



AMAZON WATCH



2006 ANNUAL REPORT



Cover: Achuar Leader Apu Marcial Huaman Sandi (Greg Gorman)
Macaw Feathers (Murray Cooper)



Youngsters in Sarayaku, Ecuador (Pachamama Alliance)

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2006 marked the 10th anniversary of the founding of Amazon Watch and our ongoing partnership with indigenous peoples on the front lines of the battle to save the Amazon.

Although 2006 was a turbulent time for the Amazon, there was no shortage of good news. Satellite images showed that, at least for the first six months, deforestation rates in the Brazilian Amazon had slowed down to their lowest levels in 15 years; this was in part attributed to lower soy prices making rainforest destruction less profitable. Another source of hope was the election of Rafael Correa as President of Ecuador. He joined the ranks of Evo Morales and other progressive Latin American leaders in challenging the unsustainable, export-driven, “free trade” policies imposed by international financial

institutions such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Also in Ecuador, indigenous peoples in the Southern Amazon celebrated a *de facto* moratorium on new oil concessions. Meanwhile, in Peru, the Achuar won a historic agreement to end the dumping of nearly a million barrels a day of toxic wastewater on their lands.

On a more sobering note, the Peruvian Government moved ahead with the auction of 13 new oil and gas concessions, leaving nearly 70 percent of the Peruvian Amazon open to oil and gas drilling. Many of the new concessions overlap the territories of isolated indigenous peoples (who shun contact with the outside world) as well as natural protected areas. The United Nations General Assembly provided another disappointment when, after 22 years of debate, it failed to ratify the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, sparking an international outcry. However as this report was going to print, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration, a major victory for indigenous peoples around the world. Meanwhile, in Colombia, the government pressed ahead with its troubling plans to drill on the ancestral cloud-forests of the U'wa.

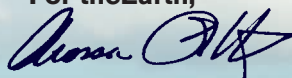
The Amazon basin, which houses one third of the Earth's species and accounts for one fifth of all its freshwater, has already lost as much as 20 percent of its forest cover. Another 20 percent has been degraded. In 2006, the notion that the Amazon rainforest was reaching a "tipping point", with catastrophic consequences for global climate systems, gained

widespread public attention following warnings from leading scientists. "If the Amazon loses more than 40 percent of its forest cover, we will reach a turning point from where we cannot reverse the savannization process of the world's largest forest," warned Carlos Nobre, a senior meteorologist at Brazil's National Space Research Institute (INPE).

Given that the Amazon drives weather systems around the world, climate models show that deforestation in the Amazon would lead to serious reductions in rainfall in North America in the spring and summer seasons, when water is needed for crop irrigation. As these complex interactions between global warming and tropical deforestation accelerate, the international community urgently needs to place the Amazon at the heart of attempts to stop and reverse climate change.

The coming years will mark a watershed for the Amazon rainforest and the indigenous peoples that have lived in harmony with its abundant biodiversity since time immemorial. Guided by the wisdom and determination of Amazonian peoples, we stand ready to challenge the forces of destruction for another decade. We invite you to join us in this monumental battle for life on our fragile planet.

For theEarth,



**Atossa Soltani,
Founder and Executive Director**





Achuar children, Peru (Nathalie Weemaels)

OUR MISSION

Amazon Watch works with indigenous and environmental partner organizations in the Amazon Basin to defend the environment and advance indigenous peoples' rights in the face of large-scale industrial development projects such as oil and gas pipelines, power lines, roads, and other mega-projects. We work closely with indigenous Amazonians to protect their territories and amplify their voices in the global North.

OUR STRATEGIES



Shuar leader Domingo Ankuash and Kichwa leader Jose Gualinga in Houston (Mirjam Mahler)



Chevron's former operations in Ecuador (Frente de Defensa de la Amazonia)



Cofan Leader Emergildo Criollo and Attorney Steven Donziger show water samples from Chevron affected communities (Thomas Cavanagh/Amazon Watch)

Support rainforest peoples

Above all, we believe that indigenous peoples have the right to decide whether and how development takes place on their lands. We train local communities in media outreach, political and legal strategies, and we provide funding and equipment such as digital cameras and laptop computers to empower them to defend their collective and territorial rights and represent themselves in the crucial battle for public opinion. We also bring Amazonian community leaders to meet with national and international decision-makers, thus giving them an all-too-rare opportunity to speak for themselves at transnational corporations' shareholder meetings, development bank consultations and directly with U.S. media outlets.

Monitor projects

Amazon Watch closely monitors a range of mega-industrial projects in the Amazon Basin, which their proponents claim bring "development" to the region and its communities. We hold corporations and the international financial institutions accountable for the environmental and social impacts of their policies and on-the-ground practices. In remote frontier regions, where the rule of law is limited to non-existent, indigenous peoples find themselves engaged in a massively unfair battle with the forces of globalization. All too frequently, the lack of meaningful safeguards signifies that local communities are devastated by the destruction of the forests and rivers that results from mega-projects. At Amazon Watch, we investigate and publicize these transgressions and advance the demands of local communities.

Influence policy

Amazon Watch seeks to influence the policies of transnational corporations, international financial institutions and national governments. We encourage them to fully respect human rights, adopt stronger environmental and social safeguards and to enforce existing standards. We also publicly advocate for a more democratic and sustainable developmental model – a model which takes into account the full economic, scientific, ecological, cultural and intrinsic value of the Amazon Basin's forests and biodiversity, and its contribution to regulating and stabilizing climate around the planet.





Emergildo Criollo, Cofan Leader outside Chevron's annual general meeting (Atossa Soltani/Amazon Watch)

THE CLEAN UP ECUADOR CAMPAIGN

2006 marked another active and productive year in Amazon Watch's campaign seeking justice for the thousands of people affected by the deliberate dumping of 18.5 *billion* gallons of toxic wastewaters by Texaco (now Chevron) in the northern Ecuadorian rainforest.

Now, after more than a decade of legal battles in the United States and Ecuador, a judgment in the landmark class-action lawsuit against the oil major is finally in sight, with the court expected to reach a decision in 2008. As that climax nears, Chevron is expected to ramp up its defense tactics, both in and out of court, demanding even greater vigilance from Amazon Watch in support of the integrity of the judicial process and, more broadly, the demands of the 30,000 plaintiffs.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



January

The Clean Up Ecuador Campaign kicks off 2006 with a “win” for Chevron in the category of environmental corporate *irresponsibility* at the Public Eye Awards in Davos to coincide with the annual gathering of the World Economic Forum. Amazon Watch addresses the global audience during the ceremony in Switzerland to accept the internationally-recognized “prize” on behalf of Chevron.

February

The pressure increases on Chevron as Amazon Watch lodges an official complaint with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) about the corporation’s failure to disclose its potential multi-billion dollar liability in Ecuador to shareholders, a breach of federal regu-

lations. Subsequently, SEC investigators contact both Amazon Watch and Chevron for additional information as the regulatory agency fleshes out Chevron’s refusal to present investors with accurate, timely and useful information about its Ecuador disaster.

Meanwhile, Senators Barack Obama and Patrick Leahy send a public letter to the U.S. Trade Representative urging him to ignore Chevron’s behind-the-scenes lobbying to improperly tie trade negotiations with Ecuador to the shutting down of the landmark class-action environmental lawsuit; the trial continues and remains off the table in bilateral trade talks.

April

Once again, Amazon Watch attends Chevron’s annual general meeting for

shareholders, this time held in Houston. Indigenous Cofán leader Emergildo Criollo accompanies us and, to a packed house, asks Chevron CEO David O’Reilly: “Do you want our tribe to die off?” Mr. O’Reilly fails to respond. One shareholder resolution, informed by Amazon Watch’s analyses and calling on Chevron to adopt a comprehensive, transparent, verifiable human rights policy receives 25 percent support, an impressive outcome for a stockholder proposal.

September

Amazon Watch distributes a letter to Chevron employees urging them to stand up to company management over the handling of the Ecuador disaster. Despite the gravity of the situation in Ecuador, the letter ends on a

conciliatory note: “Even at this stage, a sharp change of direction in Chevron’s strategy, both in and out of court, could make Chevron an industry leader that lives up to its stated values of social and environmental responsibility not only in San Ramon, but in the global community as well.”

October

The Clean Up Ecuador Campaign wins third prize in the Business Ethics

Network’s annual BENNY Awards for advancing corporate accountability. The \$5,000 award again publicly signals the momentum created by Amazon Watch to hold Chevron to account for its deliberate toxic dumping in Ecuador. Meanwhile, Amazon Watch and the plaintiffs’ legal team are invited by UC Berkeley’s Human Rights Center and its law school to talk about the case in a major public event.

Opposite page Left photo: Entering the Chevron annual general meeting in Houston
(Thomas Cavanagh/Amazon Watch)

Opposite page Right photo: At left, plaintiffs attorney Pablo Fajardo at a field inspection in the landmark lawsuit against Chevron
(Atossa Soltani/Amazon Watch)

Below: Chevron’s legacy in Ecuador
(Kevin Koenig/Amazon Watch)





SOUTHERN ECUADOR PROGRAM

ConocoPhillips is the new focus of this campaign after the board of Burlington Resources approved the Houston-based oil giant's \$36 billion take-over in March 2006. As part of that deal, ConocoPhillips inherited drilling "rights" to blocks 23 and 24 in a vast, undisturbed area of the southern Ecuadorian Amazon inhabited for centuries by indigenous Achuar, Shuar and Kichwa communities.

With Amazon Watch's support, those communities have successfully blocked the oil industry from entering their lands for over a decade, first in the guise of ARCO and then Burlington Resources. Now, the struggle continues, with an urgent need to educate ConocoPhillips' manage-

ment about the fruitless attempts by its predecessors to drill for oil in the face of unanimous and determined opposition from the local communities on whose land these two concessions have been super-imposed. It appears our campaigning during 2006 may be paying off, following a statement from the company's CEO at the May 2007 annual general meeting that Ecuador is now at the bottom of the company's list of priorities for a range of reasons, including community opposition.



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



May

Amazon Watch brings a delegation of three indigenous leaders to ConocoPhillips' annual general meeting in Houston. The delegation, a follow-up to our December 2005 letter to ConocoPhillips management when the news of their proposed take-over of Burlington first broke, appeared to make a serious impact on both company investors and management. Domingo Ankuash, a Shuar indigenous leader spoke to ConocoPhillips CEO James Mulva and shareholders: "Conoco has bought a problem. Burlington tried for six years and wasn't able to begin any oil activities." Mr. Mulva offered a glimpse of hope with his response, stating publicly that the two concessions were "under review" and that no final decisions had yet been taken.

June

Amazon Watch Communications Team member John Parnell travels to the Kichwa community of Sarayaku for the second phase of technical capacity-building trainings with a team of Kichwa youth. The team installs a radio communication system and solar power, which serve to help this front-line community defend its collective rights and territory in the face of oil extraction, rights abuses, and military threat.

September

Mr. Mulva fails to respond to an Amazon Watch letter asking for a clear statement of ConocoPhillips' intentions regarding blocks 23 and 24. Amazon Watch publicly pressures Mr. Mulva for an answer during a visit to San Francisco to deliver a speech to the financial community.

Opposite page: Ancient buttress tree in the Ecuadorian Amazon (*Lou Dematteis*)

Left photo: Kichwa girl from Sarayaku (*Atossa Soltani/Amazon Watch*)

Right photo: Achuar greeting ceremony (*Pachamama Alliance*)



NORTHERN PERU PROGRAM

Amazon Watch's newest program began with a bang during 2006, with a highly successful celebrity delegation to the Corrientes River basin, a region ravaged by the oil industry over more than three decades, and then two significant victories for the area's Achuar people and the Peruvian Amazon more generally.

During the first half of 2007, Amazon Watch and the Achuar built on these achievements to put Occidental Petroleum (Oxy) under sustained pressure, culminating in the Achuar's filing a lawsuit in May 2007 in Los Angeles Superior Court against Oxy for the nine billion barrels of toxic wastewaters it dumped on Achuar land. We hope to maintain the pressure and make this new program a central plank of our work – until the Achuar achieve justice and their rainforest homelands are remediated and permanently protected.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



May

Amazon Watch participates in a fact-finding mission led by EarthRights International to the Corrientes region of the Northern Peruvian Amazon. We provide logistical and operational support to a team of experts— including a doctor, nurse, lawyers, soil scientist, agronomist, environmental engineer, and chemist – to assess the environmental and health impacts of Occidental Petroleum's former operations on five Achuar communities. The information is later used as documentation for the Achuar's filing a legal case against Oxy in May 2007.

July

Of indigenous Peruvian descent, the actress Q'orianka Kilcher, who starred as Pocahontas in the film "The New World", is named as Amazon Watch's Youth Ambassador and spearheads a

delegation to the Corrientes. Her presence at the Lima premiere of the movie makes front-page news in Peru and focuses public and political debate on the plight of the Achuar and the environmental catastrophe left by Oxy, and then worsened by new concessionaire Pluspetrol.

October

After two weeks of peaceful protest by nearly 1,000 Achuar men, women and children, closing down Peru's largest oil facility, Pluspetrol and the Peruvian government reluctantly agree to re-inject the formation waters from the oil exploration on Achuar land and provide medical treatment and one year of emergency food supplies to the Achuar. The victory is a testament to the quiet determination of the Achuar. It also comes despite the Peruvian government sending in the armed national police to surround the protes-

tors with orders to restart the oil pumps that the Achuar peacefully shut down. Amazon Watch plays a key role in drawing international attention to the dispute and ensuring that the Peruvian government understands that human rights must be respected in its resolution.

December

At the invitation of Amazon Watch, Achuar leaders tour Los Angeles, home to Oxy, and Houston, home to ConocoPhillips, which recently acquired the oil "rights" to more Achuar land in Peru. The tour has a number of aims— to pressure Oxy to clean up the contamination it left behind and persuade both ConocoPhillips and Oxy to renounce any intention of drilling new areas on Achuar land. During the tour, Oxy publicly concedes that it is leaving Peru, quitting the Amazon for the first time in more than three decades. The admission comes following heavy pressure from Amazon Watch. The news is picked up by media around the world, including the *Los Angeles Times*, Oxy's hometown paper. Six months later, the company retracts its statement publicly stating that "deal" to release its ownership in some its Peru blocks had fallen through.

Opposite page: Achuar's October 2006 blockade of oil operations in Northern Peru (*FECONACO*)

Above: Amazon Watch Youth Ambassador Q'orianka Kilcher with Achuar Leaders Marcial Huaman, Jorge Fachin, and Gonzalo Payma (*Greg Gorman*)



SOUTHERN PERU PROGRAM

Over the course of 2006, this program increasingly focused on preventing the Camisea gas project from expanding into a second phase that would spread the controversial hydrocarbon development's damaging impacts across a vast new area of pristine rainforest and to the indigenous communities that live there. Those impacts include deforestation, erosion and the loss of fish and game populations on which local native communities, including some of the last still living in isolation anywhere in the Amazon Basin, depend.

As part of this strategy, Amazon Watch worked to highlight the multiple failings of the first phase of the project and hold the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to account for its financing of the project. As we continue to campaign around Camisea, Amazon Watch hopes that this emblematic project will provide a model to the IDB and other international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, of the kind of project *not* to finance.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



February

An independent technical evaluation conducted by non-profit engineering consultancy E-Tech International reveals that the spill-prone Camisea pipeline was shoddily built using unqualified welders. The report helps to frame the discussion at the IDB's semi-annual public consultation on Camisea, which Amazon Watch publicizes. The findings also fuel debate in the Peruvian legislature.

April

Under heavy pressure from Amazon Watch and partner organizations, the President of the IDB admits there are major problems with Camisea. He makes his admission to the *Financial Times*, which covers the story following a tip-off from Amazon Watch, at the IDB's annual meeting in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Amazon Watch also



organized a delegation of Peruvians to the meeting to lobby Bank governors and directors about Camisea and, more broadly, the IDB's feeble safeguards for the environment and the rights of indigenous peoples.

June

A report released by a special committee of the Peruvian Congress confirms E-Tech's findings that the Camisea pipeline was sub-standard and leak-prone. The report, which was commissioned as a direct response to the original E-Tech study, causes an outcry in Peru and focuses the political and public debate on the many problems with Camisea.

July

Amazon Watch publicly voices concerns over the IDB's initiation of the due diligence process on Camisea II

before the numerous issues with Camisea I are resolved. In Washington DC, Camisea comes under unprecedented scrutiny as the U.S. Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations holds a hearing on the project. Hosted by Amazon Watch and others, Carlos Herrera Descalzi, a former Peruvian Minister of Energy and Mines, tells the Committee that Camisea's original objective of providing the Peruvian market with low cost energy had been subverted by the project consortia's determination to export the gas for profit.

Opposite page: Machiguenga kids in the Urubamba River Valley, Peru (*Atossa Soltani/Amazon Watch*)

Left photo: Oil drums from the Camisea Project, Peru (*Henry Pilaes*)

Right photo: Camisea transforms the rainforest (*Simeon Tegell/Amazon Watch*)



U'WA DEFENSE PROJECT

With the Colombian national oil company Ecopetrol deciding to begin seismic testing in the heart of U'wa territory, 2006 was a landmark year for sister organization the UDP, as it joined forces with us in January, becoming Amazon Watch's fifth campaign.

Amazon Watch staff traveled four times to Colombia in 2006 to help the U'wa build and strengthen national and international support networks, including helping to re-connect the U'wa with Colombian allies. Amazon Watch also met with members of the national and

local governments and the military as part of its efforts to support the U'wa's demands. During 2006, capacity-training workshops funded by re-grants from Amazon Watch reached nearly 20 percent of U'wa community members.

Meanwhile, the U'wa reject a call by the Colombian government to participate in "prior consultation" process, calling once more for the cancellation of the Siriri/Catleya oil project. The U'wa present the government with colonial land titles, which they assert uphold their soil and subsurface rights to their ancestral lands.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



March

As Ecopetrol appears intent on pushing ahead with seismic testing, Amazon Watch writes Colombian President Alvaro Uribe to warn him that the U'wa's human and environmental rights must be respected and that the eyes of the international community are on his government.

May

Amazon Watch recruits 57 organizations in 12 countries calling on the Colombian government to halt oil exploration on the U'wa traditional territory.

August

Amazon Watch meets with the Colombian Ministry of the Interior to support the U'wa in their insistence that they want no part in negotiations

aimed at allowing Ecopetrol access to their lands.

September

Amazon Watch staff accompany four U'wa leaders participating in an International Human Rights Verification Mission organized by ONIC, the national indigenous organization which investigated human rights issues among five indigenous groups, including the U'wa. Our staff plays a central role in strategy sessions between the U'wa, UN human rights observers, and local mayors, governors, and military officers.

October

Amazon Watch helps organize the participation of the U'wa to the Oilwatch International Forum in Ecuador, thus raising the profile of the U'wa peoples'



struggle for their lives, territory and cultural autonomy in the international arena. Meanwhile the U'wa once again refuse to participate in a "prior consultation" process as they hand over to the government a bundle of historic land documents dating back to colonial times proving their ownership.

December

Amazon Watch publicly warns Ecopetrol and the Uribe administration that plans to enter U'wa lands are a breach of domestic and international human rights accords.

Opposite page: Demonstration in Bogota in support of the U'wa people (ONIC)

Left photo: Young U'wa Woman (U'wa Traditional Authority)

Right photo: U'wa girl (Terrence Freitas)

EMERGING PROGRAMS

Industrializing the Amazon
(Maria Ramos/Amazon Watch)



IIRSA

During 2006, Amazon Watch increasingly monitored IIRSA (the Spanish and Portuguese acronym for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America scheme), a pan-regional meta-development blueprint that threatens to industrialize large areas of the Amazon. We also began reaching out to sister groups in the region and local communities in an effort to expand the alliance of organizations working to effectively oppose key IIRSA projects and mobilize across national boundaries in a coordinated and strategic way. Promoted by the Inter-American Development Bank and Brazilian government, IIRSA proposes a network of roads, ports, dams and other mega-projects across the continent, threatening to adversely impact local communities, plunge nations further into debt and cause unsustainable environmental devastation.

This initiative is aimed at raising awareness among Californian and federal legislators, opinion leaders and financial and corporate decision makers about the climate change implications of U.S. fossil fuel consumption from the Amazon and the related upstream activities in tropical rainforest regions.



Amazon drought, Corrientes River, Peru. (Nathalie Weennas)

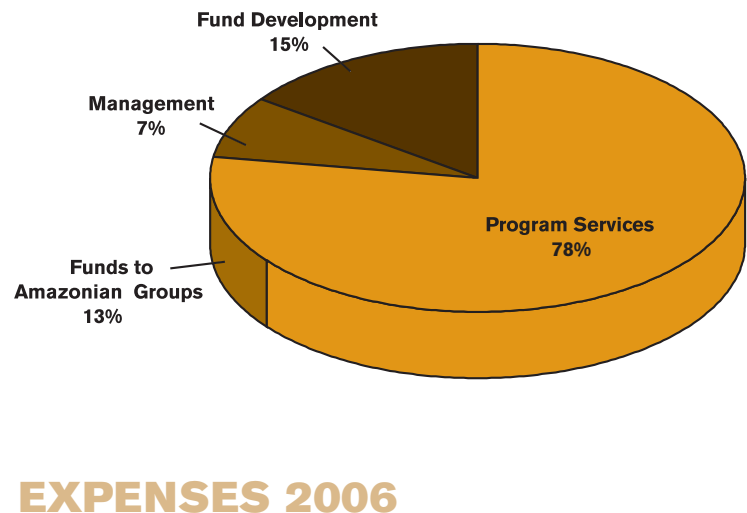
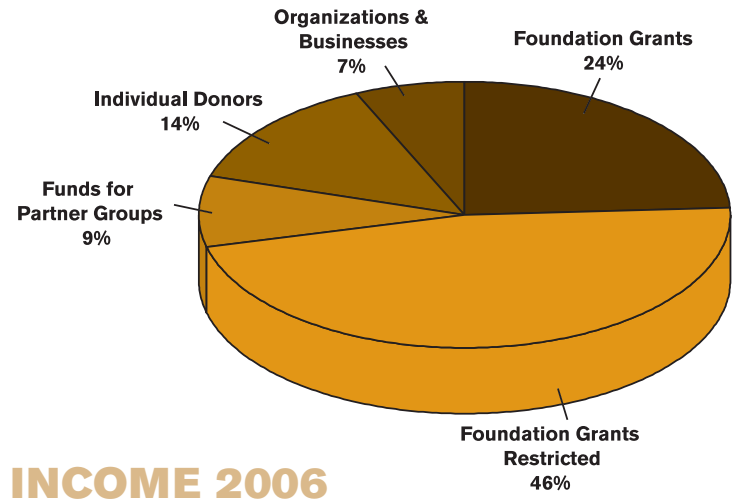
Climate Change

The accelerating interplay between global warming and deforestation in the Amazon basin is something that scientists have been warning of for several years. Now, this threat is also beginning to enter the popular consciousness, thanks to growing media coverage. Amazon Watch, together with our partner communities, plans to increasingly monitor and publicize this problem making this issue an urgent priority for national governments, international financial institutions and human society as a whole. We also plan to advocate for long-term solutions in curtailing deforestation, including heavily restricting the sprawl of extractive industries into pristine areas, and decreasing U.S. reliance on fossil fuels, in particular imports from the Amazon. We believe that preserving and protecting the tropical rainforest is critical to the broader policy solutions now urgently required to stop global warming.

AMAZON WATCH FINANCIAL REPORT

Statement of Financial Activity

January 1 to December 31	2005	2006
INCOME		
Foundation Grants	319,875	243,758
Foundation Grants Restricted		476,667
Funds for Partner Groups	20,154	88,388
Individual Donors	60,389	137,493
Organizations & Businesses	24,930	66,597
Investment Income		123
Unrealized loss on investments		(388)
TOTAL INCOME	\$425,348	\$1,012,638
EXPENSES		
Program Services	319,654	445,411
Funds to Amazonian Groups	69,234	90,134
Total Program Services	388,888	535,545
Management	54,273	50,428
Fund Development	70,214	104,044
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$513,375	\$690,017
Net Income	\$(88,027)	\$322,621
Net Assets on January 1	\$233,472	\$153,323
Net Assets on December 31	\$153,323	\$475,944
Net Assets on Dec 31 Include:		
Cash Assets	45,274	114,276
Investments		10,280
Prepaid Rent	6,568	6,568
Grants Receivable	100,000	340,300
Net Equipment Assets	1,481	4,520
TOTAL ASSETS	\$153,323	\$475,944



AMAZON WATCH STAFF

Atossa Soltani

Founder and Executive Director

Jennifer DeLury Ciplet

Associate Director

Sarah Aird

Policy and Legal Director

Simeon Tegel

Director of Communications

Thomas Cavanagh

Technical and Financial Manager

Kevin Koenig

Northern Amazon Program Coordinator

Leila Salazar Lopez

Clean Up Ecuador Organizer

Maria Lya Ramos

Southern Amazon Program Coordinator

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*U'wa Project Coordinator/UDP
at Amazon Watch*

Elisa Bravo

*Amazon Watch Associate
Research, Finance and Development*

Paul Hobi

Development Associate

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John Parnell,
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Communications

Juan Parras

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John Picone

Henry Pilar

Renata Pompelli

Project Bandaloop

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Jan Williamson

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Deborah Zierten

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And, finally, special thanks to all of our South American and Amazonian partners who stand on the frontlines of this struggle for life, land and dignity.

AMAZON WATCH SUPPORTERS IN 2006

Jaguar

\$100,000 and Up

Blue Moon Fund*
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Wallace Global Fund*

Harpy Eagle

\$50,000 to \$99,000

The Moriah Fund*
The Richard and Rhoda Goldman
Fund

Anaconda

\$25,000 to \$49,999

American Jewish World Service*
Conservation Food & Health
The Overbrook Foundation
The Rausing Trust
Threshold Foundation

Pink River Dolphin

\$10,000 to \$24,999

Appleton Foundation
As You Sow Foundation
Giati Design
John Seed / EarthWays Foundation
Leonardo Dicaprio Charitable
Foundation
Mental Insight Foundation
Network for Social Change
Speckhard Knight Charitable
Foundation

Spider Monkey

\$5,000 to \$9,999

Anonymous
Anonymous
Benjamin Bratt
Corporate Ethics International
El Norte Foundation
Funding Exchange
Hans Schoepflin Trust (Sunflower
Fund)

Polly Howells
Institute for Figuring
Nadine Weil
Pachamama Alliance
Rachel and Ben Vaughan
Foundation
Rainforest Action Network
Raj and Helen Desai
The Bay and Paul Foundations
Vitaquest International

Kapok Tree

\$1,000 to \$4,999

Amazon Alliance
Amnesty International
Russell Bass/Café de La Paz
Andrew Beath
Calvert Social Investment
Foundation
John E. Dabrowski
Jane and John DeLury
Steven Donziger
Environmental Defense
Flora Foundation
Forest Peoples Programme
Jonathan Frieman
Friends Foundation
Global Green Grants
Daniel Greaney
Michael Hirschhorn
Sarah Jaffe
Jeremy Kagan
Lowepro
Raymond McGlamery
Jonas M. Minton & Julie Carrasco
Minton
Daryoush Nourafchan
Jenny Overman
Pacific Connections
Daniel Pelsinger and Daniel
Matarozzi
Mark Rabine
Bruce Robertson

Peter Rosmarin
Heather Rosmarin
Atossa Soltani
Dwight Taylor
The Furthur Foundation
Jeanne Trombly
Bill and Lynne Twist
Vista Clara Films

Tree Frog

\$500 to \$999

John Aird
James Blickenstaff
Karie Brown
Scott Byron
Francisco Canales
Linda and Ron Cavanagh
Contra Costa Labor Council
Joanne and Terry Dale
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Achuar territory, Pastaza, Peru (Nahale Weemats)

Main office:
One Hallidie Plaza, Suite 402
San Francisco, CA 94102
Tel: 415-487-9600
Fax: 415-487-9601

Southern California office:
P.O. Box 2421
Malibu, CA 90265
Tel: 310-456-9158
Fax: 310-456-0388

Washington, DC office:
1350 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20010
Tel: 202-785-3962
Fax: 202-355-7570