



Annual Report 2008





Editorial: Small Steps Towards Success

Another year has passed and yet Tripa, «our» peat swamp forest in Aceh, has not been saved! The deafening sound of diggers has, however, been silenced. The Astra Agro Lestari palm oil company has put its clearing operation on hold while our negotiations to save Tripa continue. How long will their patience last? We are under great pressure as a global solution is not yet in sight.

Still we remain confident. Thanks to a constant media presence, more people have learned about the plight of the hundreds of orangutans on the west coast of Aceh. People are now mobilising themselves in defence of their habitat. Local fishermen protest against their loss of sustenance and livelihood. Experts report that the thousands of tonnes of CO₂ released in the destruction of these

forests increase global warming. Our documentary film on Tripa was the catalyst for an episode of «Kassensturz» on Swiss Television and even won an award at the World Bank. The penny is beginning to drop! The fact that worldwide palm oil plantations are destroying the last rainforests and habitat of the highest biodiversity is finally being understood at all levels. We will remain engaged! It is only through your support that each battle is won and for this we thank you kindly!

With our best wishes for a wonderful summer



Regina Frey
President PanEco Foundation



The year 2009 began with good news. PanEco received authorisation from the Canton of Zurich to construct and operate a new nature center in Thurauen near Flaach. We look forward to this unique project from which we draw strength for the gruelling fight to save Tripa.



Who is PanEco?

Goals and Principles

The PanEco Foundation is committed internationally to environmental education, conservation and environmental management. We focus on promoting sustainable development and intercultural exchange.

Our goals

- Conserve biodiversity
- Promote sustainable use of natural resources
- Develop professional environmental education
- Improve the life standard of disadvantaged strata of society
- Promote intercultural acceptance and mutual understanding for social and ecological problems

To achieve the goals and for the implementation of projects, PanEco works clo-

sely with local partner organisations and supports them by technical advice and funding. Thus we ensure, that the transfer of know-how and project implementation are not made difficult or impeded by cultural differences.

Yayasan Ekosistem Lestari, the Foundation for a Sustainable Ecosystem YEL, represents PanEco in Sumatra. YLHS, the Foundation Yayasan Lingkungan Hidup Seloliman, represents PanEco in Java.



PPLH stands for the Indonesian Pusat Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Education Center). PanEco supports the centers PPLH Bohorok, Seloliman and Puntondo.



The Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme SOCP is subject to an agreement between PanEco and the Indonesian Nature Conservation Authority. It is run in cooperation with the Frankfurt Zoological Society.



Above and right: The process from confiscation to release.

Orangutans are confiscated in cooperation with the Indonesian Nature Conservation Authority PHKA. In the quarantine station of the SOCP they receive medical treatment and learn to live in the forest. Finally they are released in the Bukit Tigapuluh National Park. To ensure their survival, released animals are being monitored for several weeks.



SOCP: Ever More Young Animals

A new record was set in 2008 at the quarantine station of the Sumatra Orangutan Conservation Programme SOCP: 36 orangutans, mostly from Aceh province, were admitted – the highest number since the SOCP began! Most remarkable is the low average age of the animals. The increase in numbers can be attributed to shrinking habitat, but is also thanks to the increasing trust placed in the SOCP. More animals are being handed over faster to the SOCP.

The young among them need considerably more care than fully grown orangutans. As a result, an additional vet, Dr. Yenny Saraswati, was employed in April. Thirteen orangutans were transferred to the Bukit Tigapuluh rehabilitation center, a number of which could be released into the wild during the year. Others are still

in the process of learning to survive on their own. They spend their days in the forest but still sleep at the center. Their release is scheduled for 2009. A second rehabilitation center was opened in the east of the Bukit Tigapuluh national park in 2008. It is primarily geared towards acclimatising and observing especially unskilful or aggressive animals that require a longer period of care.

We also have bad news to report from Bukit Tigapuluh: an area of forest on the park border is set to be cleared. It is an area that rehabilitated orangutans and also elephants and tigers enjoy. The fear is that this will increase the future number of conflicts between people and wild animals in the region.



Under the watchful eyes of a SOCP employee, the young orangutans Winto and Rocky are socialised and they learn to climb and find edible fruits for themselves.



At the higher altitudes of Batang Toru, orangutans were observed to use new food plants such as *Agathis* sp. (Kauri trees) and *Dacrydium* sp.



Above right: Camp Mayang in the West Batang Toru forest block.



Right: Deep valleys cut the Batang Toru forest area. They make the monitoring of orangutans very difficult.

Batang Toru: Training and Discoveries

Within its 140 000 hectares, the Batang Toru Forest covers three districts in the Tapanuli region, North Sumatra. The forest represents one of the last substantial refuges of a recently rediscovered orangutan population south of Lake Toba. Our surveys suggest these forests support a population of around 600 - 800 orangutans – a significant proportion of the remaining total wild population of approximately 6 600 individuals.

For the last three years PanEco and YEL have been working closely with the local governments in Tapanuli to raise awareness concerning the importance of this forest area. Batang Toru harbours not only an amazing biodiversity, but has especially a vital water reservoir function. In 2008, the main research camp was renovated and local employees received

additional training in orangutan monitoring techniques. Forest fruiting phenology, orangutan nest counts and monitoring of nest decay rates were some of the many topics being studied. The orangutans in Batang Toru have turned out to be much more difficult to follow and study than those in the lowland research sites. This is mostly a result of the lower densities, hunting pressure, and the ruggedness of the terrain. Nevertheless, some individuals have been identified and new orangutan food plants were observed at these higher altitudes.

The main target for the next year is to achieve a status change of the Batang Toru forest area from production (i.e. logging) forest, as it is now, to protection forest.



For the first time, camera traps were used to identify which other species are present in the Batang Toru Forest area. This Tapir was one of the first animals to be photographed.



Above: A work camp in Tripa.



Right: The swamp forest of Tripa harbours a unique biodiversity and provides important fish breeding grounds. Fresh fish comprises a major part of the diet of local communities and the main source of protein in the region. By logging and draining the swamp forest, the palm oil companies are effectively draining the livelihood out of the local population.



Coastal Swamp Forests of Aceh: Building Consensus Against Destruction

Tripa is a coastal peat swamp forest in Aceh threatened by palm oil concessionaires. It also houses the highest density of orangutans in the world and so, in 2006, PanEco began work to alleviate threats facing the area. The peat swamp forest is also critical to the livelihood of local inhabitants and forms an important natural defence against tsunamis.

Following scientific assessments made in 2007, PanEco published a report on the value of Tripa and the disastrous consequences of its destruction. A number of documentary films were also released, among them «The dark side of a green fuel» that won a World Bank award. Articles on Tripa appeared in Indonesian, Swiss, Belgium and British newspapers. Media interest culminated in a feature on Tripa on the Swiss television programme

«Kassensturz». The intense lobbying helped to build stakeholder support for the protection of Tripa. In June 2008, PanEco formed a coalition of NGOs that questioned the activities of Astra Agro Lestari AAL, a company holding the most important palm oil concession.

In November, the General Assembly of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil RSPO adopted a resolution to stop the destruction of Tripa. As a result, AAL pledged to improve its operations on the ground. The prospect of saving Tripa is a realistic one. The Governor of Aceh has committed to the «Aceh Green» initiative and the head of the district Nagan Raya supports the protection of Tripa. And Tripa is the main unprotected carbon stock in Aceh.



Tripa from above (photograph: LIF-BPKEL). The highly valuable ecosystem of the peat swamp forest is under extreme threat. Half of the 62 square kilometres forests have been cleared for palm oil plantations. Of the remaining forest, every day an area the size of five football fields disappears.



Above: Development of palm oil plantations on fallow land can only happen in partnership with the local smallholders. Palm oil companies are reluctant to enter such partnerships, as this means to share the income.

Above right: Fruits of the oil palm.
Right: Palm oil companies use cheap labour from the area. The daily wage of plantation workers is only US\$2 with no social benefits or social safety net.



Pilot Study for Sustainable Palm Oil: Palm Oil Cultivation on Fallow Land

Palm oil concessionaires are threatening the high value conservation forests of Indonesia. Meanwhile, millions of hectares of fallow land remain unused. The current palm oil boom does not greatly benefit local people. Their own production is not optimised and lacks appropriate distribution channels. PanEco is developing a five-year study endorsed by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil RSPO to address the environmental and social challenges raised by palm oil cultivation. This pilot study aims to benefit the local economy, raise awareness at local and provincial levels and evaluate the prospects for sustainable palm oil production on fallow land.

The pilot study is a cooperative venture between PanEco, YEL, the District of Nagan Raya and P.T. Socfin, a palm oil

company and RSPO member. The initiative began with a socio-economic and environmental impact assessment. Steps were taken to establish a pre-nursery for oil palms and a training programme in organic farming. Negotiations were held with the local credit union to develop a financial plan based on microcredits.

A dialogue was also initiated between the Senator of Aceh, the head of Nagan Raya district and companies holding the main palm oil concessions. The goal is to find a solution how to transfer palm oil concessions from high value conservation forest to fallow land. The project was boosted by a grant from the Biodiversity Agriculture and Commodities Programme, a branch of the International Finance Cooperation.



One among several meetings with local government and community stakeholders, focusing on determining the appropriate strategy to save Tripa. From left to right: Drs. Teuku Zulkarnaini, the Bupati (Head of District) of Nagan Raya, Senator Adnan NS, Dr. Denis Ruyschaert, PanEco Programme Coordinator and Susilo Sudarman, YEL Programme Coordinator.



Above: The renovated Hornbill bungalow of the EcoLodge.



Above Right: The highly active women's group from Timbang Lawang making compost.



Right: The proud winners of a contest for school classes. The contest was part of the festivities organised by the PPLH Bohorok on Hari bumi (earth day).

PPLH Bohorok: Busy as Bees in All Areas

The center for organic farming at PPLH Bohorok continues to invite interested farmer groups to introduce them to organic farming and set up new field teams. Therefore, the exchange of knowledge and keeping in contact with interested groups are some of the most important activities of the small team. A women's group from Timbang Lawang has begun to make compost and now hopes to grow and sell cucumbers on a larger scale. They have also encouraged men in their village to begin with organic rice cultivation next year.

Rebuilding and expanding the EcoLodge, which is an integral part of the PPLH, was an intensive process. The renovations of the Butterfly and Hornbill bungalows were completed and the new Thomas Monkey House is almost finished. The concept for

an organic vegetable garden was adapted to now include fruit trees, medicinal plants and an inviting and peaceful oasis amidst the butterfly flowers. The capacity of the plant-based wastewater purification system was evaluated and will be adapted to the new requirements. Also in process of planning is the renovation of the kitchen and restaurant. Last but not least, The power requirement of the EcoLodge will in future be covered by solar power.

The PPLH Bohorok syllabus was updated and presented to 33 schools. 25 classes of all levels visited the center for organic farming or the PPLH and learned about the rainforest, composting and water. The programme will be further adapted to school needs so as to appeal even more to children.



The carving of jewellery out of coconut shells is an old handicraft at Bohorok. PanEco initiated a contest among Swiss designers to create new modern pieces.



Above: After Aquaponic was successfully introduced at PPLH Bohorok, volunteer Andy Hafner built another facility for fish breeding and growing of vegetables in Seloliman.



Above right: The organic coffee produced in Takengon fulfills high quality standards.



Right: In Surabaya, MUTOS markets yearly up to 14 tons of organic rice from eleven farmers.

PPLH Seloliman: The LeSOS Success Story

The very first Indonesian environmental education center in Seloliman is more successful than ever. In collaboration with the certification organisation LeSOS 26 farmers were trained as inspectors for the Internal Control System ICS. Together with ICS, PPLH Seloliman guides interested farmers on their way to certification. The Support from expert Franz Steiner of bio. inspecta Switzerland enabled a cooperation of 900 coffee producers in Takengon, Sumatra, to be certified as organic producers. Their next goal is to obtain a Fair Trade label.

LeSOS has managed to build a very good reputation in a short time, thanks to the commitment of its four team members led by Ahmad Suroso. They already have contracts on Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi to certify vanilla plantations, herb produ-

cers, vegetable farmers and even a goat farm. MUTOS (management usaha tani organik) markets the sustainably produced rice from eleven farms in the Seloliman region.

MUTOS is an independent organisation under the patronage of the YLHS Foundation which also runs PPLH Seloliman. Farmers in the process of obtaining organic certification get a higher and fair price for their products from MUTOS. This provides support and motivation for their efforts. The organic rice is sold at market and in small shops in Surabaya. Completing certification allows the rice to be sold in central markets as well, which means access to much larger trade channels.



A stream of school classes visit PPLH Seloliman. Over 5500 school children visited PPLH in 2008! The fifteen staff members of the center sensitise visitors to different environmental themes. Many classes revisit the center several times – proof positive of a sustained interest.



Above: Rolf Hungerbühler, a graduate of ZHAW Wädenswil, developed an ecotourism concept for the Puntondo region.

Above right: Growing algae is one of the most important sources of income for local communities.



Right: Environmental engineer Lionel Pasquier volunteered to help the team build a plant-based purification system to treat wastewater from the bungalows.



PPLH Puntondo: Responsible Use of the Coast

Striking a workable balance between livelihoods based on fishing and algae growing and nature in the coastal zone is vital for the sustainable development of Sulawesi. But combining profitability with a responsible use of natural resources poses a great challenge. All those involved work hard every day, but their results will only be apparent in several years time.

The afforestation of mangrove forests and protection of shallow water coral improves fish habitat and increases their numbers. This assures a steady income for fishermen. Mangrove forests also guard against coastal erosion. PPLH Puntondo, represented by marine biologist and Sulawesi resident Sven Blankenhorn, works with the Hassan Nudin University of Makassar UNHAS on the project.

In July 2008, District Commissioners Mas I. Rewa and Mas G. Rachmansyah and community representatives met in Puntondo. The eighty invited guests drew up a memorandum of understanding on sustainable coastal management and assured PPLH Puntondo of their support.

PPLH Puntondo also enjoys growing popularity among local residents. Over 3000 people visited the centre in 2008. Apart from the training offered, the comfortable bungalows and sea view restaurant are the main attractions.



To minimise coastal erosion, PPLH Puntondo and University Hassan Nudin UNHAS built so called APOs (Alat peradam ombak).

Tidal surge is slowed by the stone walls, sediment from the sea collects and in a few years time mangroves can again be planted.



Above: The vegetable garden of the UBZ affiliate Bungerethof was reorganized into a small teaching garden of high diversity.



Above right: «Cheese!» The first new programme for schools focuses on sheep and cheese making. It was successfully introduced in summer.



Right: Hundreds of families attempted the sensory obstacle course of the UBZ at the Weinländer Autumn Festival in Benken.

UBZ NeulandWeinland: A New Beginning with Schools

A new direction for the environmental education center UBZ NeulandWeinland was agreed upon in October 2007. Schools are again the center of attention with a programme focused on agriculture, forest and water. Thus, the courses for schools were completely reworked in 2008: six new excursions including preparatory and review materials were developed. Four more will follow by spring. The content was developed in collaboration with the primary schools of Berg am Irchel and Andelfingen.

The thematic focus was laid on agriculture. Around a half of the courses deal with dairy sheep, ground-dwelling animals and herb gardens or standard fruit trees. With this in mind, a small but diverse teaching garden was built and the infrastructure developed to accommodate larger

groups. Part of the new strategy includes visiting schools and presenting UBZ to the teaching staff. This form of marketing has proven successful: more classes have registered for Spring 2009 than in the entire previous year!

The Annual Programme 2008 was reduced deliberately to create capacity for the new school programmes. The overall number of participants still rose slightly due to well-attended excursions. The higher profile of the UBZ was also reflected in the number of additional requests. As a result, UBZ organised the entire children's programme at the «1001 Gemüse & Co.» fair and presented a sensory obstacle course at the Weinländer Autumn festival.



For the first time, UBZ NeulandWeinland participated in a week-long water project at the primary school in Berg am Irchel. Children learned about large and small aquatic animals, the importance of clean water and the characteristics of a natural body of water.



Above: The Bird of Prey Sanctuary Berg am Irchel is ideally situated in a highly suitable landscape.



Above right: The honey buzzard feeds on insects and migrates over long distances. Both is unusual among birds of prey.



Right: The bird of the year 2008 was a common guest at the sanctuary. 34 kestrels, some injured and many nestlings, were cared for and released.

Bird of Prey Sanctuary Berg am Irchel: An Institution Lives on

The renowned Bird of Prey Sanctuary at Berg am Irchel was incorporated into the PanEco Foundation as an independent institution in 2008. For over fifty years, Veronika von Stockar managed the sanctuary and developed it into a for Switzerland unique center of expertise on birds of prey. Some 3000 birds were treated here, many of which were released back into the wild.

The wealth of experience and a perfect topographic location are the firm foundation of the sanctuary's success. In Kaspar Hitz, an expert in the protection and care of birds of prey, the sanctuary has found a fitting successor and its continuity is secure. The Bird of Prey Sanctuary is once again open for tours and provides a valuable addition to the UBZ NeulandWeinland programme.

The main focus remains providing care for birds of prey: 78 individuals were treated at the sanctuary in 2008. At 44 percent, kestrels formed the largest proportion of patients, followed closely by buzzards. The mortality rate stood at an encouragingly low 25 percent. Three quarters of the birds could be returned to the wild. Among the rarer specimens were a peregrine falcon, a honey buzzard and an eagle owl.

In future, the station will conduct field-work alongside its care and environmental education activities. This will include nesting box projects and biotope revitalisation – all to protect birds of prey and owls.



Since July 1st, bird of prey expert Kaspar Hitz has been working for PanEco. He manages the Bird of Prey Sanctuary as an independent institution. Due to his previous experience as a leading manager in an international corporation, he does also contribute valuable know-how in fundraising and project management.



Above: YPB project manager Maggie Muurmans training the beach patrol staff.



Above right: School children following daily English class. International volunteers were teaching English to more than a hundred local children.



Right: One of the small nesting beaches of sea turtles on the island Pulau Bangkaru.

Yayasan Pulau Banyak: Bring Together an Archipelago

Activities of the foundation Yayasan Pulau Banyak YPB are focused on Pulau Banyak archipelago in the province of Aceh. Current conservation activities are unique in Sumatra as the foundation is the only one concentrating on protecting sea turtle nesting beaches. Day to day beach patrols protect the nesting sites from egg poachers. Information is collected to gain insight into the population dynamics of the sea turtles of Pulau Banyak. Based on these results, a conservation concession scheme will be developed.

YPB has gained full support from the local government and communities, which is crucial to ensure the sustainability of the project in the long term. Communities benefit directly from the turtle conservation project: locals are employed as beach patrollers and boat drivers. The

development and promotion of sustainable tourism activities provides further sources of income through guide services, lodging, restaurants and souvenir sale and crafting. Also YPB works on the improvement of the infrastructure, the development of an environmental education curriculum for local schools and providing funding.

In 2008, preparations started for the introduction of an entrance fee system to empower local NGOs. In collaboration with Nature Education, YPB is working on new programmes for children focusing on rainforest and coral reefs. Finally, several volunteers have registered to assist with beach patrols or teach English in local schools.



The second partner project of Pan-Eco is Granja Escuela Amalaka, a farm school in southern Columbia. The organic farm gives children from the poorest families a chance for a holistic education. Besides traditional subjects they learn to take over responsibility and treat their environment respectfully.



Partners:

Collaborating Today for Growth Tomorrow

- Adelaide Zoo
- Anthropological Institute and Museum, University of Zurich
- Arcus Foundation
- Art for Tropical Forests Foundation
- Australian Orangutan Project
- Avina Foundation
- bio.inspecta
- BioVision
- Bird Life Switzerland
- Bovis Lend Lease
- Caritas Switzerland
- Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
- Edinburgh Zoo
- Fauna Flora International
- FiBL Research Institute of Organic Agriculture
- Frankfurt Zoological Society
- Gen Au Rheinau
- Granja Escuela Amalaka
- Great Ape Trust of Iowa
- ICRAF World Agroforestry Centre
- Indonesian Center for Agricultural Land Resources Research and Development
- International Fund for Animal Welfare
- International Primatological Society
- Institut Pertanian Bogor
- Jakarta International School
- Kanton Glarus
- Kerry Consulting Pte. Ltd.
- Komite Nasional Indonesia Pusat
- Leuser International Foundation
- Local Governments of Singkil, Nagan Raya, Aceh Selatan and Aceh Barat Daya
- Local Governments of North-, South- and Central Tapanuli
- Medan International School
- Monkey World Ape Rescue Centre
- North of England Zoological Society, Chester Zoo
- Orangutan Conservancy
- Orangutan Foundation UK
- Orang Utan Republik Education Initiative
- Paul Schiller Foundation
- PHKA Indonesian Nature - Conservation Authority
- Pro Natura UK
- PT. Socfin Indonesia
- Rare
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals RSPCA
- Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil RSPO
- Stichting BOS Netherlands
- Stichting Dierenunnen Helpen
- Stichting Monkey Business
- STOT Orangutan Denmark
- Swisscontact
- Swiss Ornithological Institute
- The Golden Ark Foundation
- The Rufford Maurice Laing Foundation
- Toronto Zoo orangutan keepers
- Universitas Nasional, Indonesia
- Universitas Sumatra Utara
- Universitas Syiah Kuala
- USAID Environmental Services Program
- USAID Orangutan Conservation Services Program
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Vontobel Foundation
- Veterinary Clinic, University of Zurich
- Yayasan Pulau Banyak
- Zoo d' Amneville
- Zoological Society of London
- Zoo Zurich
- Zurich University of Applied Sciences Wädenswil

Thank you for your cooperation!

Balance Sheet (in CHF per December 31)

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In Switzerland, donations to PanEco Foundation are tax-deductible. As a registered Swiss non-profit foundation, PanEco is mandated to supervision of the Swiss Ministry of the Interior. The accounting is being controlled by an independent audit. The ZEWO label guarantees that PanEco uses any donations purposive and efficacious.



	2008	2007
Cash	41 767.46	70 709.27
Receivables	1 258.22	6 961.71
Prepayments and accrued income	194 512.27	287 738.72
Current assets	237 537.95	365 409.70
Non-current assets (fixed assets)	6 111.24	7 137.45
TOTAL ASSETS	243 649.19	372 547.15
Liabilities	16 509.25	42 866.35
Accrued liabilities	6 123.80	14 467.78
Loans	-	-
Liabilities	22 633.05	57 334.13
Restricted funds	182 675.17	276 872.05
Paid-in capital	10 000.00	10 000.00
Internally generated unrestricted operating funds	28 340.97	28 340.97
Capital of the organisation	38 340.97	38 340.97
TOTAL LIABILITIES, FUNDS AND CAPITAL	243 649.19	372 547.15

Statement of Operations (in CHF from January 1 to December 31)

	2008	2007
Income from fundraising campaigns	1 817 218.33	1 469 076.52
Income from services rendered	36 475.60	3 941.90
TOTAL INCOME	1 853 693.93	1 473 018.42
Nature conservation	-644 088.43	-495 597.44
Sustainable development	-65 187.07	-59 102.71
Environmental education	-682 896.65	-460 882.98
Partner- and other projects	-362 231.35	-218 426.27
Projects of the foundation	-1 754 403.50	-1 234 009.40
Communication and fundraising	-92 139.25	-130 607.10
Purchase of goods	-614.96	-
Administration	-101 085.64	-140 159.95
TOTAL EXPENSES	-1 948 243.35	-1 504 776.45
Operating result	-94 549.42	-31 758.03
Net financial income	352.54	-2 143.76
Net result from restricted funds	94 196.88	33 901.79
Net result from capital of the organisation	-	-
NET RESULT FOR THE YEAR AFTER ALLOCATIONS	0.00	0.00

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER. The hereby presented overview gives a summary of the audited financial statements 2008. The detailed financial statements can be ordered at the PanEco office or downloaded from the website www.paneco.ch/about_us/finances.
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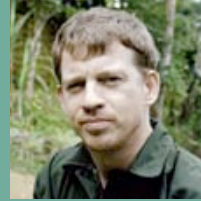


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The PanEco Foundation is committed internationally to environmental education, conservation and environmental management in Indonesia and Switzerland. It focuses on promoting sustainable development and intercultural exchange



PanEco