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This annual report details Both ENDS' activities in 2009, in collaboration with a large number of civil society organisations (CSOs) from developing countries, the Netherlands and elsewhere. These CSOs serve a wide range of constituencies and it is only through partnership with them that we are able to pursue our mission. We feel privileged to share their agenda and to join forces with the people in these organisations.

Thank you

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Who we are

‘In order to generate the necessary transition towards sustainable societies, there is an urgent need to foster and learn from civil society organisation initiatives.’

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Both ENDS is an independent non-governmental organisation (NGO) that works towards a sustainable future for our planet. We do so by identifying and strengthening civil society organisations (mostly in developing countries) that come up with sustainable solutions for environmental- and poverty-related issues. Building on these effective alternatives, we create and support strategic networks capable of promoting socio-environmental interests. At the same time we directly influence policies and promote our vision, both on a national and international level.

Why?

There is a growing awareness worldwide that human societies are pushing the limits of the earth's ecosystems, and that this development is inherently related to issues of poverty and powerlessness. When ecosystems are degraded it is poor people who suffer the most, who see their livelihoods and lives threatened. Despite this recognition, and despite actions taken to reduce the harm caused by current economic production and consumption systems, a truly sustainable world is still far away.

In many countries, civil society organisations (e.g. trade unions, women's organisations and farmers' associations) develop and implement sustainable solutions to address the effects of climate change, land degradation or ecosystem damage. In order to generate the necessary transition towards sustainable societies (systems), there is an urgent need to foster and learn from these initiatives. To date, our system of global governance is heavily expert-driven and not well aware of grassroots responses to global problems that (might) have a positive global impact.

How?

Our ever-growing international network of local activists, practitioners and innovators allows us to link local insights and experiences to global developments and stakeholders.

- Both ENDS identifies and supports local initiatives. Supporting local civil society organisations (CSOs) involves providing services such as assistance in finding the information they need and help with fundraising. It also involves developing strategic networks and starting joint initiatives based on shared agendas.
- We engage in joint efforts to replicate and market successful initiatives or to translate them into policies for sustainable development by reaching out to individual experts, organisations, institutions and companies that are interested in increasing the positive impacts of these initiatives.
- We introduce the insights and experiences of such CSOs into policy discussions at different levels: in the Netherlands, Europe and globally.
- We identify and propose policies that promote sustainable development and assure their implementation and effective use. In addition, we challenge those rules and regulations that institutionalise non-sustainable developments and inequities.

Our focus

Both ENDS has three thematic programmes focused on water, land and capital. Many poor communities are reliant on natural resources that are prone to degradation or expropriation by others. Often their only income comes from the land they work on, the forests they live in and the water they use for fishing, irrigation and drinking. Access to, and control over, land and water determine these communities' quality of life. The use of water and land is heavily influenced by capital flows, for example from investment in large infrastructure projects, such as dams, and by financial policies related to agriculture, trade and debt.

Core Values



In 2008 we formally defined our core values. These are the foundation of how we go about our work and the practices we use every day, in everything we do.

ADVOCACY

Working together with civil society organisations, mostly in developing countries, and making a case for them. These organisations raise awareness of problems or put forward solutions. Through this work, they are making a contribution to sustainability: promoting social justice and ecological integrity, locally and globally, now and in the future.

EMPOWERING

For Both ENDS, sustainability means assuring a balance between social justice and ecological integrity. Both ENDS is fighting against the depletion (and exhaustion) of our ecosystems, which affect the very foundations of social justice.

INNOVATIVE

Both ENDS sees what others don't see, and hears what others don't hear because of the very diverse network of organisations we work with. Our partner organisations are innovators at the grassroots level, who are involved in developing and pushing new approaches. This gives us ample opportunity to identify and promote alternatives for sustainable development.

SOLIDARITY

Both ENDS stands up for the rights of oppressed communities. We also represent the interests of the environment and of future generations, because they do not have a voice at the table. We are working for a society that is based on social, ecological and economic justice, in which people, companies and the government work together and respect and preserve communal interests and values: for us, these take priority over private or sectoral interests.

Collaboration and Inspiration



The year 2009 was characterised by contradictory trends. The global economic crisis that manifested itself in full force made it extra important for Both ENDS to keep sustainability and environmental issues on the agenda. Simultaneously, we achieved great success and saw growing recognition of our work.

You do not need to be a pessimist to recognise that 2009 was a financially dismal year worldwide. The economic crisis caused a lot of damage and our sector was not spared. Some of our partner organisations in developing countries veered into trouble and needed our support more than ever.

Equally worrying is that the crisis has created a political climate in which almost everything is about restoring economic growth. With significant cuts in public spending in the offing, policy areas such as development cooperation and environment are under heavy pressure. It cost a lot of extra effort to keep these issues on the political agenda in 2009. For Both ENDS, these developments underline the importance of calling on private funds more than ever before.

Speaking of finances: 2009 was also marked by our participation in the MFS 2 round of subsidies from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which presented an interesting challenge to our organisation. The application process was characterised by a series of new and intensified demands. The organisation took up the challenge by leading and participating successfully in three programmes.

Collaboration

The year brought not only setbacks and red tape, but also successes, especially in the area of cooperation. As in the past, we were on the look-out for organisations that share our vision, ranging from universities to companies and experts and fellow non governmental organisations (NGOs). We will certainly continue along this route for the coming years.

'The challenging vision that we propose in return is that a sustainable and liveable world requires innovative, small-scale initiatives, adapted to local conditions.'

'We also gained recognition from many quarters during the last year – recognition of our expertise, vision and decisiveness.'

Cooperation is in our DNA. It is our belief that a sustainable world can take shape only when people, businesses and governments cooperate and allow common interests to take precedence over private or sectoral interests. One of the highlights of 2009 was the bi-annual meeting with twenty strategic partners, who came to Amsterdam from all parts of the world. The cooperation within this network is seen as extremely inspiring by all concerned, which shows that our approach works. Our Indian partners have, after years of struggle, managed to halt the construction of the Polavaram dam in Andhra Pradesh – a massive project that would have led to massive environmental damage and the forced relocation of several hundred thousand villagers. The matter is now before the Indian Supreme Court. More examples of our work in practice can be found on pages 8-15.

Inspiration

We also gained recognition from many quarters during the last year – recognition of our expertise, vision and decisiveness. On that basis, we were invited to participate in various forms of consultation, where we can exercise our influence. Increasingly, people are beginning to understand that to realise a sustainable world, voices from developing countries must be heard. We are asked more and more what the NGOs of those countries want, think and do.

Perhaps our most striking achievement in this area was the invitation to serve on the Task Force on Biodiversity and Natural Resources. The Task Force was established in 2009 by various ministries and will issue advice on the sustainable use of biodiversity by 2011. This body includes representatives from civil society organisations, knowledge institutions, government and industry.

It is also encouraging that large companies are becoming more and more receptive to our expertise and advice. The issue of sustainability in business is significantly higher on the agenda than it was a decade ago. Many companies have good intentions,

but lack knowledge on several issues, and they often face various internal hurdles. Our input is seen as inspiring, as is the benevolent attitude of our interlocutors, which inspires us to continue on this path.

Challenge

Business' changed attitude illustrates that a certain 'sustainability consciousness' has arisen in large sections of society over the years, an awareness that our production and consumption patterns will have to be adjusted if we would like next generations to enjoy a certain quality of life. It is a step in the right direction, but the overwhelming call for economic growth in response to the global crisis shows just how fragile that realisation still is.

The measures adopted by progressive corporations, governments and other parties also show the limitations of their vision of 'sustainability'. Their approach is aimed at reducing the harmful effects of existing production and consumption systems. It is a form of damage control that, however necessary, will prove insufficient to prevent the depletion of natural resources in the long run.

The challenging vision that we propose in return is that a sustainable and liveable world requires innovative, small-scale initiatives, adapted to local conditions. Achieving this vision requires that we settle for different economic growth, a prospect that is not yet enthusiastically embraced, especially by business and governments. Yet, that is the message we will continue to send out into the world, particularly in the form of practical advice and policy proposals.

Jacqueline Rijdsdijk, Chair of the Board
Daniëlle Hirsch, Director



Both ENDS develops long-term relationships with civil society organisations in developing countries using three interdependent and mutually reinforcing strategies – Direct Services, Strategic Cooperation and Policy Development – overseen by three staff teams.

Direct Services

Civil society organisations in developing countries, notably those working with tribal communities, small farmers or local women's groups, face many challenges and often lack the finance, information, networks, contacts and other vital 'connections' to realise their aims. When Both ENDS was established in 1986, the founders' vision was that it should be a 'first stop shop' where such organisations could come to for advice, support and feedback. The Direct Services team continues to provide a service that is accessible; one that can build the overall capacities of organisations and allows them to acquire the necessary political, financial and moral recognition and the support they need.

Our direct service work also enables us to keep an eye on the ever-changing concerns of environmental and development groups in developing countries. This knowledge provides inputs for the initiatives undertaken by the other two Both ENDS teams.

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'We do not achieve our results alone, but always in cooperation with our strategic partners.'



Strategic Cooperation

Our voice has become stronger as a result of forming several different networks with other organisations. Our staff in the strategic cooperation team maintains links with some 100 strategic partners with whom we share a common agenda on issues such as integrated water management or sustainable land use. The cooperation is based upon exchanging expertise and building alliances that can improve the effectiveness of civil society organisations. The team aims to build long term networks, to help their member organisations to become stronger and to successfully engage in policy development at a local, national and international level.

Policy Development

This team monitors national, regional and international policy agendas and processes related to sustainable development. So doing, it is able to provide civil society organisations with analyses on how to react to these agendas and processes. The team promotes civil society participation in policy and decision making processes, by developing and showing alternative policies and initiatives. Both ENDS undertakes advocacy work at national (Dutch) and international levels in support of our partners' interests.

Creating the conditions for positive change

Many of our activities have a longer term focus and involve creating the conditions for positive change, e.g. by enhancing the negotiation skills of local civil society organisations, which, as a consequence, are recognised as genuine decision making partners by their own governments regarding issues such as river basin management, forest protection and land use planning. As such, the results of our activities often only become visible in the long run. More importantly, we do not achieve our results alone, but always in partnership with others.

The next few pages contain practical examples of our work from 2009, chosen from a much wider range of activities. These examples reflect our three main themes: land, water and capital, and have been selected to illustrate the diverse but complementary ways in which we work.



REGREENING WEST AFRICA

The large-scale disappearance of the vegetation in the Sahel has had a fundamental impact on the livelihoods of villagers, who have had to relocate to urban areas, where destitution often awaited them. Regreening projects show that the tide can be turned. In West Africa, Both ENDS is building a better future for Sahel dwellers.

The Sahel used to have dense vegetation and the granaries were filled with millet and sorghum. Prolonged drought, combined with national and international policy failures, uncontrolled logging by local people and charcoal burners in the cities caused much of the original vegetation to disappear. Wind and sun erosion were left unchecked, while large numbers of hungry goats and other livestock were allowed to roam free, so that the natural regeneration of native vegetation never stood a chance.

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This disastrous process affected the traditional ways of making a living and was also a cause of the Sahel crisis of the seventies. Villagers traditionally relied heavily on the forest not only for their fuel, but also for medicinal herbs, shea balm for their skin, raffia fibre for masks, and fruits, leaves, etc. for personal use and for animal feed in the dry season. With the disappearance of forests, villages also gradually emptied; the inhabitants migrated to the cities where they often ended up in slums, condemned to a life of poverty.

Regreening works

So-called regreening initiatives show that it is quite possible to break this fatal spiral. Recovery is possible in many cases, whereby local people themselves – mostly farmers – protect the shoots of young shrubs and trees or, in extreme cases, proceed to fence-in plots and plant trees.

The simple techniques applied to improve soil quality, water resources and the regeneration of trees and shrubs applied by innovative farmers themselves is very important. With these solutions, villagers can better meet their basic needs: water, a successful harvest of food crops, fruits, berries and other products from trees and shrubs, fire wood and timber as a source of income in times of emergency, medicinal plants and fodder for livestock. This also leads to more biodiversity – so, for instance, there is more food for birds, including migratory birds and small game.

Both ENDS, along with VU-CIS and donors such as IUCN NL and the Turing Foundation, are involved in regreening projects in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. Working with the public, fellow non-governmental organisations (NGOs), experts and local and national authorities, 'home-grown' methods to restore the landscape have been sought. The role of Both ENDS is a versatile one: getting specialists and NGOs involved in projects, having discussions with donors, promoting exchanges between NGOs and experts from different regions and highlighting local insights to governments and international organisations like the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

As for the food situation [in Niger] all signs indicate that a famine threatens that could be every bit as serious as in 2005... I hope that our [Regreening Niger] project can contribute, even in a modest way, to improving the situation of the most vulnerable population groups.'

- CRESA Personal Communications Partner in Niger

Involving the villagers is a prerequisite for the success of these projects. Agreements between farmers are needed, because fences have to be maintained and trees and forest have to be given time to recover. It is also essential that the villagers have the usage rights of the trees. Furthermore, increased political support for this approach to natural greening at a national and provincial level is important.

Management of village forests

In Burkina Faso, Both ENDS works with newTree, a NGO that organises the management of village forests by villages and, especially, by women's groups. NewTree provides the poles and netting, allowing the villagers themselves to build the fence.

Both ENDS approached various donor agencies to fund these projects in 2009, with success. This made it possible to do an inventory of what the restoration of the original forest meant for the inhabitants of the villages where newTree works. The results of this inventory will be used to approach donors, governments and the FAO in 2010.

A project in Mali, where Both ENDS is working with the Malian NGO Sahel Eco, is a good example of what is involved in the restoration of traditional livelihoods. Some twenty villages in the Dogon region are working together on the restoration of a forest area of approximately one hundred square kilometres.

The villagers appointed a 'Bara Hogon' (Master of the Forest) from among themselves, restoring a traditional function. In addition, the villages appointed a service to monitor the forest, and made agreements with the district authorities about forest management. Both ENDS enabled the Bara Hogon to use a promotional video to make the villages acquainted with the greening method.

Both ENDS, VU-CIS and agricultural advisor CRESA will be launching a greening initiative in certain municipalities in southern Niger in mid-2010, with the financial support of the Turing Foundation.



SAVE THE WESTERN GHATS CAMPAIGN

The Revival of the Save Western Ghats Movement conference took place in March 2009, in India. It was a special moment for Both ENDS. Intensive cooperation revived a fragmented environmental movement and successes were not long in coming.

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The Western Ghats is the name of a forested mountain range in western India, extending over a length of 1600 km parallel to the coast. The Ghats form a unique ecosystem with an exceptionally rich flora and fauna. It is intersected by many rivers that spring in the Ghats and provide a large part of India with water. The Ghats are on the list of global biodiversity hotspots.

Deforestation over the last century, which made way for plantations, mining and the construction of dams, affected the area and put the livelihood of the indigenous peoples under pressure. In the early eighties, environmental activists and local people pooled forces to create the Save Western Ghats Movement. A few years later contact with Both ENDS was established. Both ENDS assisted the movement with advice and fundraising.

The vital movement, supported by villagers, local tradesmen and intellectuals, recorded notable successes, including the imposition of cost-benefit analyses for planned dam projects, which prevented the construction of several dams. Enforcing a ban

on tree felling in the area was a highlight. However, these successes could not prevent the movement from gradually disintegrating into factions that mainly had an eye for sectional interests.

Cooperation creates resurgence

Encouraged by Both ENDS, a reversal took place early this century. At the request of Both ENDS in 2006, the movement put its internal problems and challenges in black and white. On that basis, the movement and Both ENDS have been working on a plan for revival. In addition to substantive support Both ENDS took responsibility for the bulk of the necessary fundraising, with Cordaid and IUCN NL pledging financial support.

The initiative led to a series of meetings, a second report, a website, an action plan and a series of press conferences in the six Indian states over which the Western Ghats stretches. Gradually the colour came back to the movement's cheeks. Journalists, top lawyers, researchers and young people joined in and lent their collaboration free of charge. The culmination of this development was the revival of the Save the Western Ghats Movement conference in March 2009.

This meeting led to the further structuring and expansion of the movement. Annual follow-up meetings were set and working groups focused on specific themes such as Western Ghats River Basins, Parks & People and Finance (with the participation of Both ENDS) were created. In addition, the meeting was the beginning of an extremely successful advocacy offensive, focused on Indian politics.

Concrete successes and lessons

The results of the efforts became visible in 2009. The Ministry of Environment & Forests decided to take measures to protect the Western Ghats. These measures were announced by the Minister, Jairam Ramesh, at the very next meeting of the movement in early 2010. Planned large-scale projects in the area have been cancelled or suspended. The Ministry set up a Western Ghats Environment Authority and a Members of Parliament Forum on Western Ghats in which MPs from the region discuss measures that relate to this vulnerable area.



The success of the Save the Western Ghats Campaign demonstrates how civil society organisations (CSOs) that join forces and receive targeted support can develop into influential players, capable of representing public interests at the highest level. It also shows just how fruitful the cooperation of each Both ENDS team was in this context. Practical support, strategic partnerships (such as with fellow non-governmental organisations (NGOs)) and advocacy go hand in hand and reinforce each other. Last but not least, our commitment to the Save the Western Ghats Campaign delivered valuable insights into themes such as River Basin Management, which are relevant for other Both ENDS projects and partners.

THE FOREST GARDEN TEA PROJECT IN SRI LANKA

Many obstacles have to be overcome when designing and implementing innovative projects. Unforeseen circumstances that cause delays is one of them. Both ENDS experienced this in 2009 during a pilot project, aimed at introducing certified socially and environmentally responsible tea, on a tea plantation in Sri Lanka.

In 2007, Both ENDS entered into a Public-Private Partnership with Sri Lanka's largest tea producing company, a local CSO, a local certification advisory organisation, a cooperative of smallholder tea growers and a Dutch marketing consultancy firm. The reason for this initiative was the steady decline of the country's agro-ecosystem as a result of tea cultivation. Problems include soil erosion and exhaustion and the pollution of ground and surface water with pesticides and fertilisers. This, in turn,



'This is the century of eco-system restoration; we need to nurture and reintroduce "biodiversity generators" where needed.'

- Ranil Senanayake, Rainforest Tea Gardens Ltd, a partner in the PPP tea project

creates loss of income and threatens the livelihoods of those dependent on the tea plantations. Established as a commercial venture model, the partnership addresses the problems faced by the sector by implementing a sustainable tea production system which promotes biodiversity, sustainable natural resources management and social benefits, in accordance with the 'Forest Garden Products' certification system.

The partnership launched its pilot project in 2008. The objective was to convert part of the tea plantation and the smallholdings into Forest Tea Gardens, which produce certified socially and environmentally responsible tea that can be sold to high value market segments. The estate's community of labourers benefit in a number of ways. The project enhances their income and supplements their daily diet with dairy products and produce from vegetation and vegetable plots on the plantation. The project also helps to improve the quality of life of the surrounding communities, and contributes to improving and selling small forest tea producers' tea products.

Unforeseen problems

A number of external economic and political conditions in 2009 delayed the implementation of the project. Meetings and field visits in Sri Lanka had to be postponed several times because of the internal conflicts in Sri Lanka, the tea labourer union strikes and the presidential elections of early 2010.

International oil price fluctuations and the availability and price of cattle (needed for fertiliser) further complicated the situation, while the international

economic crisis had an impact on the owner of the tea estate's overall operations. Miscommunication caused both the labour unions and the estate labourers to object to the conversion to organic production, fearing that the operation would not benefit them. The result was that the tea company could not step up its efforts to convert fully to Forest Garden Tea on the estate.

Unexpected windfalls

Despite these challenges, the tea company decided to stay involved and to keep working on the socio-economic aspects of the estate and its biodiversity transformation, as a first step to further conversion. The company also suggested that the partnership could be extended and, with the help of its project partners, initiated collaboration with two other estates that are owned by another company. One of these estates had already obtained Forest Garden Products (FGP) certification and experience, while the owner was interested in converting the other estate to FGP.

The addition of these two estates offered the partners the possibility to start marketing produce from the certified estate to the European market, while being able to make quick progress on the second estate. After testing tea samples from the certified estate in the beginning of 2010, a tea buyer from Germany showed interest in marketing the premium FGP tea in Europe. Other teas may be sold through the contacts that the owner of the other two estates has in Europe and other markets.

Despite the setbacks and delays, the pilot project is now off the ground. There is still much work to do, but the future of the project looks promising.

INTEGRATED RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

In southern countries, the establishment of river basins often happens at the expense of local people and the environment. The voice of the people is often left unheard when policy decisions are made about such large projects. Both ENDS and its partners developed an alternative approach, called the Negotiated Approach. In Indonesia it was proven that this approach works.

The basic principles of the Negotiated Approach to Integrated River Basin Management were developed by Both ENDS and several partner organisations in the late nineties. Unlike the usual top-down approach, the Negotiated Approach uses a bottom-up approach to river basin management. Typically, local people are given a say over the planning and management of a catchment area and the use of the river water by involving them in all policy phases: planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Part of the approach is to strengthen local civil society organisations (CSOs), so that they are capable of participating on behalf of local people and can defend their interests adequately. The approach was tested in 2006 in a pilot project in Indonesia, for which Both ENDS raised funding.

Telapak

The project focused on capacity building at Telapak, a partner of Both ENDS that was founded in 1997. Telapak has about eighty members, mainly people who are active at other Indonesian CSOs, but also scientists, journalists and leaders of indigenous peoples. Working with Both ENDS, the organisation was already active in the field of sustainable forest management and the development of sustainable economic alternatives such as FSC certified timber plantations managed by local communities.

So, for instance, a Dutch water expert was involved in the project, who showed Telapak the ropes where it came to national legislation and other procedural aspects of water resources management. The project



resulted in widespread enthusiasm for the subject at Telapak and a request for a second capacity building project.

Formulating a long term strategy for water resources management and identifying how the organisation could be strengthened to implement that strategy were part of this project. In addition to the aforementioned water expert, Both ENDS partners Gomukh (India) and SSPN (Cambodia) were involved in the project as coaches.

Successes

Thanks to the training, Telapak and its local CSO partners were able to develop into capable and respected players in the field of water management policy. In 2007, the World Bank invited Telapak to submit ideas for the design of a framework for increased civil society participation and capacity building programmes for local civil society actors and water users. The Dutch embassy in Jakarta provided a lot of assistance in establishing initial contacts. Telapak joined the National Water Council in 2008.

These successes have not led Telapak to rest on its laurels, quite the contrary. In 2008 and 2009, the organisation participated in follow-up capacity building projects, and in 2009, two workshops were held in Amsterdam and Pune (India), where Telapak and four experienced Negotiated Approach practitioners from India and Latin America examined the Negotiated Approach concept further and wrote a set of guidelines based on their practical experience. In 2009, they requested a follow-up workshop to finalise the guidelines.



Thanks to these organisations' efforts, the objective that the pioneers of the Negotiated Approach envisioned a decade ago – formulating an approach that can be used worldwide – is now closer to being realised. Both ENDS acted as a facilitator in the development of Telapak – it estimated needs, discussed options, raised funds, made contacts with experts, policymakers and other relevant parties, and acted as gatekeeper during the writing of the guidelines.

'The head of Luwu district is also very positive about this capacity building trajectory and invited us to be advisors to the committee that will establish the Lamasi River Basin Council. So, as you can see, this has been really important training for us.'

- Rita Mustikasari, Telapak

RIGHT TO WATER

Will the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water be halved by the year 2015, as enshrined in Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability? Despite major successes this seems very questionable. So far the poorest people have fallen by the wayside. A proven Both ENDS research method offers new perspectives.

Under MDG 7, the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water should be halved in 2015 compared to 1990. With five years to go, important successes have been achieved so far. Milestones include the 2005 decision of the UN Human Rights Commission that the right to water is part of the right to life, and its recognition by 147 countries in 2007.

This recognition requires the countries concerned to include the right to water in their national legislation and to take measures to ensure that right is enforced and that all their citizens are treated equally in this respect. The signatories must report annually to the UN on what practical steps they have taken. In addition, accreditation gives organisations like Both ENDS the opportunity to check up on governments and ask them what their plans are, whether they're paying attention to the poorest people and if they know where to find them.

'Of course I'm happy to be here! It is not every day you get the chance to meet the President of the National Assembly.'

- Professor Zanou from Cotonou, Benin when meeting the chair of the Dutch parliament Gerdi Verbeet, arranged by Both ENDS



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Little attention for the poor

These positive developments were necessary, because the achievement of MDG 7 still leaves much to be desired. So far, governments and donors have targeted their efforts in developing countries mostly in densely populated urban areas, gaining a lot of credit for relatively little effort. The situation is much more complicated in rural areas and in slums, with the result that the very poorest still lack access to safe water. Additional problems such as widespread corruption and a lack of organisation in some developing countries complicate the situation further.

Even the Netherlands, which has taken an active lead in Europe on this issue and has included the right to water in its national legislation in 2008, has struggled with implementing this law in its development projects. On the initiative of Both ENDS, it was decided to analyse the water supply in two partner countries – Benin and Indonesia – and design a plan for effective assistance with local stakeholders. Both ENDS, which coordinates the efforts of Dutch development organisations on issues relating to the right to water, is seen as a specialist in this field both inside and outside the Netherlands. The project was funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Research offers new perspectives

Both ENDS did an inventory on the situation in Indonesia and Benin in 2009, during which various problems were unearthed. In metropolitan Jakarta, for example, large sections of the population have access to water, but it is so polluted that it is not safe to drink. In Benin, the officials who are engaged in water projects were not accustomed to listening to the demands of civil society organisations, thinking that they knew what was best for their people. In the meantime a parliamentary committee was set up where people can submit proposals.

A plan that provides the Dutch government with a practical guide for implementing water projects in the field was written for both countries. The practical experience gained in the investigations was just as important, showing that it is possible to perform a quick scan of the local water supply within a few weeks.

That experience offers new perspectives: is it possible to use such an instrument to measure the developments surrounding the water supply within a country? To answer this question, and to refine the method, Both ENDS has asked external experts for help. Both ENDS hopes to 'scan' a third country in 2010. Internationally there is much interest in the method, even from organisations like the UN.

THE NETHERLANDS AND BRAZIL: A SUSTAINABLE TRADE RELATIONSHIP?

Soy, sugar and wood have been very profitable trade areas for the Netherlands and Brazil. Thousands of ships carry millions of tons of merchandise from the Amazon to the port of Rotterdam every year. But large projects in the Amazon designed to ensure further expansion of trade, threaten the unique ecosystems and the local population's way of life. In 2009, Both ENDS and its Brazilian partners publicly asked what the Netherlands, as a major trading partner of Brazil, can do.

The Brazilian government is driven about the economic development of the country. Dozens of huge – extremely controversial – infrastructure projects have been created in the Amazon to promote export from the region. It is feared that they may cause serious damage to fragile ecosystems and the local, traditional way of life. Economic development here seems out of step with social and ecological integrity.

Dams in the Rio Madeira

An obvious example is the planned development of the Rio Madeira basin, the second longest tributary of the Amazon and one of the major waterways in the Brazilian rainforest. The river carries vast amounts of fertile silt and is home to 750 species of fish. The silt, fish and water make the river an important food source for local people.

Despite the enormous biological significance for the region, four hydro electric dams are planned in the river, two of which will fall in Brazilian territory. The damming and deepening of the river will result in the flooding of thousands of people's homes and the disappearance of most of their food sources. The project will also go hand in hand with the construction of wide roads and new ports and factories. Opening up the area makes the felling of precious rainforest easier. It is expected that the development of the Rio Madeira will also cause damage to the social, environmental and cultural heritage of neighbouring countries Bolivia and Peru.

It is clear that growing export is of great importance for Brazil's economic development, but numerous organisations, both inside and outside Brazil, are

raising the alarm. Both ENDS organised a public debate with the help of its Brazilian partners, International Rivers Brazil and Friends of the Earth Amazon. Experts and government representatives from the region and Dutch policy makers examined the question of how the Netherlands can contribute to the sustainable economic development of the fragile Amazon region.

Unexploited opportunities

The Netherlands is one of Brazil's most important trading partners. The import of Brazilian soy, sugar, wood and meat has grown enormously in recent years. These products reach large parts of Europe through the port of Rotterdam. Moreover, there are far-reaching agreements between the Netherlands and Brazil in terms of water management, biofuels and port logistics. Given its important position, the Netherlands is well-placed to influence Brazilian policy. And, given the Dutch government's equally far-reaching policy framework on sustainability and biodiversity, it also carries a responsibility to this end.

The reality is that the Netherlands has left these opportunities largely unexploited. A major reason for this is that, despite its image as a centre of economic innovation, the Dutch economy still relies heavily on traditional economic principles. In fact, the growth of the Dutch economy depends on projects like the developments in the Rio Madeira. Through the provision of port and transportation technology, and the prominent role of Rotterdam as a transit port for Brazilian products, the Netherlands actually facilitate such projects.

If the Dutch government takes its own policy framework on biodiversity and sustainability seriously, it would have to commit firmly to economic innovation and knowledge building at home. Meanwhile, it can certainly take measures to promote the sustainable development of the Amazon. It is essential that the government recognises that the sustainable development of the Amazon is not only in the interest of local people, but ultimately in the interest of the Dutch economy. To this end, Both ENDS and its Brazilian partners made a number of concrete policy recommendations in 2009.



LAND

PROJECT OVERVIEW 2009

TITLE	PARTNERS	FINANCED BY
Drynet: a global initiative giving future to drylands (www.dry-net.org)	TENMIYA (Mauritania), EMG (South Africa), ENDA-TM (Madagascar, Senegal, Morocco), CAREC (Central Asia), LPPS (India), SCOPE (Pakistan), TEMA (Turkey), CENESTA (Iran), CARI (France), LPP (Germany), Instituto Sertao (Brazil), OLCA (Chile), Probioma (Bolivia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •European Union (EU) •Global Mechanism
Macro effects of biomass production	IUCN NL (Netherlands), 4 Contos do Mundo (Brazil), Reporter Brasil (Brazil), ECOA (Brazil), Sawit Watch (Indonesia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM), •Cordaid
Desire: establishing promising strategies for land use, conservation and countering land degradation in drylands, based on a close participation between scientists and local stakeholders in 18 dryland hotspots around the world	CARI (France), University of Leeds (United Kingdom), University of Bern – CDE (Switzerland), Agricultural University of Athens (Greece), ISRIC (Netherlands), ITC (Netherlands), MEDES (Italy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Alterra (through an EU funded project)
Fair Flowers Fair Plants (www.fairflowersfairplants.com)	IUF (international), Union Fleurs (international), FNV Bondgenoten (Netherlands), IG BAU (Germany), FENACLE (Ecuador), TPAWU (Tanzania), FfE (Ethiopia), OLAA (Netherlands), ILRF (USA), IEDECA (Ecuador), RRI (Sri Lanka), KHRC (Kenya), Fiore Giusti (Italy), plus several traders and producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Public Private Partnership)
Forest Garden Tea	Talawakelle Tea Estate Ltd, Rainforest Tea Garden Ltd, Rainforest Rescue International (Sri Lanka), ProFound (Netherlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Public Private Partnership)
The Dutch Soy Coalition (www.sojacoalitie.nl)	Amigos da Tera Amazonica, CASA, ECOA, FETRAF Sul, ICV, ISA, Plataforma Soja, Reporter Brasil (Brazil), FARN, Fundación Proteger, Fundapaz, M'Bigua (Argentina), Probioma (Bolivia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cordaid, •Fairfood International, •ICCO, •IUCN NL, Solidaridad, •Stichting Natuur en Milieu, •Milieudefensie (Friends of the Earth Netherlands), •WWF Netherlands
Palm oil	Sawit Watch (Indonesia), FPP (United Kingdom), RSPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •IUCN NL, •Oxfam Novib, •WWF Netherlands, •Cordaid
Land rights: wise use of land and forest resources, and ecological restoration of degraded ecosystems	Gomukh (India), Telapak (Indonesia), ANCE (Togo), Focarfe (Cameroon), FfE (Ethiopia), NTFP-EP (Asia) NGO Forum on ADB (international), ELCI (Kenya)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Commodities and alternatives: strengthening small-scale producers in value addition and marketing	Amichoco (Colombia), NTFP-EP (Philippines), ELCI (Kenya), FfE (Ethiopia), ANCE (Togo), Focarfe (Cameroon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Commodities and trade: reversing the impact of large-scale commodity production like palm oil, soy and biomass	ECOA (Brazil), Focarfe (Cameroon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Capacity building by CSOs working on drylands and land degradation	EMG (South Africa), Cenesta (Iran), ENDA-TM (Madagascar, Senegal, Morocco), CAREC (Central Asia), Probioma (Bolivia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PSO
Non-Timber Forest Products	NTFP-EP (Asia), ProFound (The Netherlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cordaid
Agrofuels Platform	Cordaid, WUR, RUL, ALTEERRA, UVA, ETC, Mekong Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •DPRN
Sustainable spices and herbs	Cordaid, CREM, PHCC, Swisscontact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)
The social and environmental impacts of coal mining for the Dutch energy market	EMS, ILSA, Jatan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)



TITLE	PARTNERS	FINANCED BY
Counterbalance: challenging the European Investment Bank (www.counterbalance-eib.org)	Les Amis de la Terre (France), Urgewald (Germany), WEED (Germany), Campagna per la Riforma della Banca Mondiale (Italy), Bretton Woods Project (United Kingdom)	•CEE Bankwatch Network (through an EU funded project)
Spotlights on the marginalised	UK International Food Group (United Kingdom), FIAN (international), FIAN (Germany), SEND Foundation (Ghana), Consent (Uganda), Trade Network of Zambia (Zambia)	•Germanwatch (through an EU funded project)
Vrijhandel Voorbij	11.11.11 (Belgium), Attac (France), Germanwatch (Germany), FIAN (international), SOMO (Netherlands), Christian Aid (United Kingdom), Trade Justice Movement (United Kingdom), Trade Network of Zambia (Zambia), Third World Network (international), Centre for Education and Communication (India), Institute for Global Justice (Indonesia), RECALCA (Colombia)	•Oxfam Novib
Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFI): reform programme	CEE Bankwatch (Eastern Europe), NGO Forum on ADB (international), NAPE (Uganda), Articulacion IIRSA (South America), Seatini (Zimbabwe)	•Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
European ECA campaign	ECA Watch (Europe), Eurodad (Europe), The Corner House (UK), Les Amis de la Terre (France), Urgewald (Germany), CRBM (Italy), ODG (Spain), Euronatur (Portugal), WEED (Germany)	•FERN
Resource extraction and large-scale infrastructure (MFIs)	CEE Bankwatch (Eastern Europe), NGO Forum on ADB (international), NAPE (Uganda), Articulacion IIRSA (South America), Seatini (Zimbabwe)	•Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Accountability, public participation, transparency and safeguard policies (MFIs)	EMG (South Africa), CEE Bankwatch (Eastern Europe), NGO Forum on ADB (international), NAPE (Uganda), Articulacion IIRSA (South America), Seatini (Zimbabwe)	•Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Export Credit Agencies	CEE Bankwatch (Eastern Europe), FERN (Europe), ECA Watch (Europe), Articulacion IIRSA (South America), Seatini (Zimbabwe), NGO Forum on ADB (Phillipines), Eurodad (Europe), Jubilee NL (Netherlands)	•Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Investment regulations and tax policies	Seatini (Zimbabwe), SOMO (Netherlands), Articulacion IIRSA (South America), FANCA (Central America), Tax Justice Network (international)	•Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Coherence Trade & AID	M.A.I.S. (Italy), Xarxa de Consum Solidari (Spain), Za Zemiata (Bulgaria), Védegylet Egyesület ("Protect the Future", Hungary), FAIR WATCH cooperazione e mondialità (Italy), World Development Movement (WDM, UK)	•MAIS (European Commission)
Are international capital flows climate-proof?	NAPE (Uganda), CEPEDS (Brazil), Gamba (Brazil)	•Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)
Jubilee	Eurodad and others	•ICCO, •Oikos, •Oxfam Novib



WATER

PROJECT OVERVIEW 2009

TITLE	PARTNERS	FINANCED BY
Negotiated Approach to Integrated Water Resources Management	Telapak (Indonesia), EMG (South Africa), FANCA (Costa Rica), ECOA (Brazil), AEDES (Peru), Gomukh (India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PSO, •LP3ES, •ICCO, •Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Adaptive water management at the local scale (ADAPTS)	ACACIA Water (Netherlands), Vitae Civilis (Brazil), Development Institute (Ghana), SASOL (Ethiopia), AEDES (Peru), CSRD (Vietnam), CSIR (South Africa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Institute for Environmental Studies at VU University Amsterdam
The right to water and sanitation	FANCA (Costa Rica), COHRE (international), Umbalaza we Jubilee (South Africa), Simavi (Netherlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Nedworc Foundations, •Freshwater Action Network, •Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Large-scale water infrastructure developments and -trade	M'Bigue (Argentina), ECOA (Brazil), CEADDESC (Bolivia), ARN (USA), NAPE (Uganda), EMG (South Africa), HYPHEN (South Asia), WAFED (Nepal), BAPA (Bangladesh), Gomukh (India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Small-scale financing for development of locally based, sustainable water management initiatives	CASA (Brazil), FANCA (Costa Rica), Global Green Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Gender equity and water management	CRSD (India), ELCI (Kenya), FANCA (Costa Rica)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFS programme 2008-2010)
Negotiated Approach Alliance	Telapak (Indonesia), Gomukh (India), AEDES (Peru)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PSO
ESO in IRBM	Telapak (Indonesia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Telapak



OTHER

PROJECT OVERVIEW 2009

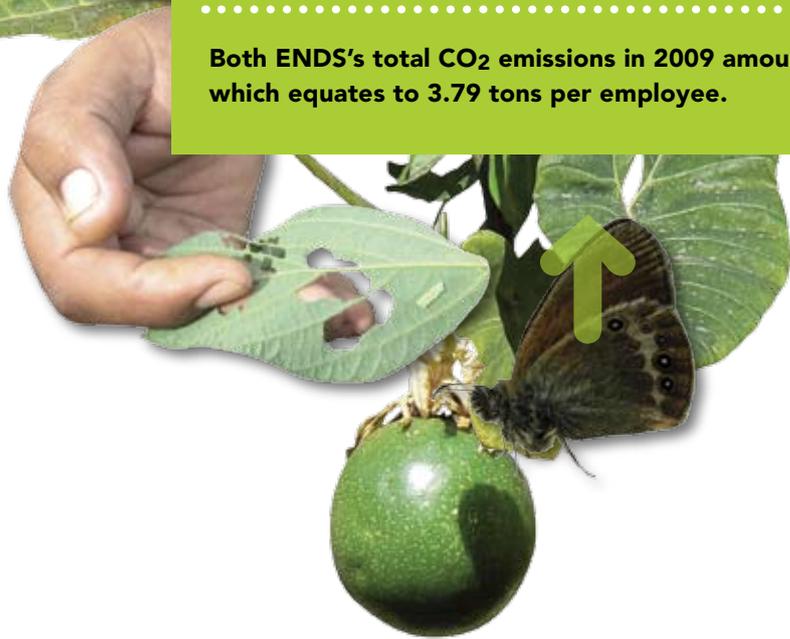
TITLE	FINANCED BY
(Young) Environmental Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative
Baobabconnections.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cordaid, •NCDO
Sustainability for CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •IUCN NL
Small grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stichting School van Z.M. Koning Willem III en H.M. Koningin Emma der Nederlanden
Duur?zaam: communicating for global sustainability Duur?zaam: het Zuiden in beeld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM), •lokaalmondiaal
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PSO
Services to CSOs in Ethiopia and Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Christensen Foundation
PSO Kwaliteitsfonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PSO

Socially Responsible Business

Both ENDS strives for a sustainable and just world. Of course, great attention is paid to sustainable management within our organisation. This is partly reflected in the following measures.

- Since October 2008 we have been using solar panels to generate a part of our own electricity. We use externally supplied green power for the rest of our electricity needs.
- Our daily lunch is completely organic and vegetarian.
- Products like coffee, tea, detergent, hand soap and dishwasher tablets have an eco-label.
- More than half of our employees cycle to work. The rest travel by public transport.
- We use paper with the following environmental certifications: PEFC, FSC, ISO, carbon neutral and Euro-Blume.
- Paper, glass and cartridges are collected separately for recycling.
- The nature of our work requires a lot of travel, including air travel. Where possible, we try to use conference calls and other forms of communication to avoid unnecessary travel.

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Both ENDS's total CO₂ emissions in 2009 amounted to 132.57 tons, which equates to 3.79 tons per employee.





BAOBABCONNECTIONS

Baobabconnections is Both ENDS' internet-based, real time global youth programme. It offers young people a dynamic multi-media communications platform, encouraging them to engage with each other, reflect and take action for a better world. In 2009, it launched Darua, the 'network of networks'.

Like Both ENDS, Baobabconnections has partners in various parts of the world, including an exchange programme between Europe and Africa. Baobabconnections' main focus is on the internet: it offers youth from around the world a platform to show their involvement, to share knowledge and exchange experiences, discuss problems and solutions and organise themselves. The underlying thought is that young people often have excellent ideas, but miss a stage to put these ideas in the spotlight.

In 2009 Baobabconnections took a major step with the launch of Darua, a partnership with six other youth organisations from around the world. Darua's website gives organisations their own platform to present themselves and their partners. This collaborative network aims to grow steadily in the coming years.

The partners include six urban organisations that are active in the world of arts, culture and sports. All of these organisations place great value in community involvement. So, for instance, they create opportunities for disadvantaged youths and involve young people in urban development and in crime prevention and poverty eradication programmes.

The choice for artistic partners is a conscious one: they have a wide reach among young people and often act as opinion leaders. The arts, culture and sports are community building tools – Darua has a challenging vision that it spreads around the world.

BAOBABCONNECTIONS & THE JOKE WALLER- HUNTER INITIATIVE FOR YOUNG ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP

Because of their common commitment to youth projects, Baobabconnections and the Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative are always looking for possibilities to collaborate on joint projects. In 2009 they launched a pilot project called Urban Earth Leaders, in cooperation with the South African Environmental Monitoring Group.

The project focused on five young urban artists, with leadership qualities, from disadvantaged backgrounds in Cape Town. The five participants received skills training in project management and a crash course in environmental awareness. To this end they spent a week in nature – a special experience for these young people, some of whom had never been outside their own city.

They also received a financial contribution to turn their knowledge into practice by doing their own project. The resulting projects ranged from a play about the pollution caused by a landfill, to the design of a communal garden in a township. The idea behind this initiative – that artists are able to use the insights gained to reach a wider audience and to inspire young people – was proven. In 2010, the pilot – with some adjustments – reaches its second and final year.



▼ Fatima Kaba, nominated by ENDA (Senegal)

THE JOKE WALLER-HUNTER INITIATIVE

Both ENDS' Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative gives financial support to (young) individuals with leadership qualities from southern countries, who devote themselves to a more sustainable world. The aim of the initiative is to enable young people with potential, commitment and aspirations to become stronger leaders in their communities. Thereby advancing the legacy of the late Joke Waller-Hunter, the renowned UN diplomat and dedicated ambassador, who believed in taking care of the planet and its people.

Within the framework of leadership development, the initiative provides a financial contribution to approximately twenty individuals every year. civil society organisations are encouraged to nominate candidates who are linked or affiliated with them. The contributions include courses and study programmes designed to develop the skills of participants. Indirectly, these contributions strengthen the organisation.

The candidates are expected to know how their leadership can contribute to a more sustainable world, and they should also have a clear purpose for the contribution. The participants are selected by an external advisory committee.

In 2009, fourteen men and seven women received a financial contribution, ranging from € 2,500 to € 15,000. Twelve of them were from Asia, seven from Africa and two from South America.

Evaluation

In 2009, the initiative's activities were evaluated by an external expert, with encouraging results. The review produced several strategic recommendations. One tangible result was that a new part time employee was appointed at Both ENDS, who deals exclusively with the initiative.



'I would like to become more involved in the international negotiation process and conventions related to the struggle against desertification and the negative impacts of climate change, and participate in the construction of position statements of NGO networks that ENDA is a member of and that are adopted by southern countries in international negotiations.'

- Fatima Kaba, nominated by ENDA (Senegal), on her expectations



COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

Understanding and commitment are key preconditions for achieving sustainable and equitable development. This is why Both ENDS believes in the importance of creating and supporting communication activities and channels to share information and to exchange experiences about globalisation and sustainable development. Regular publications and political cafés contribute to this.

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Both ENDS' communication activities are often carried out in close collaboration with its 20 partner organisations. In 2009, Both ENDS and its partners discussed their joint communication policy at the biannual meeting in Amsterdam. A few examples of joint projects follow:

Drynet brochure

Drynet is a highly successful network of 14 civil society organisations working towards dryland sustainability, some of which are active in several countries. The network was established in 2007 at the initiative of Both ENDS and other organisations. In 2009, Both ENDS coordinated the production of a collaborative brochure called *Saffron Flowers and Sunken Gardens – Inspiring Initiatives Reversing Dryland Degradation and Strengthening Livelihoods*. It highlighted 18 examples of the many recent positive developments in dryland regions that have been established or documented with Drynet's involvement. The brochure has been widely distributed to many stakeholders, including policy makers.

Policy notes

Both ENDS produced a series of policy notes to stimulate well-informed policy discussions, such as:

- *Does Africa need a Green Revolution? Poverty, land degradation and the Millennium Development Goals*
- *(Un)sustainable trade in the Amazon: Exploring Dutch foreign relations with Brazil*
- *Are capital flows from Europe climate proof?*

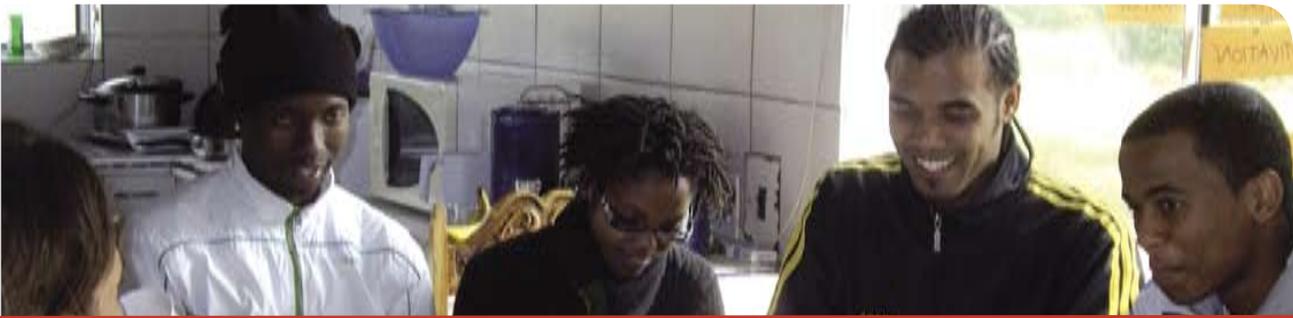
Political cafés

In 2009, Both ENDS organised four 'political cafés' on topical issues in The Hague. These meetings include a public discussion programme, preceded by an expert meeting, during which experts and stakeholders are brought together to participate in a debate.

- March 25, *Put your money where your mouth is – on the financial crisis and the Green New Deal*
- May 27, *The head above water – on desertification and sustainable land use*
- September 30, *The safe harbour – on large-scale dam projects and trade in the Amazon*
- November 20, *The cold fish – on the European Union's climate ambitions and conflicting investment behaviour*

Documentaries

In anticipation of the fourth political café, Both ENDS produced documentaries on two projects financed by the European Investment Bank: the Bujagali hydropower dam in Uganda and the Veracel pulp mill in Brazil. Both projects have had a negative impact on the environment and the local population and are at odds with the EU's climate policies. The productions were created in collaboration with lokaalmondiaal and the local organisations NAPE (Uganda) and CEPEDS and GAMBA (Brazil). A DVD with the two documentaries has been distributed to interested parties and policy makers.



Africa Day

Both ENDS contributed to the Africa Day, an event organised by the Evert Vermeer Foundation in The Hague, with a photo exhibition and a debate about the relationship between small-scale agriculture in Africa and the European trade policy.

'On behalf of the Institute of Social Studies I would like to thank Both ENDS for the well organised Political Café on Drylands. It was an interesting experience for me, because of the composition of the panel and the lively audience.'

- Louk de la Rive Box, former rector of the Institute of Social Studies and panellist at the debate on Drylands

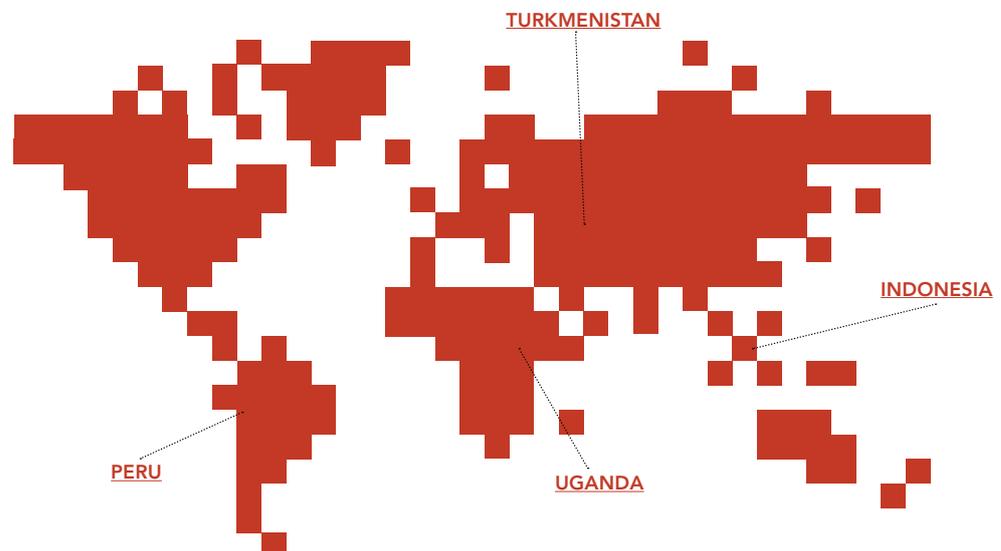
SERVICE DESK

Both ENDS' Service Desk helps organisations from developing countries and Central and Eastern European countries to find answers to their questions about development and the environment, and helps them to address their needs.

The Service Desk covers four regions: Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Central and Eastern Europe. It offers demand driven support in four areas:

- identifying relevant contacts;
- providing the right information;
- fundraising assistance;
- (non-financial) support of activities and campaigns and mobilising potential allies.

In 2009, the Service Desk dealt with over 500 requests. It received 204 requests from organisations in Asia, 166 requests from Africa, 117 requests from Latin America, and 20 requests from the rest of the world.





In 228 cases Both ENDS provided information and contacts, and in 133 cases it supported fundraising activities. The Service Desk supported campaigns, facilitated visits of southern non governmental organisations (NGOs) to the Netherlands, and Both ENDS' service staff visited NGOs in the field.

Some examples of our work

TURKMENISTAN Organising international pressure to release environmental activist In October 2009, the infamous environmental activist Andrey Zátoka was arrested and sentenced to five years imprisonment on false grounds. Zátoka had been harassed by the Turkoman authorities for years. With other organisations, Both ENDS made sure that international pressure was exerted on the authorities. In November 2009 this led to the release of Zátoka, who had to give up his Turkoman citizenship and was forced to leave the country.

UGANDA Securing funding for a wetlands project Both ENDS secured funding from IUCN NL Ecosystem Grants Programme for a wetlands project, based on the Negotiated Approach, in Uganda. In early 2009, the non-governmental organisation CIDev started working with Uganda's Ministry of Water and Environment and local communities in Magoola and Osukuru, in eastern Uganda. Brick making, tree felling and cultivation close to water resources were seriously threatening valuable wetlands. With funding from Both ENDS, CIDev organised eight resource user groups and seven parish implementation committees and educated 200 resource users on their basic rights and responsibilities in wetlands management. Basic advocacy skills were provided to enable them to engage effectively with their local leaders and technical officers. An elaborate community engagement process led to the development of management plans for each of the sub-counties. These management plans identified buffer zones for water resources and limited cultivation and

brick making near water resources. Communities were trained in nursery management, and nurseries for mangoes, oranges and soft wood trees were established in the two sub counties of Magoola and Osukuru. Communities were also trained in upland rice growing and livestock management. Radio programmes were organised at Rock Mambo Radio-Tororo, to win popular support for the project.

PERU Strengthening the capacities of a partner organisation Both ENDS helped partner organisation AEDES by supporting its activities and strengthening its water resources management capacities. Both ENDS set up contact with organisations from Indonesia and India and with a water expert, so that they could exchange knowledge about alternative approaches to water management. The organisations and the expert exchanged participation methodologies, approaches to sustainable water management and advocacy strategies.

INDONESIA Formulating and securing finance for a training trajectory Both ENDS helped the Indonesian civil society organisation (CSO) YBS Palopo to formulate and secure finance for a training trajectory on participatory Integrated Water Resources Management. The training included an analysis of the institutional and legal contexts of water resource management in Indonesia, techniques on field assessments, activity analysis and basic technical knowledge of water resource systems. It helped the CSO to formulate a river basin strategy for the Rongkong basin, and reach out to the district government. As a result, the CSO is working with the head of the district to set up a River Basin Council: a platform that allows all local water users to negotiate their interests.



Working with PSO

Both ENDS is a member of PSO – an association focused on capacity building of civil society organisations in developing countries. Nearly sixty Dutch development organisations are PSO members. Members can apply for money for their southern partners for projects in the field of human resources, organisational and institutional development. PSO also offers its Dutch members capacity building courses and trainings. Member meetings are also organised for the purpose of exchanging best practices.

In 2009 Both ENDS applied for PSO funding for three projects, focused on the following topics:

- capacity building for CSOs in Asia and South America aimed at improving their ability to further develop the Negotiated Approach concept and to exert influence over River Basin Management policies in their own regions;
- an experimental project of three partner organisations in Colombia, Togo and Bangladesh, whose natural resources management work pays structural attention to gender issues. Both ENDS and the three organisations hope to gain new insights, especially related to combating gender inequality;
- capacity building for twenty indigenous leaders of local organisations from five South American countries, aimed at developing alternatives to existing large-scale processes and plans for regional integration, which put a heavy strain on landscapes and ecosystems in the Andes and the Amazon and traditional lifestyles in the region.

Both ENDS is involved in the implementation of the projects in different ways: it makes contact with experts and organisations that could play a role in these capacity building projects, acts as coordinator and as gatekeeper, ensures that projects are evaluated and that the results are shared with other relevant organisations.

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‘If your relation with partner organisations is based on equality, you have to change your way of transferring knowledge. That is the realisation Both ENDS made at the PSO learning-working paths. The traditional transfer of knowledge has been replaced by learning from each other.’

- PSO annual report 2009

Annual Report Both ENDS 2009
Balance Sheet as per 31 December in Euro's

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets	48.043	73.102
Receivables		
Receivable project contributions	531.853	373.350
Debtors and other receivables	110.097	135.812
Liquid means	680.711	3.162.668
TOTAL ASSETS	1.370.704	3.744.932
LIABILITIES		
Reserve and funds		
General reserve	267.994	212.827
Earmarked funds	0	10.757
Total Reserves and funds	267.994	223.584
Short-term debts		
Project funds to be invested	477.234	1.188.482
Creditors	56.181	82.711
Debt Stichting JWHi	51.948	1.877.310
Staff expenses due	93.762	87.701
Accruals and deferred income	395.618	260.651
Pension Fund Colland	27.967	24.492
Total short-term debts	1.102.710	3.521.347
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1.370.704	3.744.932

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Principles of validation and appropriation of the result

Although the Stichting Both ENDS and Stichting Joke Waller-Hunter initiative are no fundraising organisations, decided is to formulate the annual account conform the 'Richtlijn Verslaggeving Fondsenwervende Instellingen (richtlijn 650)', as published under responsibility of the 'Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving'. The figures of 2007 are converted to this systematics.

Fixed assets

The tangible fixed assets are valued on the basis of the historic cost price or acquisition value, decreased by linear depreciations on the expected term. For office equipment and investments on the building the depreciation is 20 percent per period, while for hardware and software the depreciation is 33 percent per period.

Foreign currencies

The balance of liquid assets in foreign currencies is valued at the closing rate at the end of the financial year. Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Any exchange rate differences are accounted for in the result.

Receivable project contributions

Receivable project funding refers to items where the expenditures precede the receipt of funding. A breakdown of these items can be found in the project summary in the column 'project money to be received'.

Project funds to be invested

Project money still to be invested refers to items where the receipts from a funder precede expenditures on the project. A breakdown of these items can be found in the project summary in the column 'project money to be invested'.

Other assets and liabilities

All other assets and liabilities are valued at nominal value.

Third party funding

Third party funding is part of the direct project costs. These costs concern funding that is used directly for the financing of activities of Southern partners. According to the 'Richtlijn Verslaggeving Fondsenwervende Instellingen' of the Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving, the third party funds awarded by Both ENDS are entered in the statement of revenue and expenditure at the moment the contracts are signed, and appear in the balance sheet as a short-term debt.

Allocation of support costs

The organisation works on 4 themes: activities on water, land use and capital flows, and some other activities (public awareness, leadership programme). To support these activities the organisation provides support costs. All support costs are accounted to the activities based on the spent project time.

Result

The result is determined as the difference between the revenue allocated to the year under review and the expenditures allocated to the year under review.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure Both ENDS in Euro's

	2009	Budget 2009	2008
REVENUE			
Income fundraising			
Stichting JWHi	173.378	150.000	128.636
Cordaid	128.219	130.000	128.857
PSO	159.165	120.000	114.212
Other	550.174	97.727	466.053
Revenue activities third parties			
IVM	54.386	50.000	73.801
Other	132.562	125.304	82.771
Government grants and others			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - DGIS	1.580.480	1.836.900	1.936.578
European Union	648.350	899.271	774.028
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	327.426	136.870	108.711
To be raised		514.298	
Other revenue	31.165		24.344
TOTAL REVENUE	3.785.305	4.060.370	3.837.991
EXPENSES			
Water			
Direct costs	368.250	175.000	258.883
Support costs	303.818	349.438	295.680
Land Use			
Direct costs	970.496	1.406.116	1.270.632
Support costs	425.677	520.532	479.396
Capital Flows			
Direct costs	217.942	211.704	161.741
Support costs	355.836	353.702	315.508
Other			
Direct costs	347.054	187.250	353.952
Support costs	178.640	211.539	118.557
Costs of Generating Funds			
Income fundraising	9.008	10.000	46.488
Revenue activities third parties	42.518	30.000	52.575
Government grants	134.631	52.515	33.692
Management and administration	387.024	512.574	407.026
TOTAL EXPENSES	3.740.895	4.020.370	3.794.130
RESULT	44.410	40.000	43.861
Appropriate of:			
General reserve	55.167	40.000	49.724
Appropriation fund	-10.757		-5.863

Explanatory Notes to the Balance Sheet

As per 31 December
2009 in Euro's

FIXED ASSETS

	Office equipment and building		Hardware and software	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Value end previous financial year	53.711	40.199	19.391	24.482
Purchases	953	28.761	4.899	12.911
Depreciation	-16.300	-15.249	-14.611	-18.002
Value end financial year	38.364	53.711	9.679	19.391

Investments office equipment: 2 desk chairs
Investments hardware and software: new server

FLOATING ASSETS

Debtors and other receivables	2009	2008
Debtors	65.379	60.477
Deposit office rent	19.003	19.003
Receivable sums	14.354	20.782
Prepaid expenses	11.360	35.550
Total	110.097	135.812
Liquid means	2009	2008
Cash	978	1.612
Current accounts Both ENDS	679.733	3.161.056
Total	680.711	3.162.668

Liquid assets decreased substantially. This was mostly caused by the transfer of the means of the Joke Waller-Hunter legacy to the new account of the Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative Foundation (1.500.000 euro) and the later payment of the MFS installment for 2010 (January instead of December).

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RESERVES AND FUNDS

	2009	2008
Continuity reserve Both ENS	267.994	212.826
Earmarked fund Rattan Marketing	0	10.757
Total	267.994	223.583
Overview		
Value end 2008	212.827	
Released earmarked fund	10.757	
Result 2009	44.410	
Value end 2009	267.994	

Because all due installments of the Rattan Marketing project have been received, the earmarked fund for the receipt of payments for this project can be withdrawn. Because the first payment of the Rattan Marketing project was received, the earmarked fund for the receipt of payments for this project can be decreased.

SHORT TERM DEBTS

Both ENDS has a short-term debt of 51.948 to the Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative Foundation.

Staff expenses due	2009	2008
Salaries and holiday allowance	47.977	51.599
Taxes and contributions	45.745	36.102
Pension fund	27.967	24.491
Total	121.689	112.192

STATED COMMITMENTS NOT IN THE BALANCE SHEET

Both ENDS has committed to the rent of its office until 2014. The rent is 122.175 per year. Part of the building is rented to SWP Publishing for the next 2.5 years; the revenue for this is 24.300 per year.

Explanatory notes on the statement of Revenue and Expenditures

As per 31 December
2009 in Euro's

GRANTS

Grants from governments and others are on the same level as in 2008. An overview of all funders is given in the overview funders.

EXPENSES

Almost 85% of the expenses are spent on the objectives. The costs of generating funds are 5% of the total income, far less than the maximum of 25% determined by the CBF (Dutch Central Bureau on Fundraising).

SPECIFICATION SUPPORT COSTS

	2009	Budget 2009	2008
Staff expenses			
Salaries	1.112.026	1.164.400	1.095.882
Social securities costs	168.473	185.000	160.082
Pension expenses	102.492	107.600	103.483
Reimbursement travel	17.865	22.000	16.938
Training and courses	14.190	35.000	28.902
Other	60.289	70.000	40.710
Accommodation costs			
Rent	105.598	98.300	63.646
Gas, electricity	13.959	30.000	22.077
Other	23.156	37.000	23.248
Publicity and communication	9.281	15.000	5.799
Office costs	64.236	85.000	72.322
Organisation costs			
Auditor	16.926	25.000	13.307
Depreciation	30.913	32.000	33.435
Other	61.763	86.000	51.949
Travelling and hotel expenses	2.513	15.000	8.333
Miscellaneous expenses	-2.070	43.000	8.808
Total	1.801.610	2.050.300	1.748.921

Expenses on salaries are less than expected since reimbursements for sickness and pregnancy leave are not spent to replace absent employees. 'Other staff expenses' raised, because of a reservation made for expected expenditures for discharge of one of the employees.

Accommodation costs raised substantially because of an increase of rent expenses.

The negative amount of miscellaneous expenses is caused by positive exchange rate differences.

BUDGET / REAL COST ANALYSIS

Income

Income from DGIS decreased, caused by the conclusion of the PPP Fair Flowers Fair Plants project. The income from VROM has raised substantially because of several new projects.

Project costs

- **Water:** a project from PSO has been authorised. Since this project consists mostly of third party funds it has little influence on the allocation of support costs.
- **Land Use:** The direct costs of Land Use are much higher than the direct costs of the other objectives. This is caused by two projects (Drynet and PPP Tea) of which Both ENDS manages the means of many project partners.
Less than expected was spent on the Drynet project (-220.000 euro), in 2010 the last payments to the partners will be done based on their realised expenses.
- **Capital flows**
The project costs were as expected.
- **Other Activities**
The expenses were higher than expected, due to more grants paid by the Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative for Young Environmental Leadership. The expenses of the new VROM project 'Het zuiden in beeld' were not in the budget. Baobabconnections has spent more than covered by donors.

Support costs

In general most costs were lower than budgeted. This is because of the reduced staff expenses. The decrease in staff costs compared with the budget affected many other cost items.

Projects 2009

Project / Funders	Budget, investments and financial cover					
				2009		
	Total budget	Invested through 2008	Budget for 2009 and further	Staff & overhead	Various project costs	Third party funds
MFS Programme 2008-2010						
Water	1.542.625	457.213	1.085.412	336.316	35.109	105.939
Land Use	1.610.175	487.502	1.122.673	333.404	27.881	85.785
Capital Flows	1.562.381	459.972	1.102.409	325.568	53.354	63.346
Total MFS programme	4.715.181	1.404.687	3.310.494	995.288	116.344	255.070
(Young) Environmental Leadership / Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative	358.880	185.502	173.378	24.500	32.128	116.750
Baobabconnections / Cordaid, NCDO	1.494.557	1.425.158	69.399	35.063	30.010	37.509
Sustainability for CSOs / IUCN NL	99.757	23.397	76.360	42.813	-1.338	14.260
Partners in the African Rift Valley and Central Asia / The Christensen Fund	34.341		34.341	660		
Enhancing the European Investment Bank / CEE Bankwatch Network (EU)	37.684	10.598	27.086	13.133	3.653	10.300
Towards Sustainable International Capital Flows / Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	75.000	54.584	20.416			
Spotlight on the Marginalised / Germanwatch (EU)	146.841	51.510	95.331	22.391	14.677	
Vrijhandel Voorbij! / Oxfam Novib	50.244	43.910	6.334			
Creating Coherence. Trade for Development: Development Aid for Trade / M.A.I.S. (EU)	27.584		27.584	24.123	3.461	
Strengthening the impact on the allocation of EU development assistance / CEE Bankwatch Network (EU)	2.720		2.720		2.720	
Identificatie van macro-effecten van biomassa-productie / Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	78.607	24.261	54.346	14.851		39.491
Duurzaam. Communiceren voor mondiale duurzaamheid / Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	320.003	84.450	235.553	71.747	18.935	6.380
Het zuiden in beeld / Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	66.933		66.933	14.934	500	50.000
Adaptive Water Management at the Local Scale (ADAPTS) / Institute for Environmental Studies IVM (DGIS)	273.526	73.801	199.725	51.519	2.867	
Encyclopedie fase III / Oxfam Novib	207.564	207.564				
Doorstaan internationale kapitaalstromen de klimaatstest? / Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	72.900		72.900	21.028	2.282	27.600
Samenwerking Cordaid - Both ENDS Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) / Cordaid	89.775	59.720	30.055	30.055		
Specerijen & Kruiden Ketens / Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	75.000		75.000	2.550	20	27.519
Sociale- en milieugevolgen van kolenmijnen in kaart gebracht / Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	74.802		74.802	9.213	376	35.000
Desire / Alterra (EU)	200.000	55.615	144.385	16.013	6.189	
Drynet / EU / The Global Mechanism / PSO	2.721.539	1.352.100	1.369.439	149.500	147.813	397.658
MFI reform programme / Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	211.539		211.539	106.384	2.080	
Fair Flower Fair Plants / Ministry of Foreign Affairs - DGIS Public-Private Partnerships	1.115.545	961.041	154.504	31.633	36.917	4.219
Forest Garden Tea / Ministry of Foreign Affairs - DGIS Public-Private Partnerships	742.680	139.125	603.555	9.900	4.584	126.525
South - South shared learning through a new approach for river basin management / PSO	150.000	114.212	35.788	4.452	3.900	10.029
Kwaliteitsfonds PSO / PSO	9.800		9.800		7.700	
Strengthening the Negotiated Approach Alliance / PSO	166.049		166.049	10.175	10.241	96.704
Strengthening the CSO in the River Basin Management / Telapak	23.000		23.000	14.049	4.953	1.800
Right to Water and Sanitation at the World Bank / Nedworc Foundation	38.647	38.647				
Koningsschool / Stichting School van Z.M. Koning Willem III en H.M. Koning Emma der Nederlanden	192.961	132.234	60.727	2.000		34.220
Jubilee / ICCO, Oikos, Oxfam Novib	135.141		135.141	41.306	28.557	
Capacity building / PSO	120.058	120.049	9	9		
Palmolie / IUCN NL, Oxfam Novib, WWF Netherlands	107.700	59.342	48.358	23.313	2.562	2.026
The Dutch Soy Coalition / Cordaid, Fairfood, ICCO/Kerk in Actie, IUCN NL, Solidaridad, Stichting Natuur en Milieu, Milieudéfensie, WWF Netherlands	420.269	291.659	128.610	29.800	26.583	27.554
European ECA Campaign / FERN	66.738	50.086	16.652	12.572	418	
To go with the flow / ICCO	26.762	4.483	22.279	645		16.683
Be in Balance / Cordaid	85.000	57.891	27.109	3.164		
Beleidsadvies op het gebied van Milieu en Water / Nedworc Foundation	7.320	3.477	3.843	2.379		
Feasability Studies Pilots Recht op Water en Sanitatie: Benin / Nedworc Foundation	30.675	525	30.150	9.998	3.634	16.518
Feasability Studies Pilots Recht op Water en Sanitatie: Indonesië / Nedworc Foundation	38.710		38.710	12.790	5.989	19.931
World Water Forum / Freshwater Action Network (FAN)	17.779	3.457	14.322	10.252	831	3.240
Fueling knowledge on the social and ecological impacts of biofuel production / Development Policy Review Network (DPRN)	50.000		50.000	19.378	7.170	
TOTAL	14.979.811	7.033.085	7.946.726	1.883.580	526.756	1.376.986

		Balance sheet situation with funders				
2009	As per 1-1-2010	Through 2009 For substantion			As per 31-12-2009 Balance sheet	
Financial cover	Budget for coming years	Total budget	Total invested grants	Received	Project money to be invested	Project money to be received
477.364	608.048	1.542.625	934.577			
447.070	675.603	1.610.175	934.572			
442.268	660.141	1.562.381	902.240			
1.366.702	1.943.792	4.715.181	2.771.389	2.885.700	114.311	
173.378		358.880	358.880	185.502		173.378
69.399		1.494.557	1.494.557	1.402.884		91.673
55.735	20.625	99.757	79.132	90.000	10.868	
660	33.681	34.341	660	34.341	33.681	
27.086		37.684	37.684	22.239		15.445
	20.416	75.000	54.584	60.000	5.416	
37.068	58.263	146.841	88.578	88.558		20
	6.334	50.244	43.910	50.040	6.130	
27.584		27.584	27.584			27.584
2.720		2.720	2.720			2.720
54.342	4	78.607	78.603	48.667		29.936
97.062	138.491	320.003	181.512	202.668	21.156	
65.434	1.499	66.933	65.434	63.586		1.848
54.386	145.339	273.526	128.187	104.316		23.871
		207.564	207.564	201.568		5.996
50.910	21.990	72.900	50.910	46.170		4.740
30.055		89.775	89.775	60.000		29.775
30.089	44.911	75.000	30.089	23.750	-6.339	
44.589	30.213	74.802	44.589	71.062	26.473	
22.202	122.183	200.000	77.817	101.053	23.236	
694.971	674.468	2.721.539	2.047.071	1.936.619		110.452
108.464	103.075	211.539	108.464	104.106		4.358
72.769	81.735	1.115.545	1.033.810	1.098.061	64.251	
141.009	462.546	742.680	280.134	354.125	73.991	
18.381	17.407	150.000	132.593	53.932		78.661
7.700	2.100	9.800	7.700	8.820	1.120	
117.120	48.929	166.049	117.120	76.653		40.467
20.802	2.198	23.000	20.802			20.802
		38.647	38.647	38.647		
36.220	24.507	192.961	168.454	181.094	12.640	
69.863	65.278	135.141	69.863	122.641	52.778	
9		120.058	120.058	120.058		
27.901	20.457	107.700	87.243	97.700	10.457	
83.937	44.673	420.269	375.596	373.573		2.023
12.990	3.662	66.738	63.076	66.738	3.662	
17.328	4.951	26.762	21.811	26.762	4.951	
3.164	23.945	85.000	61.055	55.000		6.055
2.379	1.464	7.320	5.856	5.124		732
30.150		30.675	30.675	15.337		15.338
38.710		38.710	38.710	19.355		19.355
14.322		17.779	17.779	17.779		
26.548	23.452	50.000	26.548	45.000	18.452	
3.754.139	4.192.587	14.979.811	10.787.224	10.559.228	477.234	705.231

Project Grants

Funder	actual 2009	actual 2008
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - DGIS MFS	1.366.702	1.404.687
<i>Non MFS income</i>		
European Union	648.350	774.028
UN - HABITAT	-3.442	118.000
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	327.426	108.711
Joke Waller - Hunter Initiative Foundation	173.378	128.635
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	108.464	87.058
Nedworc Foundation	71.239	42.649
Alterra	22.202	27.999
Germanwatch	37.068	25.926
Stichting Koningschool	36.220	20.427
CEE Bankwatch Network	24.906	10.598
M.A.I.S.	27.584	
Telapak	20.802	
The Global Mechanism of the UNCCD	30.666	
FERN	12.990	12.700
Stichting Natuur en Milieu (the Netherlands Society for Nature and Environment)	3.500	3.500
Freshwater Action Network (FAN)	14.322	3.457
Milieudedefensie (Friends of the Earth Netherlands)	6.748	2.500
Development Policy Review Network (DPRN)	26.548	
Fairfood International	3.500	2.500
The Christensen Fund	660	
Private donors	100	
Subtotal Non - MFS Income	1.593.231	1.368.688
<i>MFS - related Income</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - DGIS - Public - Private Partnerships (PPPs)	213.778	531.891
Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM) VU University Amsterdam	54.386	73.801
Cordaid	128.219	128.857
PSO	159.165	114.212
ICCO	50.125	80.969
NCDO	12.562	12.438
Oxfam Novib	64.825	49.706
IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands (IUCN NL)	58.235	25.897
WWF Netherlands	17.976	17.500
Stichting Oikos	17.363	
Greenpeace Nederland	2.500	
Other	71	
Solidaridad	15.000	5.000
Subtotal MFS related income	794.205	1.040.271
Total Project Grants	3.754.138	3.813.646

Allocation of Support Costs

	ACTIVITIES				COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS				MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL	BUDGET 2009	2008
	Water	Land Use	Capital Flows	Other	Income fundraising	Revenue activities third parties	Government grants					
Direct project expenses	368.250	970.496	217.942	347.054			35.542			1.939.284	1.410.111	2.045.209
<i>Support costs</i>												
Staff expenses	248.796	348.586	291.394	146.288	7.377	34.818	81.143	316.933		1.475.335	1.551.101	1.445.997
Accommodation costs	24.067	33.720	28.187	14.151	714	3.368	7.849	30.658		142.713	165.300	108.971
Publicity and communication	1.565	2.193	1.833	920	46	219	510	1.994		9.281	15.000	5.799
Office costs	10.833	15.177	12.687	6.369	321	1.516	3.533	13.799		64.236	85.000	72.322
Organisation costs	18.483	25.896	21.647	10.868	548	2.587	6.028	23.545		109.602	190.900	98.691
Travelling and hotel expenses	424	594	496	249	13	59	138	540		2.513	15.000	8.333
Miscellaneous expenses	-349	-489	-409	-205	-10	-49	-114	-445		-2.070	28.000	8.808
<i>Subtotal support costs</i>	303.818	425.677	355.836	178.640	9.008	42.518	99.089	387.024		1.801.610	2.050.301	1.748.921
Total expenses	672.068	1.396.173	573.778	525.694	9.008	42.518	134.631	387.024		3.740.894	3.460.412	3.794.130

OTHER INFORMATION

Salary board

The members of the Board do not receive payment for their duties.

Salary director

Daniëlle Hirsch earned €67.624 (incl. holiday allowance), pension payments in 2009 amounted to €5.226 for her.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The board of Both ENDS is similar to the board of the Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative Foundation.

Our former director is a member of the Fair Flowers Fair Plants board and the board of the Stichting School van Z.M. koning Willem III en H.M.Koningin Emma der Nederlanden.

The deputy director, Paul Wolvekamp, is deputy director of NTFP Exchange Programme for South East Asia. A member of staff is member of the board of CASA (Center for Socio-Environmental Support), Brazil.

The aggregate amount of the company's transactions with these organisations amounted to:

	2009 grants received	2009 funds provided	2008 grants received	2008 funds provided
Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative Foundation		128.635		56.867
CASA		1.500		
NTFP-EP		6.250		9.904
FFP				66.000
Stichting Koningsschool	37.634		29.089	

BUDGET BOTH ENDS 2010

Government grants and others

DGIS	1.877.700
PSO	213.302
Cordaid	124.500
JWHi	150.000
VROM	279.864
Other	510.969
To be raised	482.997

Other revenue 5.000

TOTAL REVENUE 3.644.332

EXPENSES

Water	
Direct costs	216.682
Support costs	407.402
Land Use	
Direct costs	583.781
Support costs	442.881
Capital Flows	
Direct costs	292.992
Support costs	524.064
Other	
Direct costs	342.277
Support costs	132.830

Costs of generating funds 173.488

Management and administration 487.935

TOTAL EXPENSES 3.604.332

RESULT 40.000

**Consolidated Balance sheet Stichting
Both ENDS and Stichting
Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative
as per 31 December in Euro's**

**Consolidated Statement of Revenue
and Expenditure**

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Tangible fixed assets	48.043	73.102
Financial fixed assets	411.446	
Receivables		
Receivable project contributions	531.853	243.700
Debtors and other receivables	117.579	135.812
Liquid means	1.755.809	3.162.668
TOTAL ASSETS	2.864.730	3.615.282
LIABILITIES		
Reserves and funds		
General reserve Both ENDS	267.994	212.827
General reserve JHWi	1.545.927	1.748.675
Earmarked funds Both ENDS		10.757
Total Reserves and funds	1.813.921	1.972.259
Short-term debts		
Project funds to be invested	477.234	1.187.467
Creditors	56.181	82.711
Staff expenses due	93.762	87.701
Accruals and deferred income	395.665	260.651
Pension Fund	27.967	24.492
Total short-term debts	1.050.809	1.643.022
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2.864.730	3.615.282

	2009	Budget 2009	2008
REVENUE			
Income fundraising			
Legacy Joke Waller-Hunter			50.000
Cordaid	128.219	130.000	128.857
PSO	159.165	120.000	114.212
Other	550.174	97.727	466.053
Revenue activities third parties			
IVM	54.386	50.000	73.801
Other	132.562	125.304	82.771
Government grants			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - DGIS	1.580.480	1.836.900	1.936.578
European Union	648.350	899.271	774.028
Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM)	327.426	136.870	108.711
To be raised		533.569	
Other revenue Both ENDS	31.165		24.344
Other revenue JWHi	26.568	100.000	57.977
TOTAL REVENUE	3.638.495	4.029.641	3.817.332
EXPENSES			
Expenses on objectives			
Water			
Direct costs	368.250	175.000	258.883
Support costs	303.818	349.438	295.680
Land Use			
Direct costs	970.496	1.406.116	1.270.632
Support costs	425.677	520.532	479.396
Capital Flows			
Direct costs	217.942	211.704	161.741
Support costs	355.836	353.702	315.508
Other			
Direct costs	347.054	250.000	353.952
Support costs	178.640	211.539	118.557
Expenses acquisition			
Income fundraising	9.008	10.000	46.488
Revenue activities third parties	42.518	30.000	52.575
Government grants	134.631	52.515	33.692
Management and administration	442.963	512.575	407.026
TOTAL EXPENSES	3.796.834	4.083.121	3.794.130
RESULT	-158.339	-53.480	23.202
Appropriate of:			
General reserve Both ENDS	55.167	40.000	49.725
Appropriation reserve JWHi			-20.659
General reserve JWHi	-202.749	-93.480	
Earmarked fund Both ENDS	-10.757	0	-5.863

**EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE CONSOLIDATED
ANNUAL ACCOUNTS**

A consolidated annual account is made with the Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative Foundation. This is because both foundations have the same board. Both ENDS can claim expenses for the Young Environmental Leadership Programme until a maximum decided by the board of the Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative Foundation.

The investments made with the assets of the Joke Waller-Hunter Initiative are based on a defensive strategy. The investment portfolio as per 31 December 2009:

	Purchase value	unrealised investment result	Value as per 31 December 2009
Equity	149.565	-2.340	147.225
Bonds	276.632	-12.411	264.221
		-14.751	411.446
Expenses investments	-1.787		
Total investment result	-16.538		

To: the Management of Stichting Both ENDS, Amsterdam.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements for the year 2009 of Stichting Both ENDS, Amsterdam, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2009 and the profit and loss account for the year then ended and the notes.

Management's responsibility

The management of Stichting Both ENDS is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and for the preparation of the management board report, both in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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Dubois & Co, Registeraccountants is een maatschap van praktijkvennootschappen.
Op alle opdrachten die aan ons kantoor worden verstuurd zijn onze algemene voorwaarden van toepassing. Deze voorwaarden, waarvan de tekst is opgenomen op de website www.dubois.nl, bevatten een aansprakelijkheidsbeperking.

Opinion

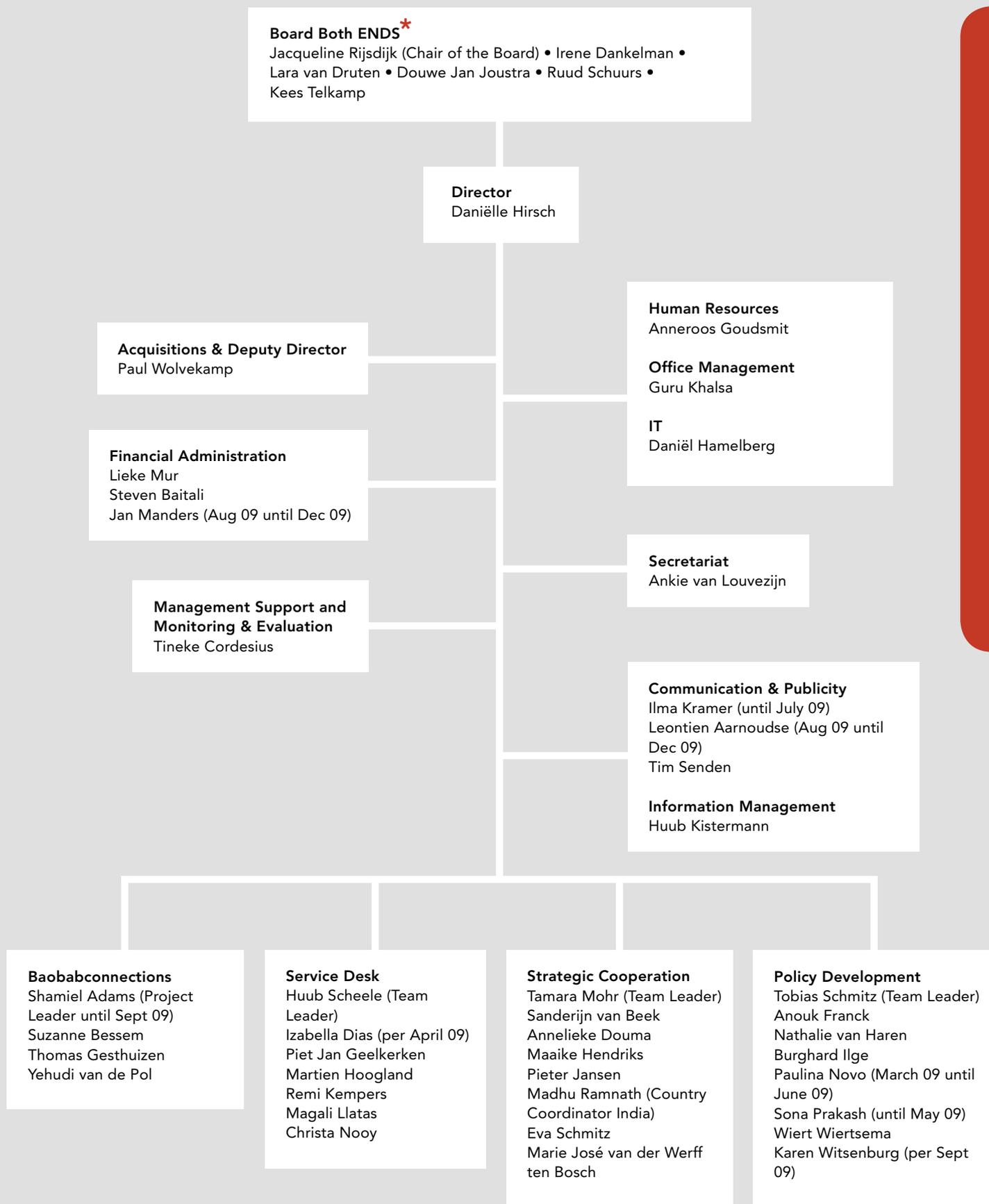
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stichting Both ENDS as at 31 December 2009, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the Guidelines for annual reporting of the Dutch Accounting Standards Board, especially Guideline 650 "Fundraising Institutions".

Furthermore, we have to the extent of our competence, established that the annual report is consistent with the financial statements.

Amsterdam, 30 March 2010

Dubois & Co, Registeraccountants

Signed on original by M. Karman and P.A.J.M. Bonants



Volunteers/interns in 2009: Izabella Dias • Marleen Golstein • Mavis Maison • Sandra Toom

*** Members of the Board** Members of the Board give their services for free. The Board oversees the general administration and operation of Both ENDS. Their expertise in advising on initiatives, legal questions, accounting, management and other strategic issues strengthens the foundation. The Board meets four times a year. Each member is appointed for a period of four years, which may be extended by one four year period, to a maximum of eight years. The Board appoints a chair, a secretary and a treasurer from its midst.



**Both ENDS**
Environment and Development Service