The Board of Directors congratulates the management and staff of Amazon Watch!

The organization has grown by leaps and bounds over the last few years and we are proud to be a part of it. We also extend our support and appreciation for our partner groups throughout the Amazon Basin and their steadfast commitment to preserve the Amazon for future generations.

The board also thanks our loyal supporters for their unwavering commitment to the organization. We couldn’t exist without you!

Keep up the amazing work!
MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Friends,

Greetings! On behalf of the Amazon Watch board and staff, I’m honored to welcome you here today to learn more about our work and to share in our challenges and successes in the past year.

In this year’s Amazon in Focus, we are pleased to present to you powerful and insightful articles from our campaigners in the field. The journeys and events that inspired these articles demonstrate the breadth of our work and, at the same time, the depth of our connection to our indigenous partners and the rainforest.

I hope you will be as moved as I am by the courage, commitment and heart of our amazing team.

For the rainforest,

Atossa Soltani

Founder and Executive Director

About Amazon Watch

Founded in 1996, Amazon Watch works to protect the rainforest and advance the rights of indigenous peoples in the Amazon Basin. In our work, we partner with indigenous and environmental organizations in campaigns for human rights, corporate accountability and the preservation of the Amazon’s ecological systems. We believe that the most effective way to defend the Amazon rainforest is to support and advance the rights of indigenous peoples, whose territories encompass over one quarter of the Amazon rainforest, and who have lived in harmony with its abundant biodiversity for millennia.
Brazil Program – Brazil, an economic powerhouse bent on accelerated growth and regional integration, is also home to the largest expanse of the Amazon rainforest. A key focus of Amazon Watch’s work in Brazil is our campaign with indigenous peoples and civil society groups in Brazil to defend the Xingu River and stop the building of the Belo Monte Dam, which would be the third largest dam in the world. Fiercely opposed by the region’s indigenous peoples, the dam will cause extensive social and environmental harm in the Xingu region while paving the way for a wave of new dams in the Amazon rainforest.
The Clean Up Ecuador Campaign urges Chevron to take responsibility for its toxic legacy in Ecuador, where the company dumped 18.5 billion gallons of toxic wastewater over the course of three decades leading to high cancer rates and numerous other health problems. In support of the landmark class-action lawsuit against Chevron in Ecuador, Amazon Watch is working to ensure the integrity of the judicial process and wage a public pressure campaign urging the company to clean up its toxic pollution, provide clean water and compensate the 30,000 residents of the area for harm to their health.

Protecting Ecuador's Remaining Rainforests Program – Amazon Watch promotes the vision of our indigenous partners to manage and protect their territories, many of which contain extraordinary biodiversity. We continue to support the Yasuni-ITT Initiative that would prevent exploitation of a one billion barrel oil reserve beneath Yasuni National Park in exchange for compensation from the international community. Amazon Watch is also monitoring the pristine southern Ecuadorian Amazon, home to indigenous Achuar, Shuar and Kichwa peoples, where the government may lift a long-term moratorium on oil drilling. New threats, ranging from tar sands mining to transportation corridors through protected zones, require ongoing vigilance.

Northern Peru Program - Much of the northern Peruvian Amazon is covered by oil concessions that overlap areas of extreme ecological and cultural sensitivity, including areas occupied by indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation. Amazon Watch is working with local indigenous groups and socially responsible investors to stop new oil projects and change industry policies and practices. Amazon Watch is also supporting the Achuar’s legal case aimed at forcing Occidental Petroleum (Oxy) to clean up the toxic mess the company left after 30 years of drilling in the Corrientes River, causing severe health and social impacts.

Climate Change – The Amazon rainforest is one of the Earth’s best defenses against climate change. Tropical forests currently absorb some 20 percent of the carbon dioxide produced from burning fossil fuels. For climate and forest protection strategies to work, they must be based on the rights of the region’s indigenous peoples who continue to be the Amazon forest’s most effective stewards. Since 2009, Amazon Watch has partnered with Amazonian indigenous federations to ensure they have the tools to effectively advocate for their right within climate negotiations and climate protection projects.
“For me, nothing has changed. That’s why we have to realize indigenous rights throughout the world, not just here in Colombia.” So declared Roberto “Berito” Cobaria, the celebrated U’wa spiritual elder, as he turned in his 3-D glasses following a viewing of Avatar. Earlier this year, I accompanied three of Colombia’s U’wa indigenous leaders to view the film in a Bogotá multiplex. The link between the U’wa experience and the movie’s narrative of indigenous stewardship of nature against rapacious resource extraction was unmistakable.

Astonishingly, for all of Berito’s extensive international travels, Avatar was his first big screen film experience.

Berito burst onto the international scene in 1997, when he first traveled to California to face down Occidental Petroleum. The Los Angeles-based oil company had been scheming to drill for oil on U’wa territory, against the vociferous opposition of the U’wa. Berito’s charismatic message inspired Amazon Watch – along with dozens of sister organizations and thousands of grassroots activists – to stand in solidarity with the U’wa, defending the blood of our Mother Earth. The collective efforts of the U’wa were recognized in 1998, when Berito was awarded the Goldman Environmental Prize. In 2002, following years of withering pressure campaigns, Occidental announced they would withdraw from U’wa territory.

As a Werjaya, or U’wa spiritual elder, Berito is an unwavering spokesman of the U’wa’s unique cosmo-vision. Recently, he reiterated that “the U’wa have problems with the petroleum companies because they do not have authorization to utilize our territory. For this reason we always tell them that they must negotiate with Sira (God) and not with us. Natural law says clearly: ‘If you violate, I will punish,’ through earthquakes, hurricanes, floods or darkness.”

Respect for Berito is not limited to international solidarity activists. Indeed, within Colombia’s indigenous movement he is revered as an experienced statesman. When I first met him in late 2007, Berito was serving on a committee of distinguished elders during a quadrennial national congress of the country’s indigenous federations. According to Luis Fernando Arias, General Secretary of Colombia’s National Indigenous Organization – ONIC, “Berito taught Colombia’s indigenous people and the world the importance of the globalization of resistance, how to defend the beloved earth, and how to fight against climate change.”

Following a hiatus from formal leadership, Berito was re-elected to the U’wa Association (ASOU’WA) in December of 2009. As the designated International Coordinator, he has since traveled to the United States and Europe, re-connecting with long-time friends and allies.
In April, Amazon Watch partnered with the National Museum of the American Indian to bring Berito and the ASOU’WA President, Gilberto Cobaria on a tour of New York and Washington, DC. Berito’s message to policy makers and media, environmental organizations and the general public alike was consistent: the unique U’wa culture is alive and well, but at risk. Occidental Petroleum may have divested from U’wa territory, but the list of encroaching threats expands like the mythical many-headed serpent, the hydra.

Any affront to U’wa sovereignty – whether a gas pipeline, a road to Venezuela through their reserve, or increased military presence in their territory – will be challenged by an indomitable Berito Cobaria. After 13 years, through victories and setbacks, Amazon Watch will continue standing with him and the other 6,000 U’wa. We hope we can count on you to join us.

MUJER U’WA

Amazon Watch coordinates with Mujer U’wa, a women-led, volunteer project whose mission is to support Indigenous U’wa women to build female leadership, as they contribute to peace building in a war zone and a territory that is rich in petroleum and natural resources. Mujer U’wa is made up of indigenous U’wa women in Colombia and indigenous & Latina women volunteers in the U.S. who raise funds, spread awareness and build community. A groundbreaking delegation of Latina activists from the Bay Area – including Amazon Watch board member Ana Maria Murillo and advisor Sandra Alvarez – just returned from a trip to U’wa territory meeting with 50 U’wa women in late August. To contribute to this program, or to learn more, please contact Ana at mujeruwa1@gmail.com or http://www.peacedevelopmentfund.org/page/mujer.
In August, I witnessed an unprecedented gathering of Brazil’s Amazonian indigenous peoples in the city of Altamira on the banks of the Xingu River. Together for the first time in this setting, indigenous leaders from across the Amazon joined with local leaders to decry one of the most urgent and emblematic threat to their way of life: the Belo Monte Dam. Through days of impassioned speeches and ceremonies, my mind was continually drawn to the Xingu River, rolling along the edge of the city. I pondered the fate of this extraordinarily beautiful and vital river and drew inspiration from the thousands who continue to rally its defense, mounting what could be a final challenge to a disastrous mega-project.

Through trips along its waterways, visiting riverbank communities, I comprehend the power of the Xingu. The river contains the lifeblood of its inhabitants, the basis of their physical and cultural survival. Hearing their stories, it is hard to comprehend why government and corporate decision makers plan to sacrifice this place for a massive and unviable dam complex.
Brazil’s plan to build the world’s third largest dam in the Amazon would divert nearly the entire flow of the Xingu into fetid canals and reservoirs, driving more than 20,000 people from their homes. Far worse consequences loom for the region if the project is allowed to move forward.

Having recently witnessed the devastation of Brazil’s Madeira River – also a main tributary to the Amazon – through the construction of massive hydroelectric dams, I could deeply empathize with the struggle to preserve the Xingu. On the Madeira, the government and dam-building consortiums have effectively shattered local resistance to the projects and are currently wreaking untold social and environmental havoc on the region. On the Xingu, similar tactics are being employed, yet local resistance to the project has held firm.

Amazon Watch belongs in this battle, standing alongside and supporting our Brazilian allies. In March, we had the extraordinary opportunity to invite Avatar creator James Cameron to the Xingu to learn first hand about the profound injustice that is taking place there. His subsequent participation in the campaign to stop Belo Monte, followed by that of Sigourney Weaver and Avatar co-star Joel David Moore, has brought a powerful spotlight to the grave human rights violations and environmental catastrophe associated with Belo Monte, while highlighting viable energy alternatives that exist to the project. By adding an international voice to the struggle, it is likely that Brazilian artists and celebrities will increasingly support efforts to preserve the Xingu and urge their government to seek a new model for development in the Amazon.

The Belo Monte Dam is a defining issue for the rights of Brazilian indigenous peoples. The manner through which the dam has been forced against indigenous, traditional, and urban populations – defying norms of reasonable consultation and consent – foreshadows a far greater threat than the destruction of the Xingu River basin alone. Brazil’s push to build more than 60 dams along other magnificent Amazonian waterways will undoubtedly continue unabated should Belo Monte move forward.

The implications of this struggle are far too great to ignore. We all have a role to play in defending the Xingu River and its people. As we join with the committed defenders of the Amazon, it’s forests, rivers, and communities, we are constantly driven by the question: what kind of ancestors do we want to be?
The Ishpingo, Tambococha, Tiputini oil fields are Ecuador’s largest. According to estimates, they could yield up to 900 million barrels of heavy crude. But in a cruel twist of geologic fate, they happen to lie beneath one of the most biodiverse places on the planet—Yasuni National Park in the Ecuadorian Amazon.

Covering nearly 2.5 million acres of primary tropical rainforest, Yasuni is the ancestral territory of the Huaorani people, as well as two other indigenous tribes living in voluntary isolation, the Tagaeri and the Taromenane. Yasuni is an area of extreme biodiversity, containing what are thought to be the greatest variety of tree and insect species anywhere on the planet. In just 2.5 acres, there are as many tree species as in all of the U.S. and Canada combined. It was named a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1989.
In 2007, Ecuador’s President Correa launched the Yasuni-ITT initiative, seeking international financial contributions equaling half of the country’s forgone revenues if the government left Yasuni’s oil reserve untouched. The proposal seeks to strike a balance between protecting the park and its indigenous inhabitants, while still generating some revenue for Ecuador, a country dependent on oil for 60 percent of its exports. The plan would also keep an estimated 410 million tons of CO2 - the major greenhouse gas driving climate change - from reaching the atmosphere.

The landmark proposal was a tumultuous three years in the making. From the outset, the government insisted on a one-year deadline to raise close to $4.5 billion, which was viewed as impossible by potential donors. Political turnover was rampant. A series of contradictory policies issued by President Correa, along with missteps and poor messaging further eroded the proposal’s credibility. But Ecuador’s civil society organizations, Amazon Watch, and the Huaorani themselves, kept the proposal alive by pressuring the government and continuing to increase the proposal’s popularity nationally and internationally.

On August 4, 2010, the Ecuadorian government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to open an international trust fund to receive donations from collaborating countries. Although there is cause for celebration, some of Ecuador’s indigenous groups are concerned by the Correa administration’s recent announcement to open up areas of Ecuador’s roadless, pristine southeastern Amazon region.

“We don’t want Correa to offset his lost income from leaving the ITT oil in the ground by opening up other areas of equally pristine indigenous lands,” said German Freire, President of the Achuar indigenous people who have land title to almost two million acres of intact rainforest, all of which would be opened to new drilling.

The Yasuni-ITT initiative is a big idea from a small country. It has inspired civil society, indigenous communities, and other country governments to begin a dialogue about specific places where oil drilling should never occur. It has exposed the reality that countries with a GDP dependent on oil exports have little option to turn off the taps when facing a $14 billion external debt. The precedent and potential of the proposal go far beyond Ecuador’s borders, and illustrate that the path to a post-petroleum future is possible, necessary, and imminent.

The MOU with UNDP is a long sought after step to protect Yasuni National Park. Now we need more countries to contribute, and for President Correa to keep his word.
My work on international financial institutions (IFIs), with Amazon Watch has deep roots. As far back as 1995, I was part of a creative campaign to draw attention to the environmental threat posed by World Bank projects in Ecuador – my native country. Now as the Policy Director at Amazon Watch, my work in coordination with a dozen of other organizations from North and Latin America has been mostly devoted to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

This is a critical year to push the multilateral banks for deep changes, following the G-20 commitment in London in 2009 to re-capitalized the banks conditioned on a series of reforms. Our informal IDB working group is perhaps the most consolidated North-South effort to engage one of the multi-lateral banks across a spectrum of environmental and social issues. We have addressed a host of initiatives with the IDB, including: the Ninth Capital Increase, environmental and social safeguards, climate change and renewable energy, the implementation of civil society committees at the country level, and Bank reforms to evaluation, planning and policy.

As we gain traction with the IDB, new challenges have emerged from national development banks like the Brazil’s BNDES as well as Chinese investors. These new entrants threaten to undermine the gains on human rights and accountability made over many decades with traditional IFIs through a “race to the bottom” to invest with minimal conditions for maximum financial return.

We have learned much from our work around the IDB and other banks and know that there is great potential to influence critical actors through North-South collaborations. At the same time, it is clear that we need more participation from the region, especially from indigenous and local communities from the Amazon. We are reaching out to new groups in to gain insights and potential collaborations to address these challenges.
A year has passed since a police operation to end 55 days of peaceful indigenous protests in the Amazon basin resulted in a violent clash between military police and the peaceful protesters in Bagua last June 5, 2009. It was the worst violence Peru has seen in recent history, leaving 34 people dead and almost two hundred injured. As Amazon Watch’s Peru Campaigner, I was in Bagua the day after the violence and returned this year for the anniversary.

One year later there is a troubling contrast between indigenous leaders, seeking reconciliation and clear answers about what happened, and a government intent on denying all responsibility and criminalizing indigenous protesters with unfounded legal charges. To the government, indigenous peoples are savage extremists, tricked by foreign infiltrators to think the government was trying to take their land.

On the day of the anniversary, at the site of the bloody clashes in Bagua, environmental youth groups and local townspeople joined indigenous people in a peaceful march of remembrance and reflection. Standing in vigil that night holding candles, indigenous leaders called for justice, reparation, reconciliation and peace. Rather than anger at police, there were shared tears and condolences for fellow Peruvians simply following orders.

The government is now trying to undermine and intimidate the indigenous movement through over 200 criminal proceedings while it drags its feet over implementing new laws requiring oil and mining companies to consult indigenous people.

Amazon Watch continues to play a key role bringing international pressure to bear on the government by ensuring that the indigenous voice is heard and exposing human rights abuses. Our close contacts with groups on the ground combined with our media experience and network of allies helps us keep the international spotlight focused on Peru and lets the government know that human rights abuses will not go unnoticed.
In 1964 an American oil company, Texaco (now Chevron), discovered oil in the pristine Ecuadorian rainforests. Over three decades Chevron’s cost cutting and contaminating practices has created one of the largest oil-related disasters on the planet. Today, thousands of indigenous people and campesinos that have suffered the horrific consequences of reckless oil exploitation are working to hold Chevron accountable and demand cleanup of their lands. Just across the border in the northern Peruvian Amazon, the Achuar people are engaged in a heroic resistance against oil development to avoid a similar disaster in their ancestral territories.

Just outside of Lago Agrio, an oil boomtown in northeastern Ecuador, a young boy waits while his mother washes clothes in the small, contaminated stream below. Deteriorating pipelines built by Texaco in the 60s and 70s are prone to frequent ruptures.

Chevron constructed hundreds of unlined open-air waste pits that today still leach toxins into the water relied upon by local people for bathing, fishing, and washing. Here, Donald Moncayo, who has lived his entire life in the region, shows us Chevron’s legacy.
In the village of San Pablo along the now-contaminated Aguarico (rich water) river in the Amazon region of Ecuador, Maruja Payaguaje, a tribal elder of the Secoya people, reflects on life before the arrival of the “oil company” to their lands.

An Achuar Apu (chief) in the community of Kuyuntsa on the Manchari River. Achuar from over 40 communities in the Northern Peruvian Amazon are united in opposing oil development on their ancestral territory.

The Peruvian Government has given drilling rights to Oil Block 64, in the middle of Achuar territory, to Canadian oil company Talisman Energy without any consultation. The company’s seismic testing and exploratory wells endanger the region’s sensitive watershed.

The Achuar recognize the importance of their rivers, lakes and forests to their way of life and the health of their children. They have seen the impact of oil drilling in other areas of Peru and Ecuador and decided the risk it too great. They are united in defending the Amazon’s great waterways that flow through their ancestral territory.
We were crowded around a table in a packed cafeteria, the roar of some 20,000 other COP 15 delegates making my translation job all the harder. I was sitting next to Marlon Santi, president of Ecuador’s powerful national indigenous organization CONAIE. On my left was Tito Puanchir, president of the country’s Amazonian indigenous confederation (CONFENAIE). Both had traveled for the first time to a UN climate meeting in order to represent thousands of indigenous Amazonians whose rainforest territories are extremely vulnerable to climate change and critical to stabilizing the global climate.

With the cold dark of Copenhagen’s winter outside, we were inside conversing with author Naomi Klein, Santi and Puanchir about the ongoing climate negotiations. Santi and Puanchir questioned why those that got us into this mess – the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Inter-American Development Bank, among others – through policies and loan packages that have increased fossil fuel consumption and deforestation, are now in the position of handing out the prescription for the sickness they’ve caused.

Klein aptly called it a ‘festival of impunity’. Industrialized countries were looking to offset their emissions instead of reducing them domestically, and refused to acknowledge their ‘climate debt’ to the rest of the world. Rising developing nations like China, India, and Brazil were fighting for exemption from any significant cap on CO2 emissions and resisting outside monitoring and verification. Each country cited
the lack of progress from other countries to justify their own failure to commit. Meanwhile, the member countries of the Alliance of Small Island States may be underwater by time any meaningful decision comes out the UN.

Santi and Puanchir were particularly disturbed by proposed market based mitigation mechanisms that would put a price on the CO2 in their forests, which could give companies and countries a get-out-of-jail-free card. New studies show that rainforest areas under indigenous control have a far greater chance of remaining intact. Yet, indigenous peoples don’t have a seat at the table in these negotiations. They must instead try to influence their own governments, with who they are often at odds with back home.

Case in point, Ecuadorian governments officials went pale upon seeing Santi and Puanchir in the halls of the Bella Conference center. Until now, the government had free range at international meetings, promoting projects and positions unchecked. They now knew they’d be held accountable in front of their COP peers, as well as back in Ecuador.

Santi and Puanchir made their mark in Copenhagen. They gave dozens of interviews to the press (a full page spread on Puanchir appeared in the local paper) and sat on panels at side events. They were also active participants in the indigenous caucus, fighting for strong language in the draft treaty text that would respect the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and guarantee the indigenous peoples right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent.

After lunch, as we navigated the byzantine system of hallways and concentric circles of power, Puanchir summarized the importance of their long Nordic trip. “We may not be scientists, but we know better than anyone else how the earth is changing,” he explained. “What may seem like small shifts have a major impact on our chances for survival as a people, and ultimately our survival as a planet. We have thousands of years of traditional knowledge that should be part of any climate change solution. Respecting our rights is not in conflict with climate change solutions, it’s a necessary part of them.”
I spent the early summer in southern Louisiana, in a region I had never visited before. My first impression was of a long profound melancholy that seemed to reside in the landscape: the spires of drilling rigs, the faint smell of saltwater and burning oil from the Gulf, the rusting pipelines and dead wetland trees. Taken together, there was a sense that something terrible had been occurring there for many years, something that preceded the BP oil disaster, irreversible and wrong.

“Fish and oil, fish and oil.” I heard this couplet many times - over fried shrimp dinners, on boat tours, in community forums, and walking along the desolate beach on the flooded Isle de Jean Charles. Ironically, the coastland of Louisiana is the most productive seafood estuary in the country, while the coast and adjacent Gulf waters contain the most productive offshore oil patch. Now, the seafood is contaminated, the oil is spreading in the marshlands, and despite the ongoing calamity, the oil industry is fighting tooth and nail to preserve the right to keep drilling off the coast.

I was with a delegation of indigenous and campesino leaders from the Ecuadorian Amazon, who know all too well about fish and oil. They have been suffering for the last forty years as a result of Texaco’s (now Chevron’s) oil contamination in their rainforest homeland. They had come to meet with the Houma and Atakapa tribes, Native Americans who have been living off the water and land of southern Louisiana for hundreds of years. They had come to learn firsthand about the oil
disaster plaguing the Gulf Coast, and to share their own stories and lessons from the Amazon on how to cope with the lasting, pernicious impacts of severe oil pollution.

It was a kind of redemption of industrialized globalization. Communities devastated by the impacts of an unsustainable global industrial growth model coming together to share in pain and hope. I feel honored to have been a part of the encounter, and outraged to have seen how much has been destroyed.

Mud-stained and rain-soaked American flags droop over rickety abandoned houses. Oil clean up crews and bird rehabilitation units work on converted seafood loading docks. Miles of snaking orange boom lies abandoned on desolate beaches. The heavy weight of industrial language is spoken over gumbo dinners: boom, sand berm, relief well, spill zone, oil sheen, treatment plan, containment dome, top kill, controlled burn, and chemical dispersants.

The Houma and the Atakapa people told us of their dreams, of their fears, and of what is at stake in the bayou: Great Egrets, Laughing Gulls, Blue Heron, Muskrats, Alligators, Blue Crabs, Speckled Trout, Black Drum, Garfish, Tilapia, Amberjack, Sheepshead, Shark, Red Snapper, Grouper, Pompano, the spring breeding grounds of fish, crab, shrimp, whales, crawfish boils, fishing rodeos, memories, the sweetness of the early morning sun before a day of fishing- an entire way of life.

Oil, salt, a sinking marsh, and the sheer strength and resilience of the Houma people. I have never been so saddened and inspired. Over my life I have seen the way a soul can break under the weight of abuse, the way a spirit can succumb after years of destruction, the way hope can fade when a people are abandoned. But in the bayou of southern Louisiana, as in the Ecuadorian Amazon, I saw an unbreakable dignity - a spirit that declared: there is beauty in the world and it is worth fighting for.
Congratulations to Amazon Watch for your amazing work preserving the Amazon Basin. You are an incredible organization and we are proud to support all of your effective campaigns!

We also congratulate the board president, Daniela Meltzer, for her active participation since the founding of the organization in 1996.

Keep it up!

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land is life.

Global Green USA congratulates Amazon Watch on 14 years of successful efforts to protect the rainforest and advance the rights of indigenous peoples!
Earth Island Institute
You are here.

Thank you Amazon Watch for your vitally important work protecting the rainforest and advancing the rights of indigenous peoples in the Amazon Basin.

We support you in our shared mission to support the biological and cultural diversity that sustain the environment.

Please join us for our 10th Annual Brower Youth Awards on October 20th in San Francisco, and visit with us at the David Brower Center in Berkeley.

www.earthisland.org

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Congratulations, Amazon Watch!

We are proud to be your ally in empowering indigenous people and protecting the rainforest throughout the Amazon Basin.

www.pachamama.org
We are a Kichwa cooperative of 900 families committed to halt the deforestation and pollution of our rainforests.

We thank Amazon Watch for their continued effort to help us defend our natural heritage.

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To register, or for further details and a sample itinerary, please contact Jenny O'Connor at jenny@amazonwatch.org or call 415-487-9600.

The Center for Environmental Health proudly salutes our friends at Amazon Watch for their breakthrough social and environmental justice work.

CEH protects people from toxic chemicals and promotes business products and practices that are safe for public health and the environment.

Learn more at ceh.org and generationgreen.org.

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Join the movement to stop the Belo Monte Dam.

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