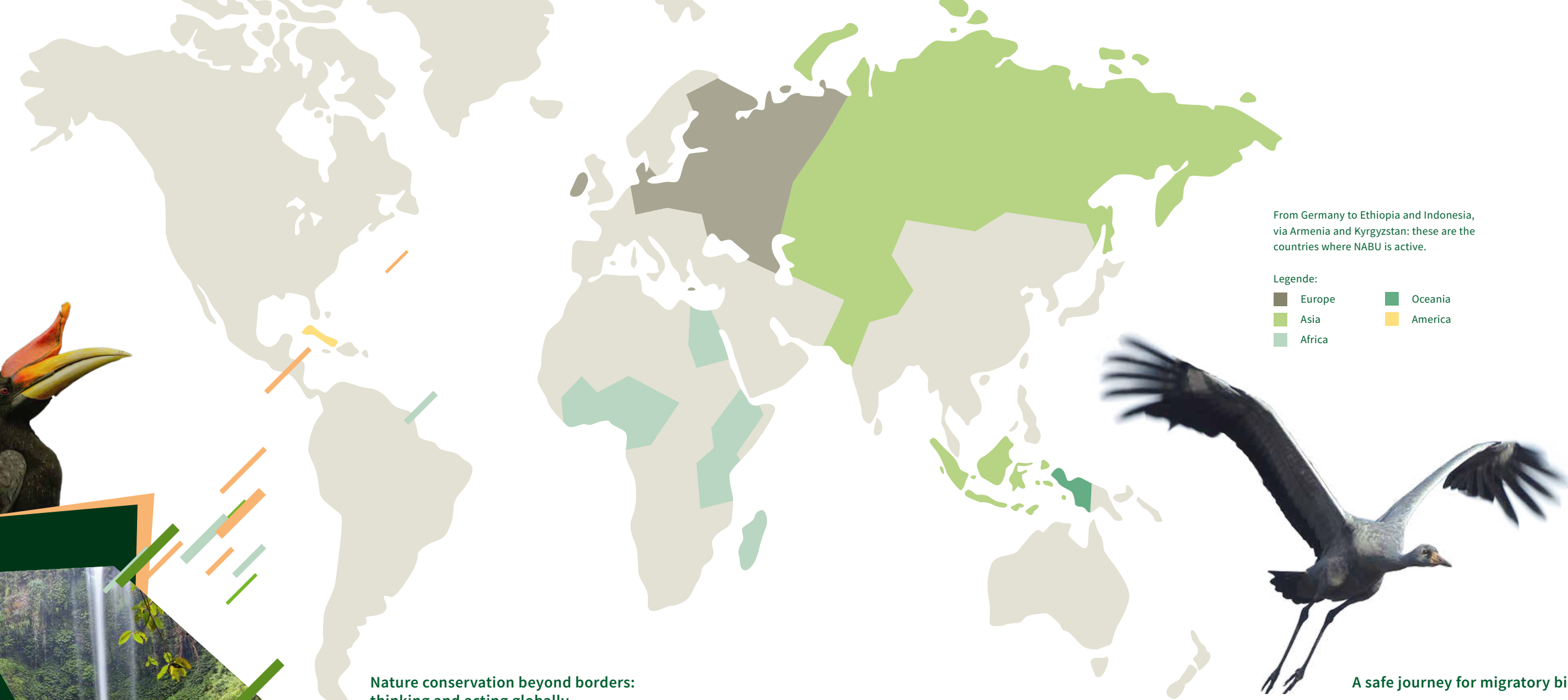
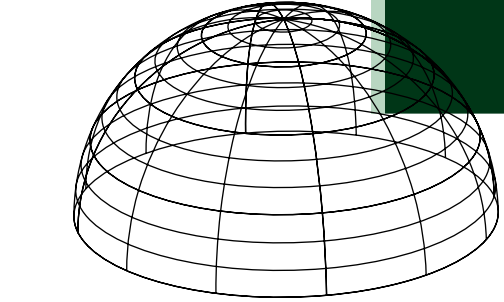




# We are what we do – living and breathing nature conservation

Founded in 1899, NABU is Germany's biggest and oldest environmental organisation. Our aims today are much the same as they were then: to preserve species and habitats. But our interests and activities go far beyond traditional nature conservation. NABU campaigns for sustainable agricultural policy, the nature-friendly expansion of renewable energies, and the protection of our seas.

"Our vision is an Earth with intact ecosystems, a stable climate and a high level of biodiversity."



## Nature conservation beyond borders: thinking and acting globally

The destruction of nature does not stop at borders: now, more than ever, local actions have global effects. This is why NABU's activities also extend far beyond our local borders. For around 30 years, in various regions of the world, we've been building our expertise on the global challenges confronting the conservation of nature, species diversity, the climate and the environment.

In this global struggle, NABU relies on strong partnerships. We belong to a number of major alliances – such as the European Environmental Bureau and the global network BirdLife International – and are committed to the implementation of international conventions and the UNESCO's MAB programme.

Taking a holistic, nature-based approach, NABU's international projects not only protect nature and animals, but also work with local communities to develop measures and establish projects with long-lasting effects – to make sure that the Earth will still be liveable for future generations.



## A safe journey for migratory birds

Every year, millions of migratory birds are killed by hunters, by loss of habitat and food supply, or by electricity infrastructure. The protection of migratory birds has always been one of NABU's main concerns. In collaboration with its BirdLife partners, NABU combats illegal bird hunting in Malta, Cyprus and Egypt, preserves vital breeding grounds, and researches migration routes, resting areas, and breeding grounds.

## Wins for nature conservation worldwide

NABU has succeeded in protecting over 1,867,000 hectares of valuable forest and water ecosystems by establishing and managing four UNESCO biosphere reserves in Ethiopia.

Thanks to NABU's commitment, there are now 1200 bison roaming the mountain landscapes of the Western Caucasus World Heritage site. In the 1990s the Caucasian wisent – hunted to extinction in the wild in the 1920s – was once again on the verge of extinction in the Caucasus.

NABU and its European partners in the LIFE Peat Restore project have implemented restoration measures across 5300 hectares of degraded peatlands.



## Getting things done together

NABU works hand in hand with national and international partners, both in projects and in networks and alliances. From global environmental organisations to partners in the research and education sector or local civil society organisations – we're fighting for nature together. Want to find out more and become part of our network? Visit our website for more information and get in touch. Together we can make a lasting difference!

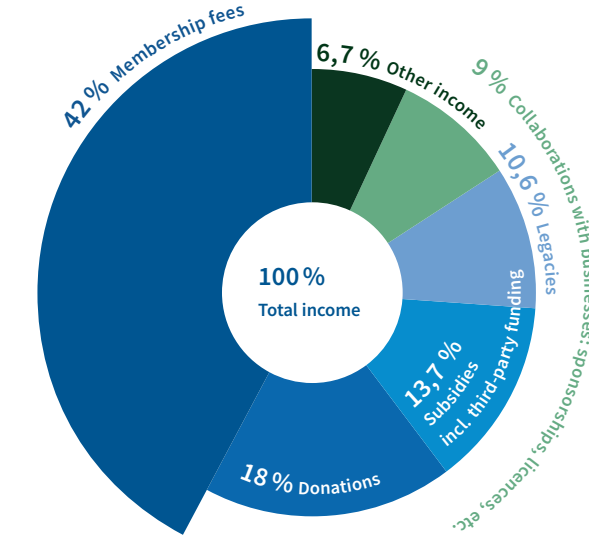
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## Our income



## Global programmes

Our work for nature conservation complies with NABU's environmental and social standards. It is based on the NABU declaration of human rights and the associated guidelines, which govern, for instance, interactions with indigenous peoples and our work for gender equality and social integration in the international context. It also helps to implement global initiatives for a liveable future. Our international mission is therefore closely linked with the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, and the Global Biodiversity Framework.



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